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INTRODUCTION.

* "THE Lieutenant-Governor believes that statistics are not an end, but a means to an end; and he thinks that a better knowledge of the country and the people of a province, where our knowledge has fallen so far behind that which we possess in other provinces of India, will probably tend to improvement in the administration. But meantime, in the present stage, he is in truth doing little more than trying to ascertain facts. If he succeeds, even in a moderate degree, in that attempt, then he, and those who may come after him in the Government, will be in a much better position to proceed with confidence in any measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people which may be suggested by the facts brought to light."

These remarks were recorded by Sir George Campbell in 1871, shortly after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the aim of the Bengal Government has since been to carry the policy thus stated into effect. It is the endeavour of Sir Richard Temple, as it was of his predecessor, to acquire and register such general and detailed knowledge of the condition of the agricultural population, and of the trade of the country, in all the main elements which affect them, as ought to be in the possession of every civilised Government, and especially of a Government which stands very much in the relation of a landlord as well as of a Government to large portions of the people.

It is hoped that an efficient commencement has been made of measures towards the acquisition of statistics and accurate information

about the country and the people. The census was a great statistical work, of which the advantages were profoundly felt in the organization of measures of relief during the past year. It has been followed up by an attempt to collect accurate vital statistics over selected areas in the country. On the whole, the results of this attempt are fairly successful, and of good promise. As regards agricultural statistics, four special Deputy Collectors were sanctioned for statistical duty, and made laborious and careful inquiries into the tracts of country to which they were appointed. District statistical accounts have been specially supplied by the district and sub-divisional officers of several parts of the country. The famine necessarily interfered with the prosecution of statistical inquiries regarding agriculture, but considerable information has nevertheless been obtained concerning some of the staple products. In addition to the report of the Jute Commission, statistics of the cultivation of tea, cotton, tobacco, flax, potatoes, and of the food-grains of the country, have been obtained from nearly every district of Bengal. The new sub-divisional establishments have afforded an agency for the collection of correct statistics, which had long been a crying want. An educational census was taken over a part of the 24-Pergunnahs and of Nuddes in 1872; later on in the same year a similar census was effected in Mymensingh, and the Commissioner of Patna has since compiled an educational census in certain tracts in his division. The returns now being filed under the Road Cess Act are supplying a deficiency in the registration of tenures and landed property. The census and the road cess are the centres about which the collection of statistics is gathering. It is hoped that with the special Deputy Collectors, the sub-deputies, and sub-divisional establishments, the reorganized putwarces and canoongoes over a large part of the province, and especially in the Court of Wards and Government estates, we shall be able to add to the record of tenures resulting from the road cess proceedings many agrarian details, just as our specimen areas for vital statistics are adding details to the knowledge acquired by the census.

But if the collection of statistics is to be successfully prosecuted, the results arrived at ought to be punctually made public. It is important that there should be no delay in the publication of the vital statistics of the country, month by month, in tabular statements, which should be widely circulated. The extension of the road cess operations throughout Bengal will afford a mass of interesting facts regarding the tenures and rents of land, which ought to be published in a comprehensive and tabular form. The extent of the estates under management of the Court of Wards is very large in Bengal, and the statistics relating to the management by Government of this great trust ought to be published, and will be very interesting. The numerous estates retained under the direct management of Government (the number of which estates too is increasing,) render a quantity of agricultural statistics available, which ought to be collated. The annual reports of the registration of assurances teem with facts bearing upon social science. The reorganization of the old zemindaree dāk or rural post throughout this province on a professional basis, in

concert with the Post Office Department, will also cause the production of important figures bearing on the progress of popular education. All these facts and figures ought to be published.

The registration of river traffic in Central and Western Bengal was systematically taken in hand by Sir George Campbell, and has since been carried on. Sir Richard Temple has recently ordered a similar registration of the river traffic in Bengal generally. The information now being acquired regarding the boat traffic of Bengal—a traffic which is probably unequalled in any other country—will prove of the highest interest. Arrangements for collecting the statistics of the inland trade of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa with adjacent provinces (Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Central Provinces, and Assam, and also Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan), have been sanctioned and carried into effect. From this source there will be a large influx of figures needing collation. The statistics of the ocean-borne trade of Bengal and its dependencies have, as is well known, been regularly collated for several years past: these will have to be embodied with the inland trade statistics. All these returns, if they lie buried among the records of the Secretariat, will however be of little value: it is necessary to edit and publish them.

Besides the departments above mentioned, which in some sense have a special relation to statistics, there are generally the several departments of the Civil Government, such as the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, Police, Jails, Education, Provincial Finance, Local Works, Irrigation, Forests, and others, all which present valuable facts and figures, which ought to be revised periodically by statistical analysis, so that the information may be fresh and novel from time to time according to the progress of the country.

It seems desirable, in short, that there should be a current statistical manual or reporter prepared for the provinces under the Government of Bengal, embodying in a compact, comprehensive, and readable form all the available statistics of every sort upon every subject, corrected by the latest data and information.

As is well known, a monthly publication, named the *Indian Economist*, was brought out under the able and learned supervision of Mr. Robert Knight, to which was added a supplement, named the *Statistical Reporter*. The property in this paper has been recently purchased by Government from Mr. Knight. It has been determined on full consideration to discontinue the *Indian Economist* as an organ on economic matters, but to keep up the *Statistical Reporter* as a Government publication. The paper will be published monthly, and record as punctually and accurately as possible all the statistical information of importance that has been received by Government during the preceding month, as well as such other matter as it may be considered desirable to publish.

REVIEW OF THE BOAT TRAFFIC OF BENGAL.

In the subsequent pages of this issue the recently sanctioned arrangements for the registration of the internal and the inter-provincial trade of Bengal will be explained; and it is believed that a complete system of the registration of river-borne traffic, as well as of the trade of some of the principal roads and of the railways, has now been established. By these means Sir Richard Temple hopes to carry on to its full and legitimate conclusion the useful work devised and commenced by his predecessor. The new arrangements have generally come into force from the 1st of September of the present year. The returns from the several registration stations are being submitted monthly to Government, and after examination they will be published

with as little delay as possible. The statistics of trade thus published will be of much interest to both Government and the public.

At the same time considerable value attaches to the statistics which have been collected under the old system. No review has recently been published of the Bengal river traffic, and it has been found convenient that the following observations should treat, not only of the trade of 1874, but should refer also to the figures of 1873 and to those of 1872. The first part of the following remarks will treat of the Ganges-borne traffic registered at Sahebgunge; the traffic between Northern Bengal and Calcutta, registered at the toll-stations on the Nudda rivers, will next be considered; the third part will treat of the traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta, which is registered on the Calcutta canals; the fourth part will take up the trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta; and the review will close with some remarks on the statistics of the internal trade between the interior of the province and Calcutta.

GANGES-BORNE TRAFFIC REGISTERED AT SAHEBGUNGE.

A SYSTEM of registration was in 1872 established by Sir George Campbell at Sahebgunge, on the Ganges, with the object of registering the river traffic between Eastern and Northern Bengal on the one hand, and the districts of Behar and of the North-Western Provinces on the other. Sahebgunge was selected as the place of registry, because nearly all the great tributaries of the Ganges enter the river above Sahebgunge, which again is above the point where the Bhagiruthee, the most westerly of the Ganges' mouths, leaves the main stream for the sea. Sahebgunge, moreover, is situated on a rocky headland, directly under which the deep stream of the Ganges passes, and is therefore very conveniently placed for registration. A registration establishment is maintained at Sahebgunge at a cost of Rs. 2,416 a year.

During 1872 the number of boats that passed Sahebgunge (excluding empty boats and passenger boats) was 32,470; during 1873 it was 35,865; and during 1874 it was 30,045. The total number of merchant boats that passed Sahebgunge in 1874 was 43,989. Of this total, 12,967 loaded boats and 9,589 unloaded boats were going up-stream, and 17,078 loaded boats and 4,355 unloaded boats were proceeding down-stream; the aggregate total being nearly equal in each case. During the first half of the year the average number of boats per diem has been about 100, and about 140 during the second half. During the first six months the up-stream traffic is always larger and heavier than the down-stream; but during the second half-year, when the river is in flood, the down-stream traffic is very much the larger. The voyage from Naraingunge to Patna takes from 40 to 60 days during the cold weather and on to April; and from Naraingunge to Sahebgunge, from 25 to 40 days. The boats are tracked up from December to April, though wind and sails occasionally help them. The Dacca dealers are said to ordinarily prefer boat carriage the whole distance, and do not transfer their freight to the railway at Sahebgunge.

It has been pointed out that the two great articles of produce, rice and oil-seeds, which together make up more than one-half of the whole Ganges traffic, may to some degree cause—at any rate they fall in with—the condition of the river trade. Rice comes into the Bengal markets in December and January, and is despatched up-country for consumption in Behar and Benares during the dry season, when the up-stream traffic is brisker; oil-seeds come into the Behar and Benares markets in April and May, and are despatched to Calcutta for export during July and the rainy season, when the down-stream traffic is the largest.

The total weight of the cargoes passing Sahebgunge is shown to have been—

		1872.	1873.	1874.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Down-stream traffic	...	57,05,447	59,89,610	60,21,244
Up-stream traffic	...	49,84,545	50,85,149	24,84,581
Total	...	1,06,89,992	1,10,74,759	85,05,825

Down-Stream Traffic.—The chief staples of down-stream traffic are—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Oil-seeds	25,80,000	27,30,900	25,59,500
Sugar	5,45,000	5,63,900	4,59,600
Pulses and gram ...	4,48,000	5,38,200	5,31,000
Wheat	4,32,000	5,05,100	4,13,100
Saltpetre	3,23,000	3,23,800	3,06,000
Miscellaneous vegetable produce	2,39,800	2,52,300	3,29,900
Tobacco	1,08,000	1,24,500	1,17,300
Cotton	77,240	74,278	68,709
Salt	88,632	1,58,622	71,481
Timber	43,600	1,11,700	1,40,600
Rice	20,200	13,300	2,08,200

It will be seen that the export of oil-seeds down the Ganges annually exceeds two and a half million maunds.

About half the consignments come from the Patna Division, or say 13,00,000 maunds; about three-eighths come from the Bhagulpore Division, or say 10,00,000 maunds; and about one-eighth, or say 3,50,000 maunds, comes from the North-Western Provinces. The subjoined table will show in detail the shipments from the North-Western Provinces and from the districts of Bengal during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874:—

Places of shipment of OIL-SEEDS despatched down the Ganges past Sahibgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,36,740	4,17,814	4,17,762
Shahabad	18,459	12,181	28,064
Sarun	5,39,276	4,92,249	3,68,848
Tirhoot	4,50,424	4,40,109	3,19,535
Patna	3,17,710	3,52,060	3,98,181
Monghyr	3,51,728	3,72,040	3,15,141
Bhagulpore	3,22,675	4,06,942	4,01,050
Purneah	1,74,851	2,23,584	2,99,390

The principal mart for the export of oil-seeds is Revelgunge, which is a place of considerable importance, situated near the junction of the Gogra with the Ganges in the Sarun district. The oil-seeds that are exported from this mart are mainly the produce of the North-Western Provinces, and are sold to agents of down-country merchants. The place owes its name to Mr. Revell, a Collector of Government Customs, who was deputed there in 1788 to establish a Custom House, and founded the present bazar. His name has been held in such repute that to this day his tomb is visited as a shrine by the bazar people, and his name invoked on all occasions of calamity or adversity. In 1872 the returns showed that 5,39,040 maunds of oil-seeds were exported from Revelgunge; in 1873 the export was 4,73,716 maunds; and in 1874 it was 3,56,686 maunds. These totals do not, however, represent the whole of the Revelgunge trade in oil-seeds, which is estimated to amount to at least eight or nine or even ten lakhs of maunds annually. Large quantities are sent down the river to Patna, whence they are consigned to Calcutta by rail. The next most important mart is Roshra, in the Chota Gunderuk river in Tirhoot. From Roshra 3,45,500 maunds were exported in 1872; 2,66,380 maunds in 1873; and 1,93,663 maunds in 1874. Patna sent 2,00,000 maunds in 1872; 2,22,000 maunds in 1873; and 3,00,900 maunds in 1874. From Khagurriah in Monghyr, which is situated on the Gunderuk, a few miles above the junction of that river with the Ganges, the exports amount to a lakh and a half of maunds; and other marts of importance, exporting over 50,000 maunds, are Durbhanga, Monghyr, Surujgurrah, in the Monghyr district, and Colgong, Balia Sahibgunge, and Moorleegunge, in the Bhagulpore district. But little of the produce north of the Ganges reaches

Bhagulpore itself: the produce of the sub-division of Muddehpooora either goes east to the large mart of Moorleegunge on the Koosee, or it is taken to Khagurriah. There are places in the Soopool sub-division where not only is the district produce bought up, but considerable trade with Nepal goes on, notably at Kundolee, Beerpore, and Bullooa Bazar, and nearly the whole of this finds its way to Khagurriah. Arrangements have recently been made for registering the amount of the Nepal traffic.

More than four-fifths of the oil-seeds passing Sahibgunge, or more than two million maunds annually, are consigned to Calcutta. A large quantity of oil-seeds, varying from 2,00,000 to 3,00,000 maunds, is annually imported into Bhuddressur, in the Hooghly district. The town of Bhuddressur is situated on the west or right bank of the river Hooghly, to the immediate south of French Chandernagore, and it extends down towards Bidyabatty, Showrafully, and Chattra as far as Serampore. It is a commercial depôt, where the native merchants keep their cargoes, as it were, out of sight of the Calcutta market, but still within easy reach. Salt, as will be seen subsequently, is stored here after purchase at Howrah, and sent, when convenient, to Burdwan, Bankoora, and Behar, or sold to retail dealers in Hooghly. Rice from Eastern Bengal is sold to retail dealers. Tobacco is imported from Nuddea. Jute and sugar are sent to Calcutta. The oil-seeds from up-country, pulses, &c., are sent when the market is favourable to Calcutta. Most of the other river marts in Hooghly, such as Chinsurah, Bahogunge, Jingrapottah in French Chandernagore, are of a similar character, but on a smaller scale than Bhuddressur.

The following figures regarding the amount of oil-seeds consigned *via* the East Indian Railway, as compared with the amount borne by boats along the Ganges, will be found to be interesting. The quantities consigned during the two years 1873 and 1874 are explained to be almost entirely imports into Calcutta, and are as follows:—

	1873.	1874.
From	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces, &c. ...	14,01,960	20,75,480
Shahabad district	56,136	76,801
Patna district	7,82,656	5,20,513
Stations on the Loop Line (mostly Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts)	4,81,396	6,05,958
Stations on the Chord Line (all remote from the river)	1,74,956	67,133
Total	28,97,104	33,45,285

Very much the largest despatching station is Cawnpore, from which the exports were 5,59,218 maunds in 1873, and 9,75,721 maunds in 1874. From Patna City the exports were 6,12,543 maunds in 1873, and 3,96,619 maunds in 1874. From Sahibgunge and Caragola the exports were 2,37,687 maunds in 1873, and 3,35,553 maunds in 1874. The railway evidently takes a large share of the imports of oil-seeds into Calcutta; but while it succeeds in attracting the greater part of the north-west produce and of the produce of the South Behar districts, the river still carries the consignments of the districts north of the Ganges.

The total exports of oil-seeds from Patna for Calcutta, both by river and by rail, amounted to 8,35,500 maunds in 1873, and to 7,00,000 maunds in 1874. It is principally as a depôt of trade and commerce—a centre for collection and distribution—that Patna is important; and its position, just where the traffic of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal meets, and where the traffic branches off to Nepal, gives it in this respect great advantages. There are Europeans residing at Patna, whose business is principally the exportation of grain and oil-seeds to Calcutta. Sahibgunge also has become a large centre of trade in consequence of the Ganges still remaining navigable there, and more or less monopolizes the trade formerly carried on at Colgong and Peerpootee, the main stream of the Ganges having left these localities. Boats laden with country produce, particularly from Purneah, are now unladen at Sahibgunge, and goods are transported by rail up and down country. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs has recently reported that the river seems now to be leaving Sahibgunge and returning to Rajmehal, and that if this continues Rajmehal will probably recover its old importance. The returns of traffic do not, however, show any falling off at Sahibgunge, and the Lieutenant-Governor has called for a fuller report on this subject.

Sugar is the next most important article of down-traffic. The shipments of sugar during the three years under review are as follows:—

Places of shipment of SUGAR despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,93,627	3,08,915	3,95,977
Shahabad ...	3,542	3,714	4,403
Sarun ...	43,019	26,863	11,222
Tirhoot ...	15,638	22,385	4,530
Patna ...	57,263	61,664	26,566
Monghyr ...	2,452	4,457	533
Bhagulpore ...	4,182	2,990	2,826
Purneah ...	2,065	1,915	4,486

Of the sugar sent down-stream, about four-fifths comes from the North-Western Provinces, mostly from the Ghazee-pore and Jounpore districts of the Benares division; a large proportion of the rest comes from Patna. Of this Ganges-borne sugar, Calcutta takes little more than one-third; the rest is consigned to the Maldah and Moorshedabad districts. From one hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand maunds are consigned to Maldah. But the Rajshahye Division for the most part exports sugar, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not aware whether this large importation into Maldah is for local consumption or for re-exportation. There is no doubt that a large portion of the 1,20,000 maunds or so that are imported into Moorshedabad eventually finds its way to Calcutta, or is re-exported from such marts as Joeagunge and Dhulian to other districts in Western and Central Bengal.

The total quantity of sugar imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway is very small, not exceeding 50,000 maunds in the year. This amount comes almost entirely from the Patna station. But the rail exports from Behar into the North-Western Provinces are very large. From the station of Buxar the exports are about 1,00,000 maunds, and from Patna they are nearly 2,00,000 maunds.

The exports of tobacco are as follows:—

Places of shipment of TOBACCO despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,460	2,124	2,008
Shahabad ...	133	100	52
Sarun ...	658	299	1,631
Tirhoot ...	15,950	12,034	34,081
Patna ...	33,696	33,362	29,568
Monghyr ...	10,522	23,362	16,123
Bhagulpore ...	1,903	2,331	751
Purneah ...	36,981	37,782	32,893

The exports of tobacco are chiefly derived from the sub-division of Tajpore, in Tirhoot, which supplies the quantities described as shipped in Tirhoot and Patna; while the Purneah exports are mostly the produce of the district itself, despatched down to the Ganges by road, and shipped at Caragola. The Ganges-borne tobacco is principally destined for Calcutta and for such marts as Sahebgunge and Dhulian, from both of which it is re-exported to the metropolis. A good deal of tobacco grown in Tirhoot finds its way into Patna, and is thence exported westwards as well as eastwards.

The following table shows the localities from which wheat is exported:—

Places of shipment of WHEAT despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	2,929	7,008	15,118
Shahabad ...	538	381	4,121
Sarun ...	3,031	340	20,929
Tirhoot ...	1,112	2,114	1,596
Patna ...	25,684	24,841	18,661
Monghyr ...	1,61,363	1,60,251	1,04,057
Bhagulpore ...	1,81,101	2,72,846	2,16,154
Purneah ...	36,172	33,423	27,754

It will be seen that nearly all the wheat that comes down the river is shipped at marts in the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts. Very little comes from the Patna Division and from the North-Western Provinces. The principal exporting marts are Monghyr, Khagurriah, Surajgurrah, Bhagulpore, Colgong, Seebgunge, and Besonee. Almost all the exports of wheat are destined for Calcutta; some 40,000 or 50,000 maunds are consigned to Bhuddressur, to be subsequently re-exported to the metropolis.

The exports of pulses and gram are as follows:—

Places of shipment of PULSES AND GRAM despatched down the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	24,946	37,254	47,337
Shahabad ...	21,266	6,238	25,278
Sarun ...	8,324	12,207	18,956
Tirhoot ...	5,441	7,350	17,158
Patna ...	1,94,508	2,13,309	2,50,459
Monghyr ...	1,39,217	1,40,357	1,27,671
Bhagulpore ...	1,40,954	46,356	26,197
Purneah ...	18,358	60,983	11,470

During the year 1872 the greater proportion of the export of pulse and gram was shipped from the districts of the Bhagulpore division. There is a large falling off in the two past years of the exports from the Bhagulpore district, the reasons of which are not apparent, and there is at the same time a large increase in the exports from Patna. Pulses are almost entirely consigned to Calcutta.

One of the most important markets for cereals in Bengal is Dhulian, on the Bhagiruthee, in the Jungypore sub-division of the Moorshedabad district. During the year 1872 it was ascertained by local inquiries that upwards of 3,00,000 maunds of *maskalai* were brought into this market, partly from rural villages in the district, and partly from Maldah, Purneah, and Rajshahye. The exports are partly to Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Bankoora, where the consumption of this pulse is large, and to a considerable extent up-country into Tirhoot. About 50,000 maunds of gram were imported from Behar and Bhagulpore and re-exported to Calcutta. During the same year, the imports of wheat were 2,00,000 maunds, partly grown in the district; but the greater part came from Maldah, Purneah, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr. The imports of oil-seeds are also put down at 2,00,000 maunds. Both wheat and oil-seeds are consigned principally to Calcutta, but also to the neighbouring districts.

The following table shows the exports of saltpetre:—

Places of shipment of SALTPETRE despatched down-stream past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	16,766	7,222	21,517
Shahabad ...	50	800	.....
Sarun ...	77,962	68,243	46,476
Tirhoot ...	1,46,628	1,92,627	2,07,170
Patna ...	52,045	62,317	29,951
Monghyr ...	5,220	1,548	909
Bhagulpore ...	3,650	1,025	.....
Purneah ...	6,060	.....	.....

River-borne saltpetre comes mostly from the Tirhoot and Sarun districts, but the exports have apparently decreased from Sarun, as they have increased from Tirhoot. Gunduck, Sahebgunge, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Soloempore, all in Tirhoot, are now the chief places for exports. From Patna the exports by river are small, but by rail they are very considerable. The railway receipts are annually increasing, and apparently at the expense of the river traffic. The following comparative statement shows the imports of saltpetre by river and by railway into Calcutta during the past three years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By railway ...	2,96,316	8,59,276	3,63,501
By river ...	3,23,000	3,23,800	3,06,000
Total ...	6,19,316	6,83,076	6,69,501

The Custom House returns show that the export of saltpetre from the port of Calcutta was 6,82,430 maunds in 1872-73; 6,06,714 maunds in 1873-74; and 7,36,924 maunds in 1874-75. The Custom House returns thus induce a belief that the present Sahebgunge returns of Ganges-borne saltpetre are approximately correct, and afford a test of the approximate accuracy of the figures. It must be remembered that at Sahebgunge the amount of traffic carried by steamers is not registered.

The Ganges-borne trade in hides is extremely small; the total number of hides and skins (by tale) passing Sahebgunge varying from 1,50,000 to 3,50,000 annually. The greater part of these are shipped at Durbhunga and consigned to Sahebgunge, whence they are despatched to Calcutta by rail. It is supposed that hides cannot bear a long river journey in the rains without spoiling. The trade in hides sets towards Patna from all the surrounding districts and from the North-Western Provinces, being based on advances given in Patna; and from that city hides are exported by rail to Calcutta in large quantities.

The articles of miscellaneous vegetable produce, which amounted to 2,50,000 maunds in 1873, and exceeded the large total of 3,00,000 maunds in 1874, are principally supplied from the North-Western Provinces and from the marts of Revelgunge, Behar, and Patna. Patna alone supplied more than 80,000 maunds in 1874. The potato is largely grown in the Patna district, and is becoming more and more appreciated as an additional article of food. The consignments are mostly for Calcutta. The quantity of timber shewn in the returns—rather over 1,00,000 maunds—is less than might have been expected. It is derived principally from the *sal* forests in the Nepal terai, and is thence floated down the rivers to one of the Behar marts for shipment. Durbhunga appears to enjoy the largest timber trade, and sends about 70,000 maunds to Calcutta. There is a slight falling off in the amount of cotton carried in 1874, attributable to a short crop last season in Western India. Indigenous cotton is not exported, as the crop grown even in Behar, where the cultivation is comparatively more extensive than elsewhere in Bengal, is not sufficient for the requirements of the people, and has to be supplemented by supplies imported from the West. Almost all the cotton passing Sahebgunge comes from Mirzapore, and is consigned to marts in the Moorshedabad and Rajshahye districts and to East Bengal. The exceptionally large amount of rice carried down-stream in 1874 is owing to a shipment of 1,60,000 maunds of Government rice from Sahebgunge to Hyetpore in Maldah, at that time a distressed district.

Up-stream Traffic.—The principal staples of the up-stream traffic registered at the station at Sahebgunge are—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	27,53,000	33,14,745	9,86,625
Salt ...	11,85,000	9,79,605	8,36,640
Pulses ...	1,91,000	4,39,747	2,51,182

Considerably more than half the rice goes up during the dry season.

The chief despatches of rice are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Places of shipment of RICE despatched up the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8,902	32,264	3,30,231
Purneah ...	4,107	2,235	8,251
Maldah ...	13,51,825	12,93,475	45,084
Dinapore ...	2,76,969	2,45,423	8,191
Rajshahye ...	3,03,492	4,00,900	25,407
Moorshedabad ...	3,06,018	2,92,843	28,567
Burdwan ...	3,185	2,178	750
Calcutta ...	40,372	35,860	44,409
Presidency Division ...	5,225	1,812	19,607
Pubna ...	13,969	92,459	4,878
Dacca ...	4,05,252	6,88,317	3,03,999
Tipperah ...	.....	18,945	58,936
Sylhet ...	765	.....	9,601
Backergunge ...	13,971	.....	19,086
Unspecified Eastern Districts ...	3,856	67,402	43,068
Assam ...	775	1,120	22,913

By far the largest item of up-stream traffic is rice. About three million maunds of rice are carried in an ordinary season up the Ganges from the districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal to supply the requirements of Behar and the North-Western Provinces. The bulk of the rice sent up-country comes from the Dinapore and Maldah districts. A quantity of the Dinapore rice is shipped from Maldah, and there is an element of confusion in the returns owing to several marts that actually belong to Dinapore being described as in the Maldah district. The two districts may be considered together as one huge rice field,—half of the surplus produce of which is conveyed down the Attraï and finds its way along the Matabhanga, or through the Sunderbuns to Calcutta, and the remaining half along the Tangun, Kooleck, Poornabubha, and other smaller streams, which all lead to the Mahanunda into the Ganges, and so to the North-West. It will subsequently be seen that a small proportion of rice sent down the Mahanunda river finds its way along the Jellinghee route into Calcutta. In 1873 the total registered exports from these districts for the North-West amounted to 15,38,898 maunds; in 1872 it amounted to 16,28,794 maunds. The principal marts are Neetpore on the Poornabubha, 3,37,928 maunds; Rohunpore, 4,07,489 maunds; Raigunge on the Kooleck, 80,462 maunds; Asancee, 95,151 maunds, and Kalkamara, 71,223 maunds, both on the Tangun; and Chumpatolla, Dinapore, Nowbazar, and Nyabunder, all on the Poornabubha. Besides these there is the large mart of Gopalgunge, which does not appear in the Sahebgunge returns, but from which a former Magistrate, Mr. Robinson, estimated that the exports were not less than 1,80,000 maunds. The late Mr. Alexander, Magistrate of Maldah, was of opinion that the whole exports of Maldah rice amounted to about 2,50,000 maunds, and that the greater part of this was sent up-country. But Mr. Robinson believes that the Sahebgunge returns very much understate the quantity of the exports from Dinapore up-country, which he estimates cannot be less than 17,00,000 or 18,00,000 maunds. It is to be hoped that the more accurate system of registration now sanctioned will clear up all doubts on the subject.

From 3,00,000 to 4,00,000 maunds of rice are exported up-country from the Rajshahye district. The exports from Bogra are included in these figures, but the greater quantity of the Bogra surplus produce

finds its way to Calcutta. The principal marts of the Bogra district are Koomarpore or Hillee on the Jumuna, and Dupchanchia on the western bank of the Nagar, a branch of the Kurateea river. The latter mart exports the rice crop of the Adamdighee tract, which produces some of the best rice in Bengal, and where in 1872 the produce was so bountiful that rice was suffered to ripen and wither away uncut, because sufficient labour could not be found to harvest it. The town of Hillee is to be a station, and has always been held to be an obligatory point on the Northern Bengal Railway; and Dupchanchia will be connected with the railway by a good feeder road, which has already been taken in hand. Each of these marts is said to export about 3,00,000 maunds of rice annually; but, as above stated, the export is mostly to Calcutta. The principal marts which make up the Rajshahye export to the North-Western Provinces are Rampore Beaulah, 1,40,000 maunds; Godagaree, 1,28,000 maunds; and Sardaha, 1,05,000 maunds.

The contribution from the Moorshedabad district is about 3,00,000 maunds. The rice trade of Dhulian, the principal mart of Moorshedabad, is not so brisk as that of some other places in the district. Jungypore surpasses it, and probably Morarree also. In the year 1872-73 Dhulian dealt in about 1,00,000 maunds of rice, partly home-grown, but the greater part importations from Raigunge in Dinagore, and Naraingunge in Dacca. Into the Jungypore market, during the same year, about 1,50,000 maunds of rice were brought into the market from the western part of the Moorshedabad district. In 1873 the Sahebgunge registered exports from Jungypore amounted to 2,15,000 maunds. Other important marts in the district are Bhugwangoluh, Patibona, Salkup, Moorshedabad, Jeengunge, Berhampore, Balochur, and Azimgunge. From the west part of Moorshedabad, or the Rampore Haut sub-division, where *amun* rice is grown almost to the exclusion of other crops, there are also large exports by rail, chiefly to Calcutta. During 1874 the total exports from this tract by rail were 2,88,872 maunds, of which 1,27,655 were consigned to Howrah and 59,337 to Chandernagore or Bhuddressur. The remainder was despatched up-country. The Oshwals, a sect of Jains, are the principal merchants and bankers in the district.

From the Pubna district nearly 1,00,000 maunds of rice, derived from the marts of Serajgunge, Sherepore, and Pubna, were despatched up-country. The district of Dacca supplied in that year 6,88,000 maunds, the greater proportion of which is described in the returns as having been despatched from Dacca itself. But this rice is the produce of neighbouring districts as well as of Dacca, and is sent to Dacca for storage and export. About 7,70,000 maunds of rice may be said to have been exported to the North-West from the districts of the Dacca Division in 1873, and about 4,20,000 maunds in 1872.

The figures of the year 1874 are exceptional, in consequence of the scarcity and of the operations of Government in importing rice into the distressed tracts, which comprised the whole of North Behar and the greater part of Northern Bengal. The exports from Eastern Bengal, where the harvests had been fair, into Behar, amounted to 4,20,000 maunds, the same as in 1872; but the usual supplies from the districts of the Rajshahye Division almost entirely ceased. The 3,30,000 maunds shown as exported from the Sonthal Pergunnahs was a Government consignment, which merely crossed the river from Sahebgunge to Caragola, and was destined for Northern Bengal. The whole of the Government consignments of rice were despatched into Behar by rail.

The places to which the rice was despatched are shown thus:—

Destination of Rice despatched up the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces...	12,95,702	16,13,852	1,67,998
Shahabad ... ..	.....	52,037	.....
Sarun	3,61,520	4,23,311	1,01,569
Tirhoot	1,29,528	56,070	40,533
Patna	8,80,778	9,71,001	2,20,719
Monghyr	59,700	23,628	13,199
Bhagulpore	24,190	26,402	34,098
Purneah	19,881	36,019	3,38,980
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	2,575	29,302	22,247

The rice from Northern and Eastern Bengal is consigned most largely to the North-Western Provinces, about 15,00,000 maunds;

to Patna nearly 10,00,000 maunds; and to Sarun about 4,00,000 maunds. The North-Western Provinces receives rather less than one-half of the total consignments. The large receipts shown against Purneah in 1874 represent the Government rice referred to in the preceding paragraph.

After rice, the next most important item of up-stream traffic is salt, which is entirely despatched from Calcutta and from Bhuddressur in the Hooghly district, where it is stored by dealers who have imported it from Calcutta. No less than 1,08,205 maunds, which were registered at Sahebgunge in 1874, were consigned from Bhuddressur. The following statement shows the destination of the up-country salt consignments during the past three years:—

Destination of SALT despatched up the Ganges past Sahebgunge.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces ...	79,557	66,840	86,230
Shahabad ... ..	.....	26,912	.....
Sarun	2,58,137	1,64,739	1,48,324
Tirhoot	4,06,898	2,99,339	2,45,174
Patna	1,59,866	75,891	63,035
Monghyr	1,32,017	1,16,049	95,005
Bhagulpore	1,50,393	1,26,273	1,02,065
Purneah	23,206	66,920	66,869
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	150	875	2,119

Besides the salt despatched by river, about seventeen lakhs of maunds were despatched up-country by the East Indian Railway in 1874; but the returns of the Company do not show the distribution of this supply. In 1872 the despatch of salt by rail was 14,70,000 maunds; in 1873 it was 16,60,000 maunds. This steady increase in the quantity of salt consigned by rail is very satisfactory, and it will be seen that it corresponds with the decrease in the boat salt traffic. The principal river marts for salt are Revelgunge in Sarun (1,40,000 maunds), and Roshra in Tirhoot (1,20,000 maunds). Durbhunga, Khagurriah, Patna, Balia Sahebgunge, and Moorleegunge, each import between 40,000 and 80,000 maunds of salt in the year. It is observable that very little Ganges-borne salt is supplied to Patna or to places in the Patna Division south of the Ganges. These tracts are doubtless supplied by the railway. In 1871 it is known that 3,00,000 maunds of salt were consigned to the Patna station alone.

The pulses sent up-stream are shipped chiefly from the large mart of Dhulian in the Moorshedabad district, and are consigned to Roshra and other places in the Patna Division.

The following statement shows the total quantities of the consignments from the principal marts in Bengal that were sent along the Ganges and registered at Sahebgunge during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874:—

DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Places of Shipment.</i>			
Mirzapore	1,32,511	1,33,044	1,43,555
Burhej in Goruckpore ...	2,24,536	2,71,570	2,21,456
Ghazepore	1,83,030	68,969	72,623
Balia Ghazepore	1,71,925	1,33,187	1,35,909
Revelgunge in Sarun ...	5,53,508	5,54,944	4,65,756
Durbhunga	1,55,133	1,07,114	1,35,356
Roshra in Tirhoot	4,00,719	3,30,987	2,66,593
Patna	4,22,724	4,33,611	6,11,323
Monghyr	2,30,075	2,30,736	1,61,709
Khagurriah in Monghyr ...	2,14,153	2,33,666	2,15,981
Sarajgurrah ditto	1,18,984	1,53,348	1,50,795
Bhagulpore	1,45,955	1,07,994	1,16,139
Colrong	1,51,573	1,35,656	1,47,839
Balia Sahebgunge	99,103	1,27,187	95,548
Moorleegunge	85,545	1,10,380	97,500
Caragola	1,45,330	83,541	75,777
Sahebgunge	35,639	73,330	4,47,446
<i>Places of Destination.</i>			
Sahebgunge	2,33,773	1,34,461	2,53,275
Maldah	2,15,043	1,75,133	1,23,734
Hypore in Maldah	36,976	33,399	1,74,964
Rampore Beaulah	1,35,910	1,07,098	1,39,931
Jungypore in Moorshedabad	1,04,859	99,033	89,778
Jeengunge ditto	1,45,354	1,39,335	1,08,659
Dhulian ditto	1,51,613	1,75,073	2,32,540
Bhuddressur in Hooghly ...	3,60,373	3,54,373	2,51,531
Calcutta	25,35,700	22,55,555	23,89,197
Dacca	1,45,590	2,12,413	1,50,799

UP-STREAM TRAFFIC.

Places of Shipment.	1873.	1873.	1874.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sahebgunge	68,704	78,041	84,482
Hypore	2,80,545	1,52,500	50,378
Moolah	2,02,810	84,006	...
Maldah	3,46,104	1,84,824	80,029
Naepore	3,38,404	4,98,131	...
Rohunpore	3,84,405	4,10,881	...
Raigunge	1,17,877	88,821	...
Rampore Beaulah in Rajshahye	80,679	1,54,655	54,834
Godagarree ditto	81,596	1,41,609	...
Burdha ditto	1,71,264	1,08,092	...
Dhulian in Moorshedabad	1,32,590	2,00,215	1,02,805
Jungypore ditto	2,72,840	2,44,556	22,703
Bhuddressur in Hooghly	1,79,092	1,61,039	1,12,036
Calcutta	11,37,460	9,19,334	8,37,608
Dacca	4,46,245	6,47,108	2,18,889
Naraingunge	...	78,108	1,18,875
Places of Destination.			
Mirzapore	1,97,210	1,81,704	45,362
Benares	5,10,407	5,00,383	29,744
Ghazee-pore	1,09,715	2,34,840	80,103
Balia Ghazee-pore	3,21,880	5,18,000	72,227
Moniar in Ghazee-pore	1,08,921	1,17,094	55,744
Revelgunge in Sarun	4,61,038	4,02,610	2,40,385
Durbhanga	1,15,343	1,22,779	1,02,631
Roshra in Tirhoot	2,62,519	1,02,083	1,95,044
Patna	7,84,609	8,53,313	3,17,030
Dinapore	1,04,825	1,82,824	20,482
Caracola	75,777	83,285	2,80,888
Sahebgunge	2,12,991	80,000	82,793

Placing Calcutta on one side, it will be seen that the largest river marts with a Ganges-borne trade are Patna, where the registered transactions altogether exceed 13,00,000 maunds a year; Revelgunge, where they exceed 10,00,000; Dacca, where they exceed 8,00,000; and Roshra in Tirhoot, Dhulian in Moorshedabad, Sahebgunge in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Bhuddressur in Hooghly, where they exceed 5,00,000 maunds. The largest exporting markets are Revelgunge, Dacca, Patna, and the rice marts in the Muldah and Dinapore districts. The largest importing places are Patna, Benares, Revelgunge, Sahebgunge, and Dhulian. The imports and exports from Calcutta will be subsequently illustrated.

TRADE BETWEEN NORTHERN BENGAL AND CALCUTTA REGISTERED ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The traffic along the upper delta of the Ganges, known as the Nuddea rivers, that is along the Bhagiruthee, the Jellinghee, and the Matabhanga, is also registered.

(1) There is a toll-station at Jungypore, near the head of the Bhagiruthee, where that river leaves the Ganges. The traffic from Behar and the districts of the Bhagulpor division is registered at Jungypore. The returns of this station do not show the traffic of places below the Nuddea toll-station.

(2) There is another toll-station at Nuddea, about 50 miles above Calcutta, and about 80 miles below Jungypore, at the point where the Jellinghee river flows into the Bhagiruthee. The Nuddea returns show the traffic along the Jellinghee river, and of places on the Bhagiruthee between Jungypore and Calcutta. The traffic from Northern and Central Bengal is intercepted at Nuddea.

(3) The Matabhanga river returns are taken at the station of Kishengunge, which is situated about midway on the Matabhanga river, by which route the traffic of North-East and part of Eastern Bengal comes to Calcutta.

During the years 1873 and 1874 the number of boats (excluding passenger boats and empty boats) that were registered at the toll-stations on the Nuddea rivers was —

TOLL-STATIONS.	1873.			1874.		
	Down-stream.	Up-stream.	Total.	Down-stream.	Up-stream.	Total.
At Jungypore on the Bhagiruthee.	9,040	1,597	10,637	8,344	923	9,267
At Nuddea on the Bhagiruthee.	3,981	5,728	9,709	2,072	5,998	8,070
At Nuddea on the Jellinghee.	2,877	1,904	4,781	1,860	1,553	3,413
At Kishengunge on the Matabhanga.	4,805	3,155	7,960	3,562	2,930	6,492
Total	20,503	12,384	32,887	15,838	11,404	27,242

It should be explained that boats that have been once registered on the Nuddea rivers are provided with passes, and are not again registered at the toll-stations. The registration station at Sahebgunge, however, was until lately entirely independent of the toll-stations, and all traffic that passed Sahebgunge was there registered, whether it had already been registered at a toll-station or not. In the same way, traffic that had been registered at Sahebgunge was again registered when it passed a toll-station. Under recent orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, the whole of the registration is now effected on a uniform principle, and boats will not now be anywhere registered a second time on the same journey: but these orders have been passed since the close of the year 1874.

The following table exhibits the totals of the downward and upward traffic registered at each of the toll-stations during 1873 and 1874:—

TOLL-STATIONS.	1873.		1874.	
	Down-stream.	Up-stream.	Down-stream.	Up-stream.
At Jungypore on the Bhagiruthee.	37,85,051	3,02,827	37,42,759	81,788
At Nuddea on the Bhagiruthee	6,44,495	14,21,414	3,84,902	13,14,377
At Nuddea on the Jellinghee	9,70,532	4,11,694	6,60,404	4,00,728
At Kishengunge on the Matabhanga.	20,68,273	9,53,118	13,85,789	9,68,031
Total	74,60,351	30,89,053	61,73,854	27,64,916

It will be observed that at all the toll-stations except Nuddea the downward traffic is much in excess of the up-traffic, showing the direction of the trade. A great number of the boats return empty from Calcutta and proceed to Rajshahye, Patna, Dinapore, and Maldah for cargoes of jute and rice. They sometimes go down the stream laden a second time during the inundation months, and there are seasons when the channels of the river are deep, and a third trip can be made by boats of moderate size in the course of five months. The excess of up-traffic in the Nuddea station is due to the fact that at this station alone all the up-traffic from Calcutta is registered, whether it proceeds by the Bhagiruthee or the Jellinghee.

The Bhagiruthee River Returns at Jungypore.—The Jungypore returns, to a great extent, exhibit the same down-stream traffic that passes Sahebgunge. The sum of the principal down-stream traffic figures of the Jungypore and Sahebgunge stations for 1873 and 1874 is as follows:—

DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC.	1873.		1874.	
	Traffic passing down stream and registered at—		Traffic passing down stream and registered at—	
	Sahebgunge.	Jungypore.	Sahebgunge.	Jungypore.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Oil-seeds	27,30,894	18,07,017	25,59,500	18,97,417
Pulses and gram.	5,38,246	3,42,628	5,34,000	3,02,970
Wheat	5,05,172	3,85,767	4,13,100	3,11,559
Total of the year	59,89,640	37,85,051	60,21,244	37,42,759
Total of consignments for Calcutta	38,56,688	33,56,213	38,89,197	33,87,294

The traffic registered at Sahebgunge is uniformly in excess of that registered at Jungypore. The excess of all the down-traffic registered at Sahebgunge, over all that registered at Jungypore, amounts to about twenty-two lakhs of maunds. But at Jungypore a certain amount of traffic, shipped east of Sahebgunge,—from Oodooah nullah, immediately below Rajmahal, some three lakhs of maunds of road stone; from the Maldah district a total amounting in 1874 to 1,10,000 maunds (composed to a considerable extent of mango-fruit); from Dhulian and Jungypore itself a total amounting to 71,383 and 27,775 maunds respectively; and from Eastern Bengal districts a total amounting to about 60,000 maunds, a total altogether of about 5,70,000 maunds—is intercepted without having been already registered at Sahebgunge. This total must be deducted from the Jungypore figures in making a

comparison between the Jungypore and Sahebgunge returns. After making this deduction, the excess of the Sahebgunge traffic will not be less than twenty-seven lakhs of maunds. Five lakhs of this is destined for Calcutta, and the remainder, or twenty-two lakhs, ought to represent approximately the amount of traffic borne by the Ganges from Behar and the North-West into Eastern and Northern Bengal. But it must not be forgotten that at Jungypore the boatmen pay toll according to their maundage, and may therefore be expected to understate it somewhat; while at Sahebgunge they pay no toll, and have no interest in understating the truth. The amount of allowance that ought to be made on this account cannot be estimated, but it must be considerable. In reality the exports registered at Sahebgunge from Behar and the North-West into the districts of Maldah, Rajshahye, Dacca, and other parts of Eastern Bengal, are very much less than twenty-two lakhs. They may be said to amount to from twelve to fifteen lakhs. So far as there is information before Government, it would seem that the Sahebgunge registration is the more accurate, and that the Jungypore returns understate the traffic; but at present an element of uncertainty exists, which can only be removed by the adoption of the uniform system of registration now established.

Taking the consignments for Calcutta only, the excess registered at Sahebgunge is about five lakhs of maunds in each year. This difference may be said to finish the total amount of Behar and North-West river-borne traffic that does not follow the direct course down the Bhagiruthee, but adopts a more circuitous route, a small share going down the Jellinghee and Matabhanga, and very much the greater part following the main channel of the Ganges as far as the Gorah, and thence traversing the Sunderbun route into Calcutta *via* the canals. It will be subsequently seen that the Behar traffic imported into Calcutta by the canals amounted to 3,82,033 maunds in 1873, and to 3,32,724 maunds in 1874. 55,309 maunds of Behar produce were exported down the Matabhanga in 1874, and 56,755 maunds were exported down the Jellinghee. The greater part of these exports were oil-seeds and wheat.

The up-stream traffic registered at Jungypore shows only the traffic shipped at stations on the Bhagiruthee between Nuddea and Jungypore. The amount is inconsiderable, being about three lakhs in 1873, and only 81,782 maunds in 1874. The bulk of the traffic in 1873 was rice, despatched from Jungypore to Revelgunge and other Behar marts.

The Bhagiruthee River Returns at Nuddea.—The Nuddea toll-station returns showed the down-stream traffic of the Bhagiruthee from places below Jungypore. The total of the Bhagiruthee down-stream traffic registered at Nuddea amounted to 6,44,495 maunds in 1873, and to 3,84,902 maunds in 1874. The decrease in the latter year is attributable to the scarcity. Pulses and gram amounted to 2,37,000 maunds in 1873: this supply is principally derived from the Nuddea district. The next most important consignment is rice, which amounted to 1,00,000 maunds in 1873, and was almost entirely exported from Cutwa in the Burdwan district. Oil-seeds amounted to 75,000 maunds, supplied from Nuddea, Burdwan, and Moorsshedabad. Miscellaneous vegetable produce exceeds 70,000 maunds, and mostly comes from Nuddea.

The up-stream traffic from Calcutta is registered at Nuddea, and to some extent the Nuddea returns ought to agree with the Sahebgunge figures. The total of the up-stream traffic registered at Nuddea amounted to 11,21,114 maunds in 1873, and to 13,14,377 maunds in 1874. The total shipment up-stream from Calcutta and Bhuddressur (Hooghly district), past Nuddea, compare with the same shipments past Sahebgunge thus—

UP-STREAM TRAFFIC.	1873.		1874.	
	Up-stream shipments from Calcutta and Bhuddressur registered at—		Up-stream shipments from Calcutta and Bhuddressur registered at—	
	Sahebgunge.	Nuddea.	Sahebgunge.	Nuddea.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Shipments of salt ...	9,16,262	10,40,720	8,02,491	8,37,872
Total shipments ...	10,65,706	12,81,757	9,52,883	12,42,481

It will be seen that the Nuddea totals exceed the totals registered at Sahebgunge. But considering the large quantity of Calcutta exports that are consigned to places east of Sahebgunge and registered at Nuddea, amounting in 1874 to about 6,00,000 maunds, the greater part of which was salt, the Nuddea totals might have been expected to

be even larger. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a considerable amount of merchandise destined for Behar is despatched by the circuitous canal route through the Sunderbuns during the dry season, when the Nuddea rivers are only partially navigable, and the canal returns show that 2,30,000 maunds of salt alone were despatched to Behar by that route. It is also the case that a certain share of the Behar traffic follows the Jellinghee, and sometimes the Matabhanga, in preference to the Bhagiruthee route: 17,500 maunds of salt preferred the Jellinghee route in 1874, and 3,000 maunds the Matabhanga route. On the whole, recollecting that, as in the case of Jungypore, the boatmen pay toll according to their maundage, and may therefore be expected to understate their cargoes somewhat, while at Sahebgunge they pay no toll, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that a comparison with the Nuddea returns affords a satisfactory test in favour of the accuracy of the Sahebgunge registration.

The Jellinghee River Returns at Nuddea.—The traffic along the Jellinghee river is also registered at Nuddea. The total of the Jellinghee down-stream traffic is registered at 9,70,532 maunds in 1873, and at 6,60,404 maunds in 1874. The decrease is attributable to depression in the rice trade, occasioned by failure of crops in the exporting districts. The Jellinghee river receives much of the Rajshahye produce, and most of the traffic of the Mahanunda river that is destined for Calcutta. To some extent, also, the Behar produce prefers the Jellinghee to the shorter Bhagiruthee route. In 1874 the quantities shipped from the North-Western Provinces and Behar amounted to 56,755 maunds, consisting principally of oil-seeds and wheat. The Mahanunda is a large river which takes its rise in the mountains below Darjeeling, flows through the whole of the east of Purneah, and after passing through Maldah falls into the Ganges at the point where the Rajshahye and Maldah districts meet, or a few miles below the point at which the Bhagiruthee leaves the main stream for the sea. The Mahanunda, as we have already seen, carries the large surplus of the Maldah and Dinagore rice that is destined for the North-West. But it also consigns to Calcutta, along the Jellinghee route, a considerable traffic. The most important of the marts of the Mahanunda is Doollalgunge, in Purneah. The exports of this mart, which followed the course of the Jellinghee, and were registered at Nuddea, amount in 1874 to 1,80,000 maunds. Of these 43,000 maunds were oil-seeds, and 61,000 maunds were tobacco. A great deal of tobacco is sown in the north of the Purneah district; a considerable amount is, as has already been shown, exported down the Koosy, and so into the Bhagiruthee; but the principal exports are along the Mahanunda river. The entire exports of the district in tobacco are estimated at 60,000 maunds, and the large exports, which are sent by rail as well as by river, are due to supplies received from Julpigoree and Cooch Behar, as well as from Purneah. The total tobacco down-traffic registered on the Jellinghee is 88,000 maunds. About 16,000 maunds comes from Rungpore. The total of the Jellinghee pulses and gram traffic is nearly 1,00,000 maunds, which is exported from the Moorsshedabad and Nuddea districts. The Jellinghee, for more than half its course, is the boundary line between these two districts. The rice traffic in 1874 amounted to only 26,000 maunds, but in 1873 it was no less than 3,58,176 maunds. Eighty-seven thousand maunds were consigned from Rungpore, 25,000 from Dinagore, 53,000 from Maldah, 1,20,000 from the large mart of Hillee in Bogra, of which an account has already been given, and 32,000 maunds were derived from the mart of Foolbaree in Dacca. This latter consignment, if there is no mistake, must have followed a very circuitous course, and is the only item of Dacca produce registered on the Jellinghee river. But it is not improbable that there is a mistake in the returns, and that the Foolbaree referred to is really the mart of that name in Dinagore. The total of the jute traffic is 54,785 maunds, and of gunnies about 2,00,000 maunds. These exports are supplied entirely from Doollalgunge and from marts in Rungpore, Dinagore, Maldah, and Rajshahye.

The destination of the down-stream Jellinghee traffic is almost wholly to Calcutta, 4,03,677 maunds; to Bhuddressur and neighbouring places, 1,64,000 maunds; and to Cutwa, 84,000 maunds.

The total up-traffic of the Jellinghee amounted to four lakhs of maunds in 1873, and to an equal amount in 1874. The only article of importance is salt, which amounted to 2,20,727 maunds in 1874. 17,480 maunds of salt were consigned to Behar and the North-West, 62,922 maunds were consigned to Doollalgunge, 41,130 to Maldah, 43,000 to the Rajshahye district, 21,000 to Nuddea, and 13,230 to Moorsshedabad.

The Matabhanga River Returns at Kishengunge.—The Matabhanga river returns exhibit the trade between Calcutta and the districts on the Pudda (the local name of the Ganges after the Bhagiruthee leaves it) and the Brahmapootra rivers and their tributaries. To some extent the Matabhanga receives the exports of the same tracts of country as the

Jellinghee. Both the rivers connect the Pudda or Ganges with the Bhagiruthee, and flow from north-east to south-west. The Matabhanga river is east of the Jellinghee, and flows almost parallel with the Eastern Bengal Railway from Kooshtea to Chogdah, and the Matabhanga traffic route is therefore in more or less direct competition with the railway route.

The totals of the Matabhanga down-stream traffic are 20,60,273 maunds in 1873, and 13,85,789 maunds in 1874. The large decrease in 1874 is attributable to the cessation of the rice trade in consequence of the famine. The principal articles of the down-stream traffic are—

	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Rice ...	9,03,057	65,329
Jute ...	5,00,172	6,33,378
Gunnies ...	1,84,124	2,06,115
Pulses ...	2,48,182	1,47,434
Oil-seeds ...	45,697	1,50,765
Tobacco ...	19,211	26,208

Almost the whole of the rice sent down the Matabhanga river comes from the district of Dinagepore, and is consigned to Calcutta. The traffic from the Attrai river to Calcutta goes almost entirely down the Matabhanga till the middle of October, after which, if the Matabhanga gets dry, it goes round by the Sunderbuns, or must go by the Eastern Bengal Railway. The returns of traffic from the Matabhanga during 1872 and 1873 give a detailed account of rice shipments as follows:—

Places of Shipment.	1872. Mds.	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Patiram ...	1,15,491	1,12,021	.....
Koomargunge ...	94,875	1,14,818	.....
Chandgunge ...	59,000	82,034	.....
Kaloegunge ...	44,294	57,733	.....
Chuck Gopal ...	42,004	43,365	.....
Fakeergunge ...	77,162	54,921	.....
Jeebun Bazar (or Ghora Ghât) ...	67,600	.....	.....
Rungamuttee ...	63,350	58,815	.....
Paglee Bunder ...	46,050	49,669	.....
Sumjhea ...	.....	56,478	.....
Modongunge ...	.....	12,780	.....
Brahmopore ...	.....	20,370	.....
Balooghat ...	.....	34,383	.....
Hillee ...	2,34,598	38,283	.....
Small places ...	.....	53,750	.....
Total ...	8,44,424	7,89,420	.....

Of these marts, Patiram, Koomargunge, Chandgunge, Kaloegunge, Chuck Gopal, Fakeergunge, Rungamuttee, Paglee Bunder, Sumjhea, Brahmopore, and Balooghat, are all on the Attrai river and in the district of Dinagepore, Hillee, as before stated, is on the Jamoona, in the district of Bogra. All these marts are in close proximity, and it was estimated by Mr. Robinson, when Magistrate of Dinagepore in 1873, that the whole export of rice from them in an ordinary season could not be less than 15,00,000 maunds. Of this amount it appears that from 8,00,000 to a million maunds are consigned down the Matabhanga river to Calcutta; it is known that at least 2,00,000 maunds are conveyed by the Eastern Bengal Railway; a very small quantity, from 10,000 to 20,000 maunds, follows the canal route; and the remainder probably finds its way into districts south of the Ganges for local consumption. In the winter of 1873 the crops of this large rice-producing tract failed, and the registered exports in 1874 do not exceed 10,000 maunds altogether.

The principal places for the export of jute down the Matabhanga are—

PLACES OF SHIPMENT.	1872. Mds.	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Serajgunge ...	2,45,649	2,01,998	2,53,604
Booreedah ...	1,63,720	74,073	2,26,669
Bhooshee ...	16,225	19,983	19,850
Raigunge (in Dinagepore) ...	.....	28,310	1,990
Booretalee ...	.....	54,099	.....
Raigunge (in Pubna) ...	.....	32,270	58,025

The large supply of gunnies comes mostly from Doollalgunge in Purneah (1,35,516 maunds), and from Raigunge in the Purneah district, which in 1873 is said to have exported 61,833 maunds. But there appears to have been some confusion in recording the places of shipment, as this Raigunge does not appear in the 1874 returns. Doollalgunge, on the other hand, is well known as a growing export mart of importance. About 40,000 maunds of gunny-bags are despatched from the town of Dinagepore; very few are sent from the large jute marts and next to nothing is exported down the Matabhanga river from places like Serajgunge and Booreedah. It will be subsequently shown that the greater part of the Serajgunge jute and gunnies finds its way to Calcutta by steamers and by the Eastern Bengal Railway, and through the Sunderbun route.

The supply of pulses is principally derived from places in the Nuddea district (upwards of 1,00,000 maunds), and to a less extent from the Rajshahye district: owing to the scarcity, there was a falling off in export in 1874. Oil-seeds show a remarkable increase in 1874 of more than 1,00,000 maunds. The chief source of supply is Goalpara in Assam, 53,250 maunds; Serajgunge sent 16,000 maunds; and the remainder was supplied in small quantities from different districts, principally (20,384 maunds) from Nuddea. Tobacco was exported from Doollalgunge in Purneah, 4,800 maunds; Bhooshee in Dinagepore, 6,200 maunds; the Rungpore district, 8,000 maunds; and Serajgunge, 3,900 maunds.

The destination of this traffic is almost entirely to Calcutta.

The total of up-stream traffic along the Matabhanga amounted to 9,53,118 maunds in 1873, and to 9,68,031 maunds in 1874. The only item of importance is salt, which is consigned as follows:—

Places of Destination.	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
Behar ...	.....	2,950
Purneah ...	.....	900
Maldah ...	6,500	14,037
Moorshedabad ...	3,050	2,550
Rungpore ...	10,375	6,125
Dinagepore ...	50,667	37,250
Rajshahye ...	32,896	34,836
Dacca ...	51,905	30,475
Purcedpore ...	14,834	17,150
Mymensingh ...	.....	8,786
Bogra ...	2,775	3,425
Pubna ...	2,56,819	2,66,724
Jessore ...	16,982	16,910
Nuddea ...	95,199	95,722
Assam ...	13,523	21,840

The total amount of salt despatched up the Matabhanga amounted to 5,55,525 maunds in 1873, and to 5,59,080 maunds in 1874. In 1874 Serajgunge alone received 2,18,343 maunds by this route.

It has been stated that the Matabhanga route is to some extent in direct competition with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The following comparative statement will show the principal imports into Calcutta by this river and by the railway during the two years 1873 and 1874:—

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.	1873.		1874.	
	Via Matabhanga River.	Via Eastern Bengal Railway.	Via Matabhanga River.	Via Eastern Bengal Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	9,03,057	1,93,120	65,329	2,98,249
Jute ...	5,00,172	33,74,140	6,33,378	30,57,477
Gunnies ...	1,84,124	1,52,918	2,06,115	Not known.
Pulses ...	2,48,182	1,68,640	1,47,434	Ditto.
Oil-seeds ...	45,697	2,94,073	1,50,765	6,43,901
Tobacco ...	1,921	3,16,117	26,208	Not known.

The exports from Calcutta of salt were as follows:—

	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
By the Matabhanga river ...	5,55,525	5,59,080
„ Eastern Bengal Railway ...	35,684	84,787

It will be seen that the railway has been very successful in attracting to itself the jute traffic. But in jute there has been a decrease in 1874 in consequence of a falling market in Calcutta.

The traffic in oil-seeds has to a considerable extent recovered, and both the river and railway show an increase: but the railway draws to itself the larger proportion of this traffic. The railway gets nearly all the tobacco. Rice and food-grains still prefer the river route. Salt is almost entirely exported by the river, although the opening of the Chitpore station branch has, as was hoped, done something to attract salt to the railway.

The following statement excludes the down-stream Bhagiruthee traffic registered at Jungypore, and the up-stream Bhagiruthee traffic registered at Nuddea, as a detailed list of the markets which consign this traffic has already been given in the first part of this resolution, which treats of the Ganges-borne trade registered at Sahebgunge. Substantially this traffic is identical with the Ganges-borne trade. The statement shows the total quantities of the consignments between the principal marts in Northern Bengal and Calcutta, consigned along the Jellinghee and Matabhanga rivers:—

DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC.			UP-STREAM TRAFFIC.		
	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
Places of Shipment.	Mds.	Mds.	Places of Shipment.	Mds.	Mds.
Doollalgunge in Purneah	1,80,441	3,30,255	Calcutta ...	11,74,367	11,90,700
Hillee in Bogra	1,67,073	...	Bhuddressur ...	64,541	65,837
Raigunge in Dinagepore	1,01,068	63,306			
Koomargunge in "	1,35,378	...			
Patirau in "	1,37,261	...			
Chandergunge in "	82,034	...			
Booreedah in Rajshahye	75,898	2,28,835			
Serajgunge ...	2,10,274	2,77,546			
Places of Destination.			Places of Destination.		
Culna in Burdwan	1,28,880	1,05,496	Doollalgunge in Purneah	64,041	60,539
Banskhuddee in Nuddea	94,753	48,076	Maldah	74,236	50,911
Bhuddressur in Hooghly	1,79,590	2,05,384	Surali in Rajshahye	...	64,270
Chandernagore	1,26,150	6,094	Serajgunge in Patna	2,88,756	2,03,468
Calcutta	23,00,813	15,42,546	Gowalpara in Assam	...	64,561
			Krishnachur in Nuddea	54,497	...
			Gowhaty in Assam	53,031	...

All the places of rice export are blank in 1874, in consequence of the failure of the harvest in the Northern Bengal districts. The down-stream traffic shown in that year is mainly jute and gunny-bags. The up-stream traffic in both years is almost entirely salt. The totals of the places of shipment do not more nearly correspond with those of the places of destination in consequence of the large number of petty marts in Central and Northern Bengal, where the transactions do not exceed fifty or sixty thousand maunds of imports or exports. Thus 2,50,000 maunds are shipped from small places in Nuddea alone into the Calcutta market, and more than 1,00,000 maunds are shipped from Calcutta into small places in Nuddea. The principal up-country marts that consign their merchandise to the Jellinghee and Matabhanga rivers are Serajgunge, Doollalgunge, Booreedah, and the rice marts of the Dinagepore and Bogra districts.

TRAFFIC BETWEEN EASTERN BENGAL AND CALCUTTA REGISTERED ON THE CALCUTTA CANALS.

THE most important traffic of Bengal is that which is registered on the Calcutta canals. The returns are taken at toll-stations a little outside Calcutta, on the canals which connect the Sunderbuns, Backergunge, parts of Jessore, and Eastern Bengal generally with Calcutta. There are two main canals. The first is called the Circular or Balia-ghatta Canal, and runs from the Hooghly at Chitpore in a south-easterly direction about twelve miles to a place called Bamunghatta. The present toll-stations are at Chitpore, Bamunghatta, and Rajah's khall. The other canal is known as Tolly's Nullah, being for the most part excavated by Major Tolly one hundred years ago, and proceeds from the Hooghly at Kidderpore to a place called Samookpotta, about sixteen miles inland. There are three toll-stations in Tolly's Nullah—at Kidderpore, at Samookpotta, and at Russa. Tolly's nullah is very shallow during the dry season of the year, and the traffic on it is therefore less than that on the Circular Canal.

The Calcutta canals route for boats proceeds eastwards as far as Khoolna, a distance of, 15 miles, and up to this point is under the supervision of an engineer officer of the Public Works Department. There is a tow-path as far as Khoolna, so that boats can proceed by tracking at any stage of the tide. For about the first-half of the way from Calcutta, as far as Kallygunge on the Coxalee Khall, boats can follow an alternative route, but from that point it is usual to follow one channel to Khoolna. At Khoolna the boats branch off to their several destinations north and east. Khoolna, which has been called the capital of the Sunderbuns, is situated at the point of the junction of the Atharabanka and Bhoyrub rivers. The Atharabanka is an offshoot from the Mudhoomuttee, down which comes all the produce from the north. The Bhoyrub is the river which conveys the Backergunge produce to Calcutta. The steamer route to Khoolna and Backergunge is very much more circuitous. It is necessary to proceed down the Hooghly as far as Channel Creek, and take a course among the net-work of wider and deeper streams to the south of the Sunderbuns.

The total number of loaded boats, the cargoes of which were registered on the Calcutta Canals, was 101,777 in 1873, and 77,096 in 1874. The total weight of all the cargoes imported into Calcutta by the canals along the Sunderbun route was 1,76,81,101 maunds in 1873, and 1,45,88,923 maunds in 1874; and the total weight of the cargoes exported by the same route was 49,43,972 maunds in 1873, and 36,01,126 maunds in 1874.

The following tabular statement will show the imports into Calcutta by the Sunderbun canal route from the several districts of Bengal during the years 1873 and 1874:—

Places of shipment of Merchandise imported into Calcutta via the Canals, 1873.

DISTRICTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Ghee.	Saltpetre.	Betelnut.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
North-Western Provinces	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	510
Barru	...	15,950	...	...	90,400	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	45,950
Patna	...	78,079	...	80,100	1,00,244	...	...	...	...	...	24,425	6,275	83,250	...	3,18,373
Monghyr	...	1,200	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,200
Bhawalpore	...	1,000	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	4,000
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	8,000	...	17,700	4,000	...	...	...	79,700
Runkpore	...	...	...	...	20,150	1,000	...	12,300	...	...	43,500	...	...	...	76,800
Dinagepore	11,100	3,000	...	...	4,500	...	...	750	...	...	55,900	...	...	...	74,000
Sylhet and Assam	31,000	...	11,700	...	2,25,675	4,000	...	...	1,60,400	...	6,10,000	...	...	...	10,71,375
Tipperah	62,000	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	65,400	...	...	...	1,30,400
Noakholly	1,97,702	...	4,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,190	...	...	7,000	3,75,089
Dacca	5,80,323	...	12,753	22,063	90,718	5,40,970	...	900	...	...	3,87,223	...	...	80,800	16,84,236
Ferozepore	60,615	...	62,680	19,950	2,775	30,550	...	...	...	...	1,21,400	...	...	...	3,97,979
Backergunge	28,14,053	...	55,407	1,000	16,800	1,44,000	...	1,000	...	...	4,19,324	...	...	63,000	35,13,964
Mymensingh	16,200	...	...	6,400	11,000	25,250	...	5,700	...	63,300	1,08,200	...	...	...	3,36,550
Pubna	50,000	...	4,200	17,400	1,04,325	17,62,907	...	15,750	...	1,13,100	1,36,910	...	...	...	22,04,592
Unspecified Eastern Districts.	1,50,600	...	21,175	7,350	2,350	4,735	...	...	...	...	48,800	...	...	25,300	3,59,610
Nuddea	4,450	...	1,700	30,400	...	3,150	...	800	...	...	78,500	125	...	...	1,03,825
Jessore	54,375	...	61,238	78,300	25,550	55,575	97,350	4,325	25,70,683	...	5,90,486	...	...	...	35,67,681
24-Pergunnahs	24,300	...	2,08,304	3,800	...	18,400	30,300	...	30,30,998	...	4,62,977	...	...	...	37,63,079
Total	40,40,178	1,09,229	4,03,273	1,98,763	5,71,784	26,40,537	1,17,650	40,225	58,01,090	1,04,000	32,30,247	6,400	83,250	1,75,500	1,76,81,104

Places of shipment of Merchandise imported into Calcutta via the Canals, 1874.

DISTRICTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Ghee.	Saltpetre.	Betelnut.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
North-Western Provinces ..	.....	3,050	.....	200	13,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,200	6,000	.....	25,050
Barin ..	.....	8,600	.....	4,575	36,200	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	1,300	4,300	20,100	.....	87,175
Shahabad ..	.....	2,000	.....	.....	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	700	4,405	.....	30,205
Tirhoot ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	1,900	.....	6,000
Patna ..	.....	6,220	18,000	4,225	32,344	.....	.....	400	.....	6,000	4,800	2,050	6,450	.....	81,150
Monghyr ..	.....	1,000	.....	5,500	43,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	6,300	9,400	.....	67,120
Bhagulpore ..	.....	950	.....	1,450	19,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	5,225	.....	20,025
Sonthal Pargunnahs ..	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	2,250
Purneah ..	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,410	.....	16,000	.....	92,000	19,300	.....	.....	.....	1,78,770
Rungpore ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	4,500	.....	3,000	1,700	.....	.....	.....	11,200
Assam ..	.....	.....	.....	15,000	71,400	1,16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,300	.....	.....	.....	2,24,700
Sylhet ..	73,300	.....	.....	950	63,700	.....	.....	.....	5,700	.....	1,32,325	140	.....	1,000	2,05,115
Tipporah ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Chittagong ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,100	12,100
Noakholly ..	99,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,063	.....	.....	85,540	2,08,136
Dacca ..	3,42,804	.....	.....	35,050	58,325	12,89,118	.....	1,200	.....	1,400	3,18,025	115	.....	7,300	20,54,637
Ferozepore ..	15,800	.....	.....	2,800	2,000	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	38,406
Backergunge ..	31,58,792	.....	1,000	1,635	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,30,250	.....	.....	59,675	38,54,352
Mymensingh ..	.....	.....	.....	700	19,000	500	.....	.....	75	3,000	31,063	.....	.....	14,000	69,808
Pubna ..	35,101	.....	.....	54,147	1,21,801	7,05,275	.....	1,000	.....	31,950	1,00,200	1,010	.....	.....	10,50,544
Nudda ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,100	.....	78,100	.....	.....	.....	1,23,200
Jessore ..	65,514	.....	14,415	30,810	30,875	10,180	43,225	.....	24,93,533	5,300	8,92,363	1,020	.....	8,300	36,04,536
24-Pargunnahs ..	54,540	.....	2,77,400	46,590	4,020	9,200	60,500	312	16,77,121	.....	5,22,150	.....	.....	.....	26,52,334
Total ..	38,48,512	24,300	3,10,014	2,04,232	5,52,985	21,87,489	1,07,315	23,472	41,19,529	1,43,910	28,00,445	18,335	62,570	1,84,915	1,45,88,923

It will be observed that though the greater part of this importation is derived from Eastern Bengal, a certain proportion comes from the districts

of the North-Western Provinces and from the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. The subjoined statement will show this more clearly:—

Statements showing the Behar and Bengal consignments into Calcutta via the Sunderbuns Canal Route.

1873.

CANALS IMPORTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Ghee.	Saltpetre.	Betelnut.	TOTAL
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total of North-Western Provinces and Behar consignments.	.....	97,220	.....	20,100	1,30,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,135	6,275	83,250	.....	3,82,893
Total of Bengal consignments ..	40,49,178	3,000	4,63,273	1,78,053	4,32,740	20,40,537	1,17,050	49,225	58,01,080	1,94,000	31,94,112	125	.....	1,75,500	1,72,09,073
Grand Total ..	40,49,178	1,00,220	4,63,273	1,98,153	5,71,784	20,40,537	1,17,050	49,225	58,01,080	1,94,000	32,20,247	6,400	83,250	1,75,500	1,75,81,106

1874.

CANALS IMPORTS.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Gunnies.	Miscellaneous.	Ghee.	Saltpetre.	Betelnut.	TOTAL
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total of North-Western Provinces and Behar consignments.	.....	22,350	18,000	15,050	1,76,904	.....	3,500	400	.....	6,000	10,500	16,050	62,570	.....	3,32,724
Total of Bengal consignments ..	38,48,512	1,050	2,02,014	1,88,282	3,76,141	21,87,489	1,03,815	23,072	41,19,529	1,37,310	27,80,910	2,285	.....	1,84,915	1,43,50,199
Grand Total ..	38,48,512	24,300	3,10,014	2,04,232	5,52,985	21,87,489	1,07,315	23,472	41,19,529	1,43,910	28,00,445	18,335	62,570	1,84,915	1,45,88,923

The total of the Behar traffic that comes into Calcutta by this circuitous route appears to amount to about 3,50,000 maunds in the year. Nearly half consists of oil-seeds, the great staple of Behar export produce. The ordinary channel for Behar produce is along the Bhagiruthee river; but during the latter part of the dry season that river is not navigable, and the up-country merchants, if they export at all at that time, are compelled to send their boats the long route down the Ganges as far as Kooشته, along the Gorai, the Mudhoomuttee, and Atharabanka, and so by Khoolna, into the canal route. It is a matter of inconvenience to up-country traffic that it should

be necessary to take this route, and the subject has frequently been under the consideration of Government, with a view to considering whether artificial channels might not be excavated which would save so long a circuit. Special inquiry is now being made into the matter under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in the Irrigation Department. But it will be seen that the amount of traffic that is diverted from its ordinary course is after all inconsiderable. The exports from Calcutta to Behar by this route are about 2,30,000 maunds, and consist entirely of salt.

The most important of the imports *via* the canals is rice, and the whole of this comes from Bengal. Backergunge has the reputation of being the finest rice district in Bengal, and a very large proportion of its exports goes to Calcutta. The rice is of superior quality, and is exported at once instead of being sold in the local markets. The principal markets in Backergunge from which rice is exported are Sahabgunge, 4,17,300 maunds; Neamutty, 2,05,800 maunds; Nulchitty, 1,85,880 maunds; Burisal, the head-quarters of the district, 2,69,094 maunds; Bhandarapara, 1,71,000 maunds; Allygunge, 1,23,300 maunds; Jhalokata, 2,35,900 maunds; Anagana, 1,42,700 maunds; Bhanderaah, 1,21,400 maunds; Raneerghat, 1,13,200 maunds; Rajah's Hat, 1,60,343 maunds; Patar Hat, 1,29,600 maunds; Alipore, 1,00,000 maunds; Sibpore, 1,22,400 maunds; and Morrellgunge, 1,38,200 maunds. The total registered export from the district into Calcutta is three million maunds. Backergunge rice is also extensively exported into the neighbouring districts, so much so that many cultivators in the Backergunge district find a profit in disposing of their superior qualities of home-grown rice by exportation, and in supplying their own wants by rice derived from Sylhet, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperah. This rice is imported during the rainy season, and the people of Backergunge are said to rely greatly on this imported crop for their maintenance in the latter part of the autumn, and for a portion of the cold weather as well. Next after Backergunge, as a Calcutta-supplying district—but after a wide interval—comes Dacca, from which the registered imports were 5,60,000 maunds in 1873 and 3,42,000 maunds in 1874. The principal rice-supplying marts in Dacca are Sabar, Naraingunge, Lajung, Keraneegunge, Gourcepore, Kallygunge, and Kurraemgunge; but from none of these places do the exports amount to a lakh of maunds. It is believed that Dacca itself is, on the whole, an importing district. It is calculated that the populous sub-division of Moonshoogunge, where the inhabitants average 1,031 souls to the square mile, imports at least a million and a half maunds for its own consumption. This supply comes from Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Sylhet. The rest of the district is self-supporting, and much of it exports, but not to any considerable extent. The rivers of the Dacca district are great channels of exportation, and much rice from Eastern Bengal passes through this district and is re-exported at its marts for consumption up-country and in Calcutta. Noakholly supplied about 2,00,000 maunds in 1873 and 1,00,000 maunds in 1874. The Noakholly marts are Sudharam (the district head-quarters), Nizampore, Dukhinseo, Bamnee, and Pattallee. Noakholly is a very large rice-producing district, but the greater part of its exports is apparently consigned to Chittagong. Tipperah supplied 62,000 maunds of rice in 1873, but none seemingly in 1874; on the other hand Sylhet supplied 31,000 maunds in 1873 and 73,300 maunds in 1874. Fureedpore shows 60,000 maunds and 15,000 maunds; Pubna, 50,000 maunds and 35,000 maunds. Jessore supplied 54,000 maunds and 65,000 maunds, and the 24-Pergunnahs is credited with 28,000 maunds and 54,000 maunds. In the Sudder and Jhenida sub-divisions of Jessore, and in the north-eastern part of Magoorah sub-division, sufficient rice is not grown to satisfy the local consumption, and those tracts receive large imports from the fertile and productive swamps in the Sunderbuns of Jessore and Backergunge.

The greater part of the exports of rice from the 24-Pergunnahs into Calcutta is, however, not registered at the Canal toll-stations. It has been estimated that the export of rice from the Diamond Harbour sub-division amounts to 25 lakhs of maunds. This export finds its way along the Diamond Harbour Road, where a beginning has now been made of the registration of this traffic along the Hooghly river, and along a creek called the Kowrahpooker Khall, which runs into Tolly's Nullah between Samookpotta and Russah, a short distance below Russah. The Kowrahpooker Khall rice is taken to Chittlah (opposite the Kally Ghat Temple), which is a very large mart for table rice, and the quantity of rice brought into the nullah by this route alone is calculated by so competent an authority as Mr. Galiffe, the late Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, to amount to 12,60,000 maunds. This import is, it is believed, registered at Russah, but the traffic that enters the nullah between Samookpotta and Russah is not shown in the Calcutta Canals' registration returns submitted to Government, and the fact seems to call for some explanation.

The entire supply of wheat, amounting to about a lakh of maunds in 1873, is sent down from Behar. In 1874 the export was reduced to 24,000 maunds in consequence of the scarcity.

Other cereals show a large importation, of which about half, or more than two lakhs, are derived from the 24-Pergunnahs.

Pulses and gram amount to about two lakhs in each year. Jessore, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca, are the chief sources of supply; but the variations in the supplies from the several districts are remarkable. Thus

Patna shows 20,000 maunds in 1873, against 4,000 in 1874; Fureedpore, 19,000 maunds, against 2,800; Pubna 17,400 maunds, against 54,000; and the 24-Pergunnahs, 3,800 maunds, against 46,600.

Oil-seeds amount to 5½ lakhs, but show a slight decrease in 1874, which is not observable along other routes. About 1,50,000 maunds of this comes from Behar; about as much from Sylhet and Assam. More than a lakh of maunds are consigned from Pubna, and the remainder is contributed by eastern districts, of which Dacca and Jessore supply the greater part. The trade in oil-seeds has recently been subject to great fluctuations. The Franco-Prussian war having interfered which the supplies of seed from Germany and from certain parts of Russia *via* Germany which usually supply the English market, an extraordinary demand sprung up for Indian produce. The demand became so great that the ordinary precautions in the selection and shipment of the seeds were neglected, and in many cases the consignments arrived in England damp and worthless. Heavy losses ensued, and the trade became alarmed, and, from whatever cause, the Eastern Bengal oil-seeds especially were viewed with disfavour. The trade of Serajgunge will illustrate this. During 1874, 20,000 maunds of oil-seeds were exported by steamers from Serajgunge, against 34,000 maunds in 1872, and 1,16,000 maunds in 1871. There seems, however, good reason to believe that the Bengal trade is now reviving to some extent, and, generally speaking, it will have been observed that oil-seeds show an increase in the past year.

The jute traffic along the canals route is of the first importance. In 1873 it amounted to 26 lakhs of maunds, and in 1874 to 21 lakhs. The principal jute marts in Bengal are Serajgunge in Pubna and Naraingunge in Dacca.

The exports of jute from Serajgunge to Calcutta *via* the Sunderbun route amounted to 10,24,307 maunds in 1873, and to 3,33,900 maunds in 1874. From other marts in Pubna the exports were 2,08,600 maunds in 1873, and 3,71,357 maunds in 1874. Serajgunge is the principal seat of trade and commerce in North-Eastern Bengal, and is the commercial emporium of Pubna and Western Mymensingh, and of part of Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore. The country-produce of this area is collected at Serajgunge, and thence sent by boat or steamer either direct to Calcutta, or by the Eastern Bengal Railway to Calcutta, generally for export to England. The figures of the steamer traffic of Serajgunge for the year 1873-74 are unfortunately not available, but the following statement will show the actual amount of traffic exported from Serajgunge to Calcutta by steamers in 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1874-75, and the imports into Serajgunge for 1874-75. The Lieutenant-Governor is indebted for these statements to the Agents of the Navigation Companies connected with Serajgunge, and the figures may be accepted as generally correct:—

Approximate Statement showing the Exports from Serajgunge to Calcutta by Steamer for the years 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1874-75, and the Imports into Serajgunge for the year 1874-75.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1874-75.
EXPORTS.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute	12,41,300	15,08,900*	6,31,416
Gunnies	80,000	82,100	1,04,570
Oil-seeds	1,16,200	34,100	20,700
Tobacco	17,600	43,200	80,969
Total	14,49,100	16,69,300	8,37,655
IMPORTS.			
Piece-goods ... ..	.....	.....	34,425
Rice ... ..	.....	.....	40,778
Iron ... ..	.....	.....	6,318
Brass-ware ... ..	.....	.....	1,189
Salt ... ..	.....	.....	16,334
Sundries ... ..	.....	.....	12,446
Total ... ..	.....	.....	1,11,490

It will be observed that there is a considerable decline in the steamer traffic, and that almost exclusively in jute. The diminution in the export by steamers of this fibre is attributed to the slackness in the general trade, to a diminution in the proportion sent by steamer,

owing to the fact that time is less an object than cheapness of transport in a falling market, such as there was last year, and to the custom which is growing up of sending jute direct by country boats from the mofussil market to Calcutta. The opening of Goalundo as a railway terminus did not at first affect Serajgunge seriously. Trade continued to flow in its old channel until this year. But now many boats laden with jute pass by Serajgunge and go on straight to Goalundo. It is believed, however, that most of this fibre is bought in the interior by the agents of the Serajgunge traders. The change is mainly to this extent, that whereas formerly the cultivators brought their jute to Serajgunge unsorted and packed in hanks to be there valued, purchased, and made up into drums, a portion of the fibre is now bought in smaller markets by agents of the Serajgunge merchants, and sent to Calcutta direct. The increase in the exportation from local marts in the Serajgunge area is remarkable: thus Booredaha, in Rajshahye, which exports by the Matabhanga route, has increased from 74,073 maunds in 1873 to 2,26,669 maunds in 1874; Pubna has increased from 60,000 maunds in 1873 to 77,800 maunds in 1874; Mothura, in Pubna district, has increased from 1,32,900 maunds to 2,29,75 maunds; and Narainpore, in the same district, from 22,200 maunds to 50,000 maunds. Goalpara shows an export in 1874 of 65,000 maunds, and Gowhatty of 50,000 maunds, against a blank export in 1873, which is to be explained by the fact of the jute in previous years having been sent to Serajgunge, and thence transhipped for Calcutta. The total registered exports of jute from Serajgunge by country boats are—

	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
By the Matabhanga route ...	2,01,998	2,53,604
By the Sunderbuns route ...	10,24,307	3,33,900
Total ...	12,26,305	5,87,504

Naraingunge, which is a very large jute centre, is supplied by importations from Noakholly, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Sylhet, as well as from the Dacca district. In 1873 the exports of jute from Naraingunge to Calcutta are registered at about 2,00,000 maunds; in 1874 they were 6,50,000 maunds. In 1873 there were small supplies furnished from other marts in Dacca, but the exports from the whole district amounted to only 5,40,970 maunds. In 1874 Madargunge exported 3,33,537 maunds, Kureemgunge 1,43,000 maunds, Sabar 58,131 maunds, Kallygunge 44,300 maunds, and Keraneegunge 40,900 maunds; and the exports from the whole district reached the large total of 12,89,118 maunds. The jute industry has developed itself very rapidly in the Dacca district, where many European firms are in business. There are five steam-presses in the district. Madaripore, in Backergunge (recently transferred to Fureedpore), is also a large centre of the jute trade, from which the registered exports to Calcutta amounted in 1873 to about 1,40,000 maunds. From the Fureedpore district 30,500 maunds were in that year exported, and from Mymensingh 25,250 maunds. In 1874 no exports are registered from these districts. In the absence of any other explanation, it is reasonable to suppose that their produce has assisted to swell the total exported from Naraingunge and the Dacca district. The remaining supply of jute is derived principally from the Jessore and 24-Pergunnahs districts, and from Purneah. Doollalgunge sent 50,000 maunds of jute round by the Sunderbuns route in 1873.

As regards the import of gunnies into Calcutta, there is an increase from 80,000 maunds to 1,00,000 maunds in the amount exported by steamers from Serajgunge, which is owing to the addition of new looms to the Serajgunge Jute Company's factory. The export by country boats shows a remarkable decrease from the districts of both Pubna and Mymensingh. On the other hand, Purneah presents an increase, there having been in 1874 an export of gunnies by the canal route of 72,000 maunds from Doollalgunge, and of 20,000 maunds from Dowlutgunge.

Sugar is supplied entirely from Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs; large areas of these districts may be seen grown with whole forests of date-trees. The chief sugar marts in Jessore are Kotchandpore, in the north of the district, and Keshubpore, 18 miles to the south of Jessore. From Kotchandpore the exports are principally to Backergunge and the eastern districts, but it is estimated that an export of about 50,000 maunds, chiefly goor, finds its way to Calcutta along the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Matabhanga river. From Keshubpore the export to Calcutta is of refined sugar along the Sunderbun route.

Tobacco is exported principally from Rungpore and from Serajgunge in Pubna. There has been a great increase in the tobacco trade

by steamer from Serajgunge. In 1871-72 the export by steamer was 11,000 maunds; in 1872-73 it was 43,000; in 1874-75 it was 80,969. It is expected, however, that this branch of commerce will, like jute, be by degrees diverted from Serajgunge, and it is known that one European firm has lately established an agency in the Rungpore district for the purpose of shipping to Calcutta direct. The principal destination of Rungpore tobacco is Arracan, in Burmah. From 40 to 50 Burmese merchants go to Rungpore and stay there for six months in each year, and the quantity of exports in this direction is estimated to be not less than 2,00,000 maunds. This tobacco is manufactured into the well-known Burmah cheroots. Rungpore tobacco is also exported throughout Bengal for local consumption to an amount estimated at one lakh of maunds. Only a comparatively small quantity of this produce reaches Calcutta by country boats.

The enormous miscellaneous vegetable produce imported into Calcutta by the canals, amounting to 50,00,000 maunds, is derived from the neighbouring districts of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs.

The greater part of the ghee or clarified butter imported into Calcutta by the canals comes from Behar. Ghee is exported in considerable quantities from the Bhagulpore division, especially from the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore. It is prepared from the milk of buffaloes, which are considered the most profitable kind of stock, as they are easily fed, and their milk is richer than that of other kinds of cattle.

The import of betelnuts into Calcutta is very large from the districts of Noakholly, Backergunge, and Jessore. In Jessore, Fokeerhat on the Bhayrub is the principal place of export for these nuts. In parts of these districts the betelnut grows very abundantly in long avenues along the riversides.

The miscellaneous items imported by the canals make up a large total of about thirty lakhs of maunds. The export from Sylhet is lime for the most part. From the Sunderbuns it is principally timber and fuel, *gol-patta*, or a peculiar long leaf used for thatching native huts, honey, and wax; and shell-lime and fish in large quantities are also included in miscellaneous. The fish are brought alive, and many die in the boats in which they are being transported, and are then thrown away, but sufficient reach Calcutta alive to pay for the trip.

The exports from Calcutta by the canals, with the exception of salt, are of little importance. The total amount of salt exported in 1873 was 23,89,452 maunds, and in 1874 it was 24,60,653. The destination of this salt is not shown in the registration returns of 1873. The following statement shows the districts of Bengal to which salt was despatched *via* the Sunderbun route in 1874:—

Destination of SALT despatched from Calcutta via the Canals.

	1873. Mds.	1874. Mds.
24-Pergunnahs	88,946
Hlowrah	1,050
Jessore	2,70,735
Nuddea	15,000
Pubna	3,01,267
Rajshahye	1,500
Dacca	6,70,858
Mymensingh	12,550
Fureedpore	66,981
Backergunge	3,84,611
Tipperah	28,800
Goalpara	1,22,000
Sylhet	2,01,400
Noakholly	54,303
Unspecified Eastern districts...	...	5,700
Sarun	10,000
Patna	1,29,000
Bhagulpore	89,952

About nine-tenths of this salt was despatched from Calcutta by the Circular or upper canal route: 1,01,576 maunds were registered for the town of Jessore; 91,854 for Chandpore in the Jessore district; 11,700 maunds were destined for Kooshtea; 3,96,000 maunds were for the City of Dacca; and 2,30,000 maunds were for Naraingunge. The district of Dacca, which is a great centre for collection and distribution, receives nearly twice as much salt by the canal route as any other district. Burisal received 3,11,000 maunds; Nalchitty, 60,000. About 2,30,000 maunds were sent by the canal route into Behar. Besides the salt shipped in the canals and despatched eastwards into East Bengal, a small quantity is consigned to places near Calcutta in the 24-Pergunnahs district and on the banks of the Hooghly river.

TRADE BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Orissa and Midnapore canals have for some years been open for traffic, and have recently, especially the Midnapore canals, formed a principal export route of rice from the fertile country which stretches along the south-west coast of the Bay of Bengal from the mouth of the Hooghly. The total weight of goods conveyed through these canals was 46,26,964 maunds in 1871-72, 42,03,639 maunds in 1872-73, and 67,78,732 maunds in 1873-74. The traffic is registered at toll-stations on the canals, but the returns hitherto collected by the Irrigation Department have not been of a very serviceable nature for statistical purposes. They have now, from the 1st September of the present year, been brought within the uniform system of registration sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The large granary of the south-west districts of Bengal finds two main lines of traffic to Calcutta. A great part of the produce of the fertile littoral tracts of Midnapore is carried from the Huldee and Russoolpore estuaries up the main stream of the Hooghly. The boatmen, when they can safely do so, prefer availing themselves of the tidal currents to the more tedious and costly navigation of the canal. In this way not a little of the rice of the great market of Baliaghye (at the head of a branch of the Russoolpore), which is largely supplied from the north of Balasore, finds its way to Calcutta without passing through the canal. Most of the export trade also of the south of Mohekrekhia and of Tumlook, a great deal of that of the busy and rising mart of Gookhally, at the bifurcation of the rivers Roopnarain and Hooghly, and all that of Kukrahatty further down the river, is conducted to Calcutta by the same great water highway. This is a dangerous route, however, and in the case of all traffic from Baliaghye and southward entails the inconvenience of waiting—often for several days—at the mouth of the Russoolpore for favourable weather; while even there, if a sudden squall comes on, heavily-laden boats are wrecked. On one occasion, in the summer of 1873, the Collector of Midnapore reported the wreck of 35 out of a fleet of 40 rice boats in front of the Coweolly Light-house. For this reason a great part of the rice exports adopts an alternative route, and follows the course of the Hidgelee tidal canal, which passes through the south-east of the Midnapore district, from the Russoolpore river across the Huldee estuary, and falls into the Hooghly near its junction with the Roopnarain. Generally speaking, minor streams of rice fall into this route from both sides, especially down the Kaliaghye and Huldee, which tap the surplus stock of Puttasore and Subbung, estimated at ten lakhs of maunds. During 1872, when the canal was in a very crippled state, it took nearly four lakhs of maunds of rice to Calcutta; in 1873 it conveyed 58,175 maunds of rice, and 4,30,883 maunds of paddy; and in 1874 the canal carried no less than 3,18,755 maunds of rice, and 24,58,535 maunds of paddy. No estimate can be made of the importations that were consigned up the Hooghly river in avoidance of the canal, but the amount is probably at least equal to that sent by the canal. Along the Midnapore canal, which runs from the town of Midnapore across the Cossye, the Roopnarain, and the Damoodah into the Hooghly at Oolohorah, and so affords direct communication with Calcutta, 8,81,925 maunds of rice were exported to Calcutta during 1874. 4,29,726 maunds were conveyed along the Kendrapara canal in Cuttack during the same period, of which it is understood that the greater part was re-shipped from False Point.

Besides rice, the principal traffic along these canals is salt and coal, which are sent into the countries from Calcutta. 4,53,099 maunds of salt were consigned along these canals in 1863, and 6,52,118 maunds in 1874, the quantities being sent almost entirely along the Midnapore canals, and presumably intended for consumption within the district. The population of the district, however, about 2½ millions, would, at 9½ lb per head, not consume more than 3,00,000 maunds of salt in the year, and large quantities must therefore have been further transported inland. Of coal, 3,92,830 maunds were transmitted in 1873, and 2,54,250 maunds in 1874, nearly the whole of which in both years went to the town of Midnapore, and was consumed by the Irrigation Department and in the furtherance of public works. The traffic along the Orissa canals is at present nearly entirely local, and comparatively small in extent; but along the Midnapore canals the traffic is, as has been shown, very large indeed.

TRADE OF CALCUTTA WITH THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

THE trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal has already been amply illustrated, and it will have appeared that Calcutta is the main centre of commerce to which all the principal merchantable produce of the province is consigned, and from which salt is exported for the supply of the several districts. Besides salt, the main staple of export from Calcutta is cotton piece-goods; but the present returns of inland trade are not sufficiently complete to enable even an approximation to be made of the quantities of piece-goods sent up-country, or of their destination. But although it is not necessary to furnish again a detailed account of the trade of the metropolis, it will probably be found convenient to summarise the traffic in a brief abstract, and an attempt has been made to effect this, as far as possible, in the subjoined statement, which shows the principal imports into Calcutta from Bengal during the years 1873 and 1874. The imports *via* the Bhagiruthoe have been calculated on the totals registered for Calcutta at Saheb-gunge after deducting the traffic shipped west of Saheb-gunge, and sent to Calcutta by routes other than the Bhagiruthoe. The return is incomplete in many respects. There is no law which can compel boatmen to declare the whole weight of the cargo in their boats, and there can be no question but that the weight is often understated. The returns of traffic furnished by the Railway Companies are most incomplete, and, except in rare cases, show neither the places of export nor the places of destination. The amount of traffic borne by the River Steamer Companies is only partially known to Government, and it has therefore been excluded from the statement. But in spite of these drawbacks, the statement below is one of considerable value and interest.

Imports into Calcutta and its environs, 1873.

	Calcutta Canals.	BY THE HOOGHLY.			By Hidgelee Tidal Canal.	By Midnapore Canal.	BY LAND.		
		Bhagiruthoe.	Jellinghee.	Matabhanga.			By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By South-Eastern Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	41,85,300	200	3,58,179	9,02,175	3,45,429		7,41,799	1,93,963	94,459
Wheat	1,00,229	3,70,872	32,245	13,048					
Other cereals	3,75,736	60,742	2,420	3,802					
Pulses and gram	2,00,003	3,08,705	1,30,729	1,84,903					
Oil-seeds	5,63,284	22,02,564	13,052	30,372			28,07,104		
Jute	20,65,087	3,877	51,002	4,98,151					
Sugar	1,18,375	1,40,794	400	406					
Tobacco	54,175	27,734	50,304	19,158					
Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	58,01,090	1,07,712	32,447	2,304					
Brass and brass-work.	4,500			13					
Hides	13,400	1,085	175	862					
Gunnies	1,04,000	425	2,30,630	1,78,701					
Miscellaneous	33,57,308	1,41,632	62,029	61,654					
Ghee	0	0	0	740					
Saltpetre	83,250	2,34,257					3,50,276	11,168	
Betelnut	1,70,000								

Imports into Calcutta and its environs, 1874.

	Calcutta Canals.	BY THE HOOGHLY.			By Hidgelee Tidal Canal.	By Midnapore Canal.	BY LAND.		
		Bhagiruthoe.	Jellinghee.	Matabhanga.			By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By South-Eastern Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	38,50,512	1,857	26,371	5,786	19,00,000	9,81,025	11,32,590	2,98,249	
Wheat	24,300	3,23,085	23,815	8,824					
Other cereals	2,02,914	64,494	10,910	3,114					
Pulses and gram	1,07,232	3,71,155	90,534	1,12,900					
Oil-seeds	5,70,985	20,04,740	85,118	1,41,508			33,45,285	6,45,901	
Jute	21,80,041	13,551	54,785	6,25,874					
Sugar	1,03,715	1,43,000	60	1,287					
Tobacco	24,229	20,709	87,709	24,301					
Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	41,50,529	2,02,310	10,005	9,353					
Shellac and other dyes.	5,025	713	625	220					
Timber	745	1,02,624							
Brass and brass-work.	1,108		680						
Hides	7,284	783	1,150	493					
Gunnies	1,45,910		1,77,050	1,44,000					
Miscellaneous	23,08,845	1,54,687	30,798	40,940			3,63,501	6,147	
Ghee	18,325	40,285		1,554					
Saltpetre	62,570	2,51,000		9,818					
Betelnut	1,94,016								

The annexed statement shows the export of salt into the several districts of Bengal along the water-routes of the Nuddea rivers and the Calcutta canals:—

Consignments of SALT into the interior of Bengal, 1874, by river routes.

PLACES OF DESTINATION.	By the Bhagiruthoe, registered at Nuddia.	By the Jellinghee, registered at Nuddia.	By the Matabhanga, registered at Kishengunge.	By the Bhagiruthoe, registered at Jungpore.	By the Calcutta canals.	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces	40,040	6,500	...	...	...	56,540
Rarrut	1,04,206	8,280	...	...	10,000	1,22,576
Tirhoot	1,97,140	...	...	...	...	1,97,140
Patna	35,612	2,500	...	40	1,29,000	1,67,152
Monghyr	91,748	200	...	100	...	92,048
Bhagulpore	44,985	...	2,050	2,363	80,952	1,40,250
Purneah	81,102	64,022	900	13,542	...	1,60,226
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,430	...	...	...	...	5,430
Rungpore	...	275	6,125	...	...	6,400
Malidah	50,710	44,055	14,037	1,271	...	1,10,082
Dinagpore	14,060	25,705	37,250	1,085	...	78,090
Rajshahye	5,075	33,325	34,836	...	1,500	74,736
Rogra	...	...	3,425	...	...	3,425
Pahna	...	1,100	2,465,724	...	5,01,207	5,72,003
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	12,550	12,550
Duwa	...	...	30,475	...	6,70,858	7,01,333
Moorsheadabad	1,04,190	13,230	2,550	2,480	...	1,22,450
Hurdwan	57,285	...	...	...	1,050	58,335
Howrah	...	...	...	...	88,046	88,046
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	15,000	15,000
Nuddia	41,005	20,035	65,222	...	2,70,736	2,96,015
Jessore	...	...	10,010	...	60,581	81,031
Purespore	...	...	17,050	...	3,84,611	3,84,611
Hackengunge	...	...	...	...	54,303	54,303
Nookholly	...	...	...	...	28,800	28,800
Tipperah	...	...	21,840	...	3,20,400	3,42,240
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified Eastern Districts	...	...	8,786	...	5,700	14,486
Total	8,80,197	2,20,727	5,60,080	21,481	24,60,653	41,12,038

The whole of this supply of salt is consigned from Calcutta. By the East Indian Railway the exports of salt up-country amounted in 1874 to about seventeen lakhs of maunds; by the Eastern Bengal Railway the exports amounted to 84,787 maunds; by the Midnapore canal they amounted to 6,52,118 maunds. Altogether the registered exports of salt from Calcutta amounted in 1874 to 65,79,843 maunds.

The average annual consumption of salt in Bengal and Assam during the past three years is shown by the salt returns of the Board of Revenue to have been about 79,50,000 maunds. Seventy-nine and a half lakhs of maunds on a population of 66½ millions gives a consumption of 4.75 seers per head, or 94lb. In round numbers, out of this supply 74½ lakhs are imported almost entirely from England, but also to a small extent from foreign and from Indian sea-ports. The remaining five lakhs are made up of excise salt manufactured mostly in Orissa, of a certain amount of Ganjam salt consumed in the tributary estates of Orissa, of illicit salt consumed in Behar and in the saline tracts along all the coast of the Bay of Bengal, and of a small amount of foreign salt consumed along the eastern and northern frontier of the province.

It has been shown that the registered exports of salt from Calcutta into Bengal and Assam amount to about 65½ lakhs. It is believed that very little of the salt sent by the East Indian Railway goes beyond Bengal. The population of the 24-Pergunnahs district and of Calcutta itself, and of the Hooghly, Howrah, and other districts that lie south of the southernmost post of registration on the Bhagiruthoe river, and to which supplies are therefore for the most part not registered, amounts to at least four millions and a half, and consumes not less than five and a half lakhs of salt. The amount of registered salt that finds its way into these districts is not more than a lakh of maunds. The importations of Liverpool salt into Chittagong amount to two lakhs annually, and the distribution of this salt is of course not included in the statement above given of salt exports from Calcutta. We have thus a total of 72½ lakhs of salt imported into Bengal of which the destination can be traced. The total of imported salt has been stated to be 73½ lakhs. A small difference only remains of about 1½ lakhs of maunds, attributable to under-registration. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this result may be accepted as satisfactory, and as affording verification of this part of the internal trade returns. It seems to show that the attempts to register the river and canal traffic of Bengal have already attained a very considerable measure of success.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION OF BOAT TRAFFIC.

THE great importance of the question of the registration of internal traffic within the Bengal province has of late years been fully recognized, and considerable progress was made under the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, for registering and recording this traffic. Unfortunately, owing to the cumbrous nature of the statements in which the statistics are recorded, and the want of an adequate agency, a long period has always unavoidably elapsed before the registration returns have been considered in the Statistical Department of the Secretariat. In the earlier pages of this issue it will, however, be seen that much valuable information has lately been collated and published.

The most important traffic of Bengal is that which is registered on the Calcutta canals.

The traffic along the Nuddea rivers, that is along the Bhagiruthoe, the Jellinghee, and the Matabhanga, is also registered.

The Orissa and Midnapore canals have been for some years open to traffic, and have recently, especially the Midnapore canals, been the principal routes for the export of rice from the fertile country which stretches along the south-west coast of Bengal from the mouth of the Hooghly. The traffic on these canals is registered.

The above traffic is all registered at toll-collecting stations. In 1872 a commencement was made of establishing registration stations for the sole purpose of registering the traffic. A station was in that year established by Sir George Campbell at Sahebgunge, with the object of registering the traffic between Eastern and Northern Bengal, and the districts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

Sir Richard Temple has recently sanctioned arrangements for the further extension and systematisation of the registration of traffic, in order that, if possible, a complete system of the registration of river-borne traffic in Bengal may be established. He has given the subject his careful consideration, and the subjoined scheme indicates the principles on which, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Government of India, the system is being carried into effect, and the arrangements to which, after consultation with the Commissioners, His Honor has accorded his provisional sanction.

The whole system of registration is controlled from the Statistical Department of Government, where the returns will be analysed and regularly published and circulated to officers. It would have been possible to have organised what may be called a district system of registration, under which all the river-borne traffic within, and from each district, would have been registered at stations within the district itself; but such a localisation of the registration is to be deprecated for many reasons. It would involve the multiplication of small stations; and small stations will generally be far removed from the supervision of a district or sub-divisional officer, and would necessarily have to be placed under low-paid clerks, who would, it is to be feared, exercise oppression and interference with the trade. Moreover, goods would be registered more than once if they were registered while traversing the feeder streams, and again at the large central stations. According to the theory of the district system, boats would be registered again and again as they passed through successive districts. The Lieutenant-Governor did not therefore desire that district officers should attempt to undertake a complete registration of the traffic of their own districts. Bengal must be taken as a whole for the purposes of trade registration; and in order to register and ascertain all the traffic of the province, it is indispensable that supervision should be exercised from only one head-quarters, and that a uniform system of forms and returns should be introduced everywhere.

Simplicity, moreover, is essential. In considering the system from a general point of view, and not merely district by district, or division by division, it was evident that a comparatively small number of stations, well chosen, would answer the purpose as well as a great many. It will create expense, and also confusion, if more registration stations are established than are absolutely necessary to register the trade on the main lines of communication. So long as the traffic is once registered at the large stations on the large rivers, there is no occasion for the establishment of several small stations on the affluents and feeders of the large streams. There is no doubt that the purely local traffic that does not fall into the big rivers will fail to be arrested; but it is believed that such traffic is so small and insignificant as to make its registration of no consequence. The question also of the transhipment of traffic must not escape notice. Special precautions are being taken, by the issue of tickets, to prevent boats being registered twice over. But these precautions will be of no avail if the cargoes are registered twice over—once in the small boats which come down the feeder rivers, and once

at central stations, like Serajgunge, Naraingunge, and Goalundo. It is known that goods are sent to these stations from all the small rivers and khalls, and are there transhipped for conveyance to Calcutta. If stations are put upon the feeder rivers, the goods will assuredly be registered twice over, though no boat may be registered more than once. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, did not consider that, for general registration purposes, it would be necessary to retain any registering offices on the contributories or feeder rivers of Bengal. The multiplication of registering stations has been avoided, but at those places where posts have been sanctioned it has been an object to arrange for as effective and thorough a registration as possible. Stations have only been established at a small number of principal places on the large rivers, which are, so to speak, the receiving and distributing depôts of the trade of a large area of country.

Special arrangements are in train for ascertaining the amount of the river-borne steamer traffic on the Bengal rivers, and it must be understood that the registration stations have no concern with the registration of this traffic. The principal steam companies are the India General Steam Navigation Company, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, and the River Steam Navigation Company.

RIVER REGISTRATION STATIONS.

THE registration of frontier traffic between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces has, as was arranged at a conference held at Allahabad in March last, been left to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, except that the registration of the river-borne traffic of the Sarun district only remains in the hands of the Collector of Sarun. No frontier post on the Ganges, within Bengal territory, has therefore been sanctioned.

The river-borne traffic between Sarun and the North-Western Provinces (apart from that which is carried on the Ganges) is carried along the Gogra, and a frontier post on this river was therefore selected. The Lieutenant-Governor has provisionally sanctioned a registering station at Durowlee, which is almost on the North-Western Provinces frontier, with an establishment on Rs. 61 per mensem. Durowlee was expressly sanctioned for the purpose of registering the inter-provincial traffic, in accordance with the scheme approved by the delegates at the Allahabad conference.

It was left for the Lieutenant-Governor to establish a system of registration of river-borne traffic in the Behar province. For this purpose the establishment of a head registry office at Patna, with a branch office at Revilgunge on the Gogra, and a branch office at Hajepore on the Gunduck, was proposed. But after the frontier station at Durowlee has been sanctioned, it is not necessary to retain another station on the river Gogra; and it is evident that while all the Gunduck trade which goes eastwards is already registered at the station at Sahebgunge, so that which goes westwards will be registered at the Patna office, should a registry station be established at that city; and it is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, in all respects desirable that Patna, which is the great receiving and distributing mart of the Behar province, should be chosen as a principal station for the registration of the river traffic. The position of Patna on the railway and on the Ganges, just where the Ganges, Gogra, Gunduck, and Soane become united, gives it in this respect great advantages. The best site for registration at Patna is at Maroofgunge, opposite the Railway Ghât. A large proportion of the traffic anchors there, and although the river is very wide and violent at this point during the rains, it is possible, if proper arrangements are made, to register from Maroofgunge all the Ganges as well as the Gunduck trade. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned at Patna during the rainy season an establishment on Rs. 192 per mensem.

At Sahebgunge the present registration station remains with its existing establishment, on Rs. 200 a month, which is sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Nudda rivers toll-stations also remain unaffected. But nearer Calcutta it has been represented by the Commissioner of Burdwan that the position of the Collector's office on the banks of the river at Hooghly, and the character of the river itself at that point, afford an excellent situation for the establishment of a registration station. The greater portion of the Ganges-borne trade with Calcutta passes by the station of Hooghly, and the Commissioner urges, as another reason for placing an establishment at this point, that the existence of a station may serve as a check on the illicit trade in smuggled opium from the opium-producing districts which is now believed to be carried on with the

French territory of Chandernagore. The station also will be under the immediate inspection and control of the Collector. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the Commissioner's proposal, and has sanctioned for the Hooghly station an establishment on Rs. 167 a month.

Turning now to North-Western Bengal, it became necessary to make arrangements for registering the traffic on the three great rivers of the Brahmapootra or Jamoona, the Pudda, and the Megna. The first station which suggested itself on the Brahmapootra was Chilmaree, in the district of Rungpore, which is the last point where there is land under the administration of the Bengal Government on both sides of the river. Chilmaree is, moreover, an essential station for the registration of inter-provincial traffic between Bengal and Assam, and must be kept up for that purpose, even if it was not thought desirable to retain it for the registration of internal trade. The Chilmaree station is under the direct supervision of the sub-divisional officer of the newly appointed sub-division at Kurigaon. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned an establishment on Rs. 192 a month for the Chilmaree registering station.

Proceeding down the river, it was evident that Serajgunge must also be an obligatory station. Serajgunge is the principal emporium of trade of the districts of Pubna and Western Mymensingh, and of parts of Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinagepore. It is the greatest jute market in Bengal. The whole of the Teesta trade, as it comes down the Brahmapootra, as well as of other smaller streams, is registered at Serajgunge. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for the registration station at Serajgunge an establishment on Rs. 198 per mensem.

The next position of registration is Goalundo, which is situated at the point of junction between the Pudda and the Jamoona. Goalundo is probably the most important of all the registering stations in Bengal. Besides registering the boats that come up from Eastern Bengal and down the Pudda and Jamoona, Goalundo has to catch the traffic that pours down the Attrai, the Kuratiya, the Boral, the Oorasagor, and other large feeder rivers, which make a great net-work of streams and fall into the Jamoona a few miles above Goalundo. The river, moreover, is very wide, and the current violent at all seasons of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for this station an establishment on Rs. 217 a month.

The Lieutenant-Governor has approved also of a registration station at Kooshtea at the mouth of the Gorai river. An establishment on Rs. 76 a month has been sanctioned for Kooshtea.

There is also a registration station at Khoolna, in the Jessore Sunderbuns. Khoolna, the seat of a sub-division and the capital of the Sunderbuns, is situated at the point of the junction of the Atharabanka (which is the channel along which all the traffic of the Modhumattee passes onwards on its way to the west) and Bhoyrob rivers. The Bhoyrob is the river which conveys the Backergunge produce to Calcutta. At Khoolna the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned an establishment on Rs. 101 per mensem.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, the Calcutta canals registration remains unaffected. The registration on the Midnapore and Orissa canals also continues.

In Eastern Bengal it was considered advisable to establish a registering station on the Brahmapootra at Nasirabad, the sudder station of the Mymensingh district. There are no special difficulties at Mymensingh, and an establishment on Rs. 46 a month was considered sufficient.

Bhoyrob Bazar, which is on the Megna at the trijunction point of the three districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, and Mymensingh, is a position of more importance, and a great deal of traffic is registered there. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned for Bhoyrob Bazar an establishment on Rs. 101 a month.

Lastly, there is Naraingunge, which is the principal mart of Eastern, as Serajgunge is of North-Eastern Bengal, and must certainly be an obligatory station. For Naraingunge an expenditure of Rs. 192 a month has been sanctioned.

The registration boats at the river stations are supplied with a red flag, in order that they may be easily recognizable; a similar flag is also hoisted at the registering station on the bank, and boatmen are instructed not to pass the flag till the boats have been registered, or unless they have been already registered.

A special form of boat ticket of registration is supplied to each boat on registration, in order to prevent possibility of a boat being registered more than once. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of tickets of a very simple design of red and blue colours, requiring only the date, name of the manjee, the place of destination, the place of registration, and the registering mohurir's name, to be recorded upon each. Upon the back of each card it is prominently pointed out that by the order of Government no tax is leviable on registration, except at the registration offices at Jungypore, Kissengunge, Nuddea, and on the Calcutta canals. The red cards are for boats going up-stream, and the blue cards

for boats going down-stream. Every boat, as it is registered, receives one of these cards, and the registering mohurir, as he gives the card to the boat manjee, explains that this card is given to him in token of his boat's load having been registered. A boat which possesses a ticket for the journey is not to be registered a second time on that journey.

It is explained on the tickets that they are only available for one journey. An element of confusion, however, exists in that it is impossible to arrange for the recovery of all these tickets after every journey. It is not improbable that boats will sometimes endeavour to use their old tickets for a second journey, and the clerks at the registering stations have been warned to be on their alert against this. At the same time it was found possible to arrange for the collection of these tickets at Calcutta, which is the most important place of destination for all traffic sent down-stream, and at the frontier stations for up-stream traffic.

At Calcutta the traffic from Eastern Bengal is unloaded in the canals, while the merchandise from up-country and Northern Bengal is, it is believed, unloaded in the Hooghly on the wharves of the Port Commissioners. The Commissioners have kindly consented to collect the boat tickets from boats as they arrive, and also to keep a count of all boats arriving without tickets. By this means a guage will in some degree be afforded of the accuracy of the registration. In a similar way the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals has been directed to arrange for the collection of tickets from all boats as they arrive at their destination in the canals.

At Durowlee, at Patna, at Chilmaree, and at Bhojrob Bazar, the registration clerk arranges for the collection of tickets from boats proceeding up-stream. Durowlee, Chilmaree, and Bhojrob Bazar, are frontier stations, and tickets therefore are collected from all boats going up-stream as they pass these stations. Patna is a frontier registration station on the Ganges, and the tickets of all boats proceeding up-stream are taken here, excepting only those of such boats as are going up the Gogra to a destination beyond Durowlee.

All the tickets as they are collected are kept and forwarded at the expiration of every month to Government.

The above arrangements for registering the river-borne traffic in Bengal have been introduced at all the stations with effect from the 1st September 1875. A notice giving the widest publicity of the intentions of Government was, under separate orders to the Lieutenant-Governor, sent to all district officers, with instructions to distribute it and disseminate its meaning at all the river-side stations in their jurisdictions.

REGISTRATION AT CHITTAGONG.

THE town of Chittagong is one of the greatest trade centres in Bengal, and any general system of registration of internal trade that omitted to take the Chittagong traffic into consideration would be very imperfect. Chittagong, especially as regards the rice trade, is the principal emporium of traffic in Eastern Bengal;—as important a centre, for instance, as Patna is in Behar. It is very desirable that the internal traffic of Bengal with Chittagong should be registered. The extent of the sea-borne traffic is already recorded in the returns of the Custom House, but there are no statistics now before Government that will show whence the traffic now exported from Chittagong is supplied.

The principal export from Chittagong is rice. Mr. Hankey, the late Officiating Commissioner, reported as follows of this trade in his last administration report:—"It is chiefly in the hands of the European merchants, but there are one or two native firms. The bulk of the rice comes from Tipperah, Noakholly (including the chars of Sundee, Hatia, &c.), and the island of Dukhin Shabazpore, which belongs to Backergunge. It is brought down by *beparies* in boats, and during the cold weather whole fleets of these may be seen making their way for the mouth of the Kurnafoolce from the northward." The question for consideration is the best means by which this traffic, and such other internal traffic as is carried on with Chittagong, may be accurately registered. As it is believed that all the trade of importance is with the town of Chittagong itself, it will probably not be necessary to establish registration stations on the banks of the rivers, as has been done elsewhere. The trade with Chittagong is mostly by sea, and such a system would obviously be of no use in the registration of this traffic. It seems that the registration at Chittagong must be effected in the town itself, as the boats arrive at and leave the wharves on which they discharge or receive their traffic. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly desired the Commissioner to make early arrangements, and submit a report showing what measures he proposes to take for carrying out the registration of Chittagong traffic.

REGISTRATION ON ROAD ROUTES.

AN attempt has been made to establish a system of registration along the most important road routes.

There is a very large traffic into Calcutta along the Diamond Harbour Road; the late Magistrate, Mr. Peacock, estimated that the exports of rice from the Diamond Harbour sub-division amounted to twenty-five lakhs of maunds; and though this may prove to be an excessive estimate, the exports are certainly very considerable, and it is believed that they are largely consigned to Calcutta along the Diamond Harbour Road. It is of importance that the amount of the traffic along this road should be registered, and a situation near Calcutta has been selected for a registration office. An establishment on Rs. 41 per mensem has been sanctioned, with effect from the 1st September.

A similar registration station has been established on the road from Baraset to Calcutta.

The Department of Public Works have for the past three years maintained an establishment at a cost of Rs. 25 a month for registering traffic on the present road between Gya and Bankipore, with the object of obtaining accurate data when the question of the proposed tramway on this road should be brought forward. The registration station which is on the banks of the Dhurda river at Jehanabad is no longer required for the purposes for which it was originally sanctioned, but it was considered advisable to retain it for statistical purposes. There is a considerable quantity of traffic along this route; at the same time the system under which the registration was effected under the Public Works Department failed to illustrate the course of traffic along the road in a complete manner. The traffic on this road is now registered on the same system and principle as traffic elsewhere is registered. The Public Works Department establishment has been abolished, and the existing establishment, on its present scale of salary, has been sanctioned from the 1st September as a miscellaneous charge; while the registration of the traffic is being effected under the Magistrate's supervision, and under the supervision and inspection of the sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad.

REGISTRATION OF INTER-PROVINCIAL TRAFFIC.

A LARGE number of posts have also been sanctioned in order to register the traffic between Bengal and the neighbouring provinces, whether independent or semi-independent or under the British Government. A conference of delegates from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, assembled in March last in Allahabad to discuss the arrangements to be adopted for collecting and compiling these statistics, and Sir Richard Temple has considered the question of the registration of internal traffic in Bengal in connection with the registration of inter-provincial traffic. The Lieutenant-Governor has also expressed his general concurrence in the recommendations made by the delegates at the Allahabad conference. In connection with the registration of inter-provincial traffic, it became necessary to arrange for the registration of the trade of Bengal—(I) with the North-Western Provinces, (II) with the Central Provinces, (III) with the South-Western Frontiers and the Presidency of Madras, (IV) with the Northern Frontier including Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan, (V) with the province of Assam, (VI) with Hill Tipperah, (VII) with British Burmah.

The registration on the frontier between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is in accordance with the agreement assented to by the members of the conference being undertaken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Government of Bengal defraying one-half of the cost. In the same manner the action required from the Bengal Government for the registration of the trade with the Central Provinces is confined to the payment of one-half of the cost of the registering establishments. Mr. E. F. Atkinson, who is in charge of the Statistical Department under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, has, however, expressed a wish that in order to complete the registration of inter-provincial traffic between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces a post should be established at Buxar, on the road to the ghât, to register all the traffic that comes to and leaves the river at that place, and the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to the establishment of this registration station, and has sanctioned an establishment on Rs. 26 per mensem, with effect from the 1st September.

With regard to the South-Western Frontier, a post has been established on the main road between Cuttack and Ganjam; and as the most convenient place for its location was found to be at a place called Rumbha, on the Madras side of the boundary, it has been arranged that the Government of Madras should undertake the registration, one-half of the cost being paid by the Government of Bengal. It is believed that all the land traffic between Orissa and the Madras Presidency will be intercepted at this one station.

There has hitherto been no organized attempt made to register the amount of traffic between Bengal and Nepal; but it is known that that traffic at certain seasons of the year is considerable. Great difficulty has, however, been found in organizing a complete system of registration, as the boundary line is extensive, and the trade finds its way through numerous channels. The best arrangements that seem possible have been sanctioned; but it must be understood they are experimental only, and liable to modification.

It appears that the land trade between the Chumparun district and Nepal is carried on by three routes. One to the west, running through Ruxoul, and taking the trade from Bettia and Segowlee; one further to the east, running through Kutkenwa, where many of the traders reside; and one on the eastern boundary of the district, passing close to the police outpost at Ghorason. By far the greater part of the trade is carried by Kutkenwa; that by Ruxoul and by Ghorason is insignificant. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned at Kutkenwa a registering establishment on Rs. 20, at Ruxoul an establishment on Rs. 12, and at Ghorason an establishment on Rs. 10 per mensem. It is believed that the traffic by Ghorason is almost nominal during the rainy season, and the Collector will exercise his discretion in retaining the establishment during the rainy months or not. No orders are required as regards the registration of the river traffic, as arrangements will be made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the registration of river-borne traffic between Chumparun and Goruckpur along the Gunduck river.

The Collector of Mozufferpore recommended the establishment of six frontier stations in his district; but it was seen from the map showing the routes from the Mozufferpore district to Nepal, which accompanied the Collector's letter, that the roads all converged at two points—at Seetamurhee and at Poopree. The amount of the traffic along the several routes cannot be easily estimated. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that it would be sufficient to establish registration posts at Seetamurhee and at Poopree, with an establishment of Rs. 20 each per mensem. The Lieutenant-Governor did not think that it would be necessary at present to sanction any establishments on the Bhagmuttee or other rivers to register the timber that is floated down during the rains.

The Officiating Collector of Durbhunga did not submit a very full report, but he recommended the establishment of five frontier stations. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the frontier station at Joynuggur, and sanctioned the establishment there of a mohurir on Rs. 15 per mensem. At Kumtoul one mohurir on Rs. 15 was also sanctioned. A third route passes close by the sub-divisional station of Mudhoobunnee. An establishment for Mudhoobunnee was sanctioned of one mohurir on Rs. 15 per mensem.

The Lieutenant-Governor was not able to understand clearly, from the map submitted by the Collector of Bhagulpore, what direction the district roads take after they cross the frontier of the district. The principal frontier place is apparently Kundowlee, which is stated to be an important mart on a very good road, over which a large amount of traffic is carried. Kundowlee was accepted as a registration station, and an establishment there was sanctioned on Rs. 25 a month. Three other frontier posts were recommended by the Collector, but it appeared that by two of them at least the traffic that passes is of very little importance. For the third post at Beerpore, to the north-east of the district, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned an establishment on Rs. 20 a month. His Honor has considered the advisability of attempting to register the traffic on the Koosee river. The river is reported to be constantly changing its course, and runs in several channels; and in the rains it would be next to impossible to fix on a spot to catch the traffic. The traffic that comes down the Koosee, and is destined for Calcutta or the Eastern Districts, is already arrested at Sahabgunge, and that which proceeds to the North-Western Provinces will be registered at Patna. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to attempt any registration on the Koosee river at present.

As the best way of registering the trade between Purneah and Nepal, it was recommended by the Collector that clerks should be stationed at convenient spots along the frontier, with orders to visit the hats or markets in their neighbourhood and record the trade carried on. This arrangement does not seem entirely satisfactory, but it has been accepted provisionally as the best that could be made, and a clerk on

Rs. 20 has been sanctioned at Amonah, in the north-west of the district, which is described as an important position, and clerks on Rs. 15 a month at Siktee and Kalooghât, which were also places recommended by the Collector. It was not contemplated in these arrangements that the registering clerks should visit markets on the Nepaleso side of the border, but no special instructions have been issued to that effect by Government. The Resident in Nepal is in communication with the Commissioner of Bhagulpore on this subject, in order that there may be no misunderstanding between the Purneah and the Nepal authorities. The Lieutenant-Governor certainly would not wish that any inquisitorial action should be encouraged in any place within the Nepal frontier without the cognizance and approval of the Durbar; but he understands that there will be no objection to attempts being made within Bengal limits to make the registration as complete as possible.

In addition to the establishments above sanctioned, an allowance for contingencies of Rs. 3 per month has been allowed in each of the districts of Chumparun, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Bhagulpore, and Rs. 5 in Purneah.

For the frontier trade of the district of Darjeeling with Sikkim three frontier stations have been sanctioned, at Pheydong, at Rungeet, and at Joleah. A clerk on Rs. 20 has been sanctioned at each of the former stations, and on Rs. 12 a month at the latter station, with Rs. 5 a month for contingencies. For the registration of the frontier traffic between Darjeeling and Nepal, clerks have been sanctioned from the 15th September to the 15th of June of each year at the frontier stations of Kunjulia, Goompahar, Adhikaree, and Nuksurbaree. For the registration of traffic between Julpigoree and Bhootan, an establishment on Rs. 20 a month has been established at each of the four stations of Chamorchee, Bulla, Buxa, and Huldibary during the cold weather. The Commissioner of Cooch Behar has taken the necessary action as regards the Deb Rajah of Bhootan to prevent any misapprehension of the intentions of Government in effecting the registration of traffic.

An effective registration of the traffic between Eastern Bengal and Assam presents also considerable difficulties owing to the great length of the frontier line. The trade is principally by water, and it will be impossible to maintain a supervision over any except the main river routes by which the great bulk of the traffic is conveyed. The stations which it has been proposed to establish for registering purposes are as follow:—

1. One on the Cooch Behar frontier, on the road between Fallacotta and Dutma.
2. One at or near Doobree, on the river Brahmapooter.
3. One at Chilmaree on the Jumoonah, near the south-west corner of the Garo Hills.
4. One near Doorgapore, on the frontier between the district of Mymensingh and the Garo Hills.
5. One at Bhoyrob Bazar on the Megna, at the tri-junction point of the districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, and Tipperah.

Of these stations the most important are those at Chilmaree and Bhoyrob Bazar, which have been already sanctioned in order to register the Eastern Bengal river traffic. It is still under consideration whether the other posts should be established or not.

With regard to Hill Tipperah, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to confine the registration to that trade (consisting principally of cotton and forest produce) which passes from Hill Tipperah into Bengal, and to the export trade from Bengal into Hill Tipperah. The arrangements are still incomplete. On the South-Eastern Frontier there is no land trade of sufficient importance to require registration. Such trade as exists between the district of Chittagong and the province of British Burmah is almost entirely conducted by sea.

NOTE ON RICE STATISTICS BY LIEUTENANT J. W. OTTLEY, R.E.

THE original object of the investigation which led to the composition of this note was to verify the correctness of the statements put forward by Mr. Apjohn, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Distributaries of the Midnapore Canal, as to the average outturn of paddy per acre.

During the course of the investigation thus undertaken, some information was obtained on other points connected with the rice plant, and I was directed to embody in my note any statistics on the subject which might appear likely to be useful or interesting to the Canal Engineers in Bengal.

In the preparation of this note I have availed myself of the following sources of information:—"Rice Statistics of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa," being the answers received from every district in the province to a circular issued by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India; The Bengal Administration Reports for 1871-72 and 1872-73, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton's articles in the *Calcutta Reviews* of January and April 1874; the Revenue Reports of the Irrigation Department, Bengal; Colonel Haig's Notes on Orissa; Dr. Hunter's Statistics of the Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore Districts; Colonel Searle's Project for the Sahibgunge Canal; Mr. Levinge's Report of 1870, on the country traversed by the Soane Canals; Baboo Ramshunker Sen's Agricultural Statistics of Jessore; the Dacca Blue Book; and lastly the files of the *Indian Economist*, *Agricultural Gazette of India*, and *Statistical Reporter*.

Throughout this note, when speaking of the outturn of crops, I have used the term "paddy" to mean "unhusked rice," and the term "rice" to mean the grain after it has been cleaned or has undergone the husking process. Many writers appear to consider the words as synonymous; this, however, is not the case, and as the proportion which "rice" bears to "paddy" is variously estimated at from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ rds, the distinction is important.

Another point requiring notice is the variety of land measures adopted in the province, the usual Bengal "beegha" is 14,400 square feet, or nearly 3 to an acre; the beegha in use in South Behar is 27,225 square feet, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an acre; the Cuttack beegha or "man" is nearly equal to an acre: but besides these I have found in the course of my investigation local beeghas varying from 3,600 square feet to 43,635 square feet. The greatest care is therefore necessary in comparing the outturns of different districts. In this note I have reduced all calculations of outturn to "maunds of paddy per acre."

A third point requiring notice is the meaning to be attached to the term "average outturn." Mr. Knight observes that "in Bengal amongst the people the outturn is usually given in 'annas.' They use the term '16 annas' to signify an ideal crop, seldom or never actually reaped, which should therefore be held to mean a 'bumper crop.' A fair average crop is described by them as 12 annas, and a harvest a little above or below the average as 13 annas or 11 annas, as the case may be." In this sense a 4-anna or 8-anna crop should mean respectively $\frac{1}{3}$ rd or $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of an average yield.

Rice is grown more or less in many countries,—in America, in the south of France, in Spain, Piedmont and Lombardy, in Egypt, on the west coast of Africa, in the Islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Madagascar; but the rice continent of the world is Asia,—and in Asia, British India is pre-eminent as the territory where rice cultivation most prospers.

The largest crop ever known to be raised in America was in 1847, when it reached 51,839 tons; since then it has decreased, and in 1873 was only 14,294 tons, of which 10,932 tons were exported. Italy in 1867 exported 85,191 tons, and Spain in 1866 exported 8,975 tons; but these amounts are insignificant when compared with the exports of Asia generally, and especially with those of British India, as will be seen from the annexed statement taken from Mr. Cotton's "Rice Trade of the World":—

Abstract General Statement showing the Sea Exports and Imports of Rice in the World.

EXPORTS FROM			IMPORTS TO		
		Tons.			Tons
Bengal,	about	500,000	United Kingdom, Europe, Australia and America,	about	800,000
Madras,	"	100,000	China, &c.,	about	820,000
Burmah,	"	70,000	Straits, &c.,	"	100,000
Saigon,	"	230,000	Ceylon, &c.,	"	150,000
Siam,	"	150,000	Mauritius,	"	125,000
Java,	"	40,000	Bourbon,	"	7,500
Italy,	"	70,000	West Indies,	"	40,000
Spain,	"	8,000	Arabian and Persian Gulfs,	about	60,000
America	"	11,000	British India (chiefly Bombay)	"	200,000
Miscellaneous,	"	11,000	Miscellaneous,	about	37,500
Total of Sea Exports... 1,840,000			Total of Sea Imports... 1,840,000		

NOTE.—Of the 500,000 tons, or say 1,250,000 maunds, exported by sea from Bengal, about 1,000,000 maunds go from Calcutta, 300,000 from Chittagong, and 50,000 from the Orissa ports.

The following statistics are also taken from Mr. Cotton's paper:—

The declared value in pounds sterling of the rice and paddy exported from British India during 1872-73 amounted to £5,761,028; of this amount the Burmah produce was valued at £2,854,254, the Bengal at £1,959,342, the Madras at £749,518, and the Bombay at £197,914. The average declared value per ton of rice exported was £8-7-0 for Bombay, £7-13-0 for Madras, £5-2-0 for Bengal, and

£4-4-0 for Burmah. The total amount of duty collected at 3 annas a maund (82½lb) on the exports of rice and paddy in the same year was £617,497.

American rice, from the careful cultivation to which it has been subjected, has acquired a quality far finer than that of any other rice. Persistent efforts have been made by the Indian Government to introduce the Carolina varieties into India, but hitherto with only moderate success. On this point Sir George Campbell, in his Administration Report for 1872-73, writes thus:—"For Carolina rice cultivation an artificial supply of water is necessary, and instructions have now been issued that the seed should be sown on our canals and duly irrigated." Carolina rice is much more highly priced in the market than ordinary rice, and it may be that with command of water we shall be able to realize from the cultivation of Carolina rice much that is now sunk on canals."

Bengal rice may be broadly divided into three qualities: Table rice, Ballam, and Moonghy; of these Table rice is of course the best, Ballam next, whilst the Moonghy is common or inferior rice. The quality of good Burmese rice is beyond question much inferior to the quality of good Bengal rice, and in comparison is usually considered unpalatable and rejected as food by rice-eating communities. The enormous European imports from Burmah, exceeding half a million tons per annum, are, it is believed, consumed principally in the manufacture of starch and spirits, and in the numerous other manufactures in the composition of which rice forms an ingredient. Burmese rice sells in the English markets at from 8 to 11 shillings a cwt., the highest prices never exceeding 12 shillings. Good Bengal rice commands 14 to 18 shillings in the market, whilst good Carolina has sold at 35 to 40 shillings per cwt.

Mr. Cotton writes—"The districts of the whole of Bengal Proper, or the great alluvial and deltaic plain between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal, and of Orissa, or the diluvial territory between the hills and the sea connecting these provinces with Madras, a level area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles, uninterrupted by a single hill, rich in black mould and of boundless reproductive fertility, subject to recurrent inundation and enjoying natural facilities, such as no other country in the world possesses, for internal commerce and irrigation, constitute the great rice-producing tract of Bengal, which is ordinarily much more than self-supporting. The surplus produce of this area finds its way, generally speaking, to three great marts from which the rice-trading operations of the province are conducted. The imports into Calcutta have to find food for the metropolis, for foreign exportation and for export up-country; Chittagong is the centre of a large and rapidly-growing export trade by sea; Patna is the emporium of the trade for Behar and the North-Western Provinces."

The imports of rice into Calcutta in an ordinary year may be set down at about 20 million maunds—

Of which 10 millions are exported annually by sea from Calcutta.	
7 " " consumed by the metropolitan population.	
3 " " pass through Calcutta for up-country export.	
Total	20 million maunds.

The greater portion of this comes from the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, the Rajshahye Division, the Burdwan district, the Midnapore district and Orissa.

The second emporium of the Bengal rice trade is Chittagong. The bulk of the rice comes from Tipperah, Noakholly, and the island of Dukhin Shabazpore in Backergunge, and is principally exported abroad.

The emporium of the up-country trade is Patna, which has been described as a centre for collection and distribution.

The following statement given by Mr. Cotton shows the principal directions and quantities of rice traffic in Bengal:—

	Maunds.
Exports from Bengal into Calcutta for export by sea	1,00,00,000
Exports from Bengal into Calcutta for consumption in the metropolis and its environs	70,00,000
Exports from Lower, Central, and Eastern Bengal into Behar and the North-Western Provinces for consumption (Behar 3½ millions and North-Western Provinces 2½ millions)	60,00,000
Exports from the Sunderbuns and Chittagong by sea	30,00,000
Exports from Orissa by sea other than into Bengal ports	5,00,000
Exports from Bengal into Assam	10,00,000
Total	2,75,00,000

The following statistics are mostly taken from Mr. Cotton's article:—

Pooree.—Area 2,505 square miles; population 769,674; average rainfall 55.35 inches.—Exports a good deal of rice by land for Ganjam and Berhampore, but there are at present no data to show what this amount is. It also exports by sea for the Madras ports about 1,50,000 maunds per annum, but the data on this point appear very unreliable.

Cuttack.—Area 3,178 square miles; population 1,494,784; average rainfall 54.25 inches.—A good deal of rice is exported, some going to Calcutta and some to Madras; the exports by sea amounting to about 1,50,000 maunds.

Balasore.—Area 2,066 square miles; population 770,232; average rainfall 67.30 inches.—Said to export about 6,00,000 maunds of rice annually, of this perhaps one-third goes to Calcutta, as much to the Madras and foreign ports, and the remainder inland.

Midnapore.—Area 5,082 square miles; population 2,540,963; average rainfall 62.28 inches.—The Collector states that of the total area of 3,150,000 acres, the following proportion is cultivated with rice:—

	Acres.
Aus rice	140,000
Amun rice	1,700,000
Boro rice	60,000
Total	1,900,000

Of this area he considers that 600,000 acres do not require irrigation. The estimated produce from the land under rice is 40 million maunds of paddy, or 22 million maunds of rice; the estimated consumption in the district is 28 million maunds of paddy, or 15 million maunds of rice: so that allowing 2 million maunds for waste and seed, 5 million maunds of rice are available for exportation. The great bulk of this is said to reach Calcutta, but much passes up the Roopnarayan river to Ghatal, and along the Grand Trunk Road inland. Exports follow these routes to the overpopulated thanas to the north-east of Midnapore, and to Howrah, Hooghly, and Bankoora.

Burdwan.—Area 3,588 square miles; population 2,034,745; average rainfall 59.11 inches.—Exports to Calcutta. Considerable imports are received from Rungpore and Dinagore, but the great proportion of this is passed on to Calcutta, and a good deal into Nuddea.

Howrah.—Area 1,470 square miles; population 1,488,556.—Imports on the whole, but chiefly from Midnapore and Balasore, by land.

Bankoora.—Area 1,346 square miles; population 526,772.—Seldom if ever exports food, but in ordinary years sufficient is produced to support the inhabitants. When there is a succession of bad years, rice is imported from Midnapore, Manbhoom, and Raneegunge.

Nuddea.—Area 3,421 square miles; population 1,812,795; average rainfall 56.98 inches.—Does not as a rule export rice. The east of Nuddea receives rice, though in small quantities, from Rungpore, Bogra, Dinagore, Dacca, and other districts; and the west of Nuddea gets supplies from the large Burdwan marts of Cutwa and Culna.

Patna.—Area 2,101 square miles; population 1,559,638; average rainfall 37.61 inches.—Both imports and exports. The south-east part of the district exports; the remainder of the district imports rice, chiefly from Bengal.

Gya.—Area 4,718 square miles; population 1,949,750; average rainfall 43.02 inches.—In ordinary years the rice crop grown in this district is sufficient for the consumption of the people, and both exports and imports are inconsiderable.

Shahabad.—Area 4,385 square miles; population 1,723,974; average rainfall 48.93.—Imports rice from Gya and Palamow, and also from Bengal, but the imports are usually not very large.

Sarun.—Area 2,654 square miles; population 2,063,860; average rainfall 37.87 inches.—Imports food largely from Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Nepal, and also in smaller quantities from Eastern and Central Bengal. The estimated annual imports of rice exceed 2½ million maunds.

Chumparun.—Area 3,531 square miles; population 1,440,815.—Ordinarily exports rice for the most part into Sarun, Patna, and Tirhoot.

Tirhoot.—Area 6,343 square miles; population 4,384,706; average rainfall 44.47 inches.—Both exports and imports rice. The northern sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga bordering on Nepal, are extensive rice-growing tracts, and export especially into the districts of Sarun and Shahabad. There is an import into the sudder sub-division and southern parts of the district from Maldah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Purneah. Rice also comes into Tirhoot from Bengal Proper along the river. Only small quantities are said to be imported from Nepal.

The following figures may be useful as showing the immense importance of rice cultivation. Rice is the principal article of diet over Bengal Proper, and among Bengalees is often the only food eaten; pulses, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices and other condiments, are only added to give the rice a relish. It is generally admitted that the consumption varies from ¾ds to ⅔ths of a seer per head per diem. The population of Bengal and Orissa amounts to 44,913,305 souls; this number therefore at ¾ds of a seer per diem, or 6 maunds per head per annum, require nearly 270 million maunds of rice. In Behar rice is still the principal food-crop, though among the poorer classes, and especially in the district of Sarun, maize and barley are in a great degree the food of the people. Mr. Cotton says, "It may be roughly stated that in Behar ordinary cultivators eat their meals, half rice and the other half in cereals—millet or pulses." The population of Behar is 19,736,101 souls, and allowing 3 maunds of rice per head per annum we require nearly 60 million maunds of rice. Bengal and Behar together therefore consume about 330 million maunds of rice yearly, or say 12½ million tons of rice; add to this an export of half a million tons and 2 million tons for seed grain and waste, and the total requirements amount to nearly 15 million tons of rice per annum, or say 574 million maunds of paddy. An article in the *Indian Economist*, taking the consumption at three-fourths of a seer per head per diem, and allowing that amount for Behar as well as Bengal and Orissa, arrived at a total requirement of nearly 20 million tons of rice, or say 765 million maunds of paddy. Both these calculations exclude the reserves which must be stored, and deal only with the actual yearly hand-to-mouth consumption. Taking the lower of the two estimates, the area yearly under rice probably amounts to from 30 to 40 million acres, or say from 60 to 80 thousand square miles; unfortunately there is no reliable information obtainable on this point in any district, so that it is difficult to arrive at even an approximation to the area under rice cultivation.

The following statement gives the average price of ordinary common rice in certain districts. The prices here given are the averages in each case of the six years from 1868 to 1873 inclusive. It must be observed that the average price in each district varies according to the month; in some months rice is cheaper, sometimes by 11 or 12 seers per rupee than in other months of the same year. With this exception, however, the prices here given appear very fair average ones, and at any rate will give a general idea of the subject:—

Average price of ordinary common Rice in so many seers of 80 tolahe each per rupee.

Pooree	28½	24-Pergunnahs	19½
Cuttack	27½	Jessore	23½
Balasore	30½	Backergunge	22½
Midnapore	23½	Patna	20½
Burdwan	22½	Gya	19
Howrah	18½	Shahabad	19
Bankoora	23½	Sarun	18½
Nuddea	20½	Chumparun	22
Beerbhoom	23½	Tirhoot	19½
Hooghly	18½		

In 1866, the great famine year, the average price of rice for the whole year was as follows:—Patna, Nuddea, and Sarun, 12 seers; Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Gya, Shahabad, and Chumparun, 11 seers; Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Tirhoot, and Balasore, 10 seers; Cuttack, 8 seers; Pooree, 7 seers. In June, July, and August 1866 the price of rice in the Cuttack district ranged from 4½ to 5½ seers; in the Pooree district it was 5 seers; and in Balasore it ranged during the same month from 6 to 5½ seers.

The varieties of paddy are endless. Some of the replies to the Agricultural Society's circular state that there are thousands of different kinds; but it would appear that in many cases the points of difference are hardly distinguishable, and that many of the names, if not altogether fancy ones, are certainly merely local. Speaking generally, the varieties of paddy may be broadly divided into three great classes,

according to the seasons at which they are reaped and to the land on which they are sown. for the question as to the kind of paddy to be sown is greatly regulated by the character of the ground. These classes are—first, the early rice, which is also known as the summer or autumn rice; second, the winter rice, and third, the spring rice.

The early rice is called "*biati*" in Orissa, "*aous*" in Bengal, "*bhadai*" and "*sera*" in Behar, and "*ashoo*" in Assam. It is grown in large quantities, and is always sown broadcast, and mostly on the higher lands. It is commonly followed in most districts by a "*rubbee*" or winter crop, such as mustard, peas, wheat, barley, gram, vetches, pulses, cotton, &c., and occasionally in some districts by a winter crop of paddy, but this appears to be infrequent. It is sown from March to May, according to the particular district, and is reaped from August to October.

The winter rice is called "*sarud*" in Orissa; "*amun*" in Central and Eastern Bengal; "*aghani*" and "*hymunto*" in Western Bengal and Behar, and "*shallee*" in Assam. It is the main crop on which the people depend, and is grown throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and is usually grown on lower and stronger lands than the early paddy. There are two principal varieties of this paddy—one sown broadcast and the other transplanted.

The transplanted variety is the commonest kind of rice in Bengal. In the first instance it is sown on high land. Afterwards, when the rain renders the soil sufficiently moist, and the seedlings are about a foot high, they are transplanted to a more marshy soil, which must be such as in the rains is covered with water. Where irrigation is available, the necessity of seeking lower and marshy ground does not of course exist, and consequently canals may be expected to increase the cultivation of this kind of paddy, which generally gives a larger yield than any of the others.

The variety sown broadcast and not transplanted is sown in deep marshes, and as the water rises the paddy grows with it, and the stem at times in Eastern Bengal attains the height of 12, and even 20 feet. Of all kinds of paddy this is the most rapid in its growth, frequently shooting up 12 inches in 24 hours as the inundation rises. Some species of this paddy are capable of bearing immersion for seven or eight days if the water which has suddenly risen be clear; if it be submerged in foul water, the plant dies in a day or two.

Both varieties of winter paddy are sown, according to the district, from March to June, and reaped from November to January. The transplanted variety is planted out from the nurseries or seed-beds in August and September.

The spring rice, known as "*daloou*" in Orissa and "*boro*" in Bengal, is cultivated only in small quantities. The grain is coarse, and a good deal of trouble is entailed in its cultivation, as it is grown chiefly in marshes, on the sides of tanks and half-dried up water-courses, and must be transplanted several times so as to follow the receding water. It is sown in December and January, and reaped from April to June.

Mr. Cotton writes:—"Over the whole of the rice area of Bengal, the winter rice is the principal crop, save in exceptional localities, such as Nuddea, where two-thirds of the rice lands are cultivated in *aous* and one-third in *amun*, and in Moorshedabad, where the *aous* rice predominates in the eastern parts of the district. In all rice districts there is, however, *aous* cultivation, and in surplus districts this crop is usually consumed by the cultivators, leaving as much of the *amun* as possible for export. It may be said generally that five-sixths of the rice in Bengal is *amun*. The cultivation of the *boro* rice is general, but it is not grown to a large extent in any district."

RICE OUTTURN PER ACRE.

Rice being the staple food-crop of Bengal, it is important to ascertain as nearly as may be the average outturn per acre. Regarded also from a canal officer's point of view, it is important to ascertain the average outturn of each description of soil, so that he may be able to estimate more or less correctly the influence of irrigation on the outturn.

The following is the best information that I have been able to obtain on the subject. Great differences in the figures given are apparent, but I think most of these differences admit of explanation.

It must be borne in mind, *first*, that the land is divided by the cultivators into three kinds or classes,—good, fair, and poor; *secondly*, that there are three great classes of rice crops, the outturns of which differ enormously; *thirdly*, that different officers may take different meanings of the word "average," some looking on it as synonymous with "fair," and others evidently understanding it as the "mean" of several years, or between a very bad and a very good crop; *fourthly*, that over such a vast extent of country as is included in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, it would be surprising if there were not found

to be great differences in the productive power of the soil, especially when it is considered that the rainfall varies in the plains from 37 to 90 inches.

The outturn of paddy in maunds per acre is stated as follows:—

Pooree.—Winter rice 13 maunds, early rice 13 maunds, spring rice 10 maunds. Dr. Hunter states that 50 maunds of paddy per acre is a good yield from first class land, the rent for which would be Rs. 4 12, but that the average from fair land may be put down at 28 to 36 maunds of paddy per acre.

Cuttack.—The ordinary outturn of ordinary rice land is 12 maunds, and a favourable outturn for the third classes of lands as 20, 13, and 8 maunds respectively. Dr. Hunter states that early rice land, paying a rent of about Rs. 3, gives an outturn of 14 maunds of paddy, and winter rice land, paying about the same rent, will give an outturn of 27 maunds of paddy. Colonel Haig, after detailing a number of estimates made in 1872, concludes thus:—"Taking 12½ maunds as the average yield (for 10 years) of the higher and more sandy soils, and 18½ (the ryots' estimate) for the low lands, the mean would be 15 maunds, which just agrees with the Embankment Committee's estimate." Colonel Haig also mentions having seen fields in 1872 (a favourable year,) with the following estimated outturns: on high land 16½ maunds, on low lands 32½ maunds; and these he considered very near, if not quite, full crops. Mr. Toynbee's experiments in 1871 showed that "the average outturn of an acre of ordinary *sarud* rice land in Orissa in a good year was about 15 Calcutta maunds."

Balasore.—The outturn is as follows:—Early rice 12 maunds, winter rice 18 maunds; whilst in the fine plain of Salsapat, 40 square miles in extent, the outturn is 32 maunds. Dr. Hunter says that good land at a rent of Rs. 3 per acre yields from 17 to 21 maunds of paddy, and poor land at a rent of Rs. 1-8 yields from 9 to 11½ maunds of paddy.

Midnapore.—The average outturn for the upper alluvial plains is from 21 to 24 maunds, and in Hidgelee, on the coast, 36 maunds. Mr. Anderson, of Messrs. Watson and Company's, says—"awal shali, or the best land under the bunds, give ordinarily 40 maunds—in a very exceptional year they may give 48 maunds; *doem shali*, or second class lands, will give 33 to 36 maunds; *soem shali*, or third class lands, will give 18 to 30 maunds; early rice land will also give about 18 to 30 maunds." Mr. Appjohn took the average outturn at from 24 to 36, according to quality of the soil. The maximum outturn ever known of the best lands in Hidgelee is stated at 54 maunds. Baboo Jodoo Nath Mookerjee estimates the average outturn at under 18 maunds per acre.

Hooahly.—The ordinary outturn is 24 to 30 maunds, the maximum outturn varying according to the part of the district from 24 to 48 maunds.

Hoerah.—The average is 15 maunds, and the maximum 18 maunds.

24-Pergunnahs.—The average is 15 to 27 maunds, according to the quality of the soil. The maximum ever known was 48 maunds.

Jessore.—Winter rice 19 maunds, early rice 13 maunds; the maximum for the whole district is 40 maunds, but this is rarely attained: the country to the north-east only gives a maximum of 24 maunds. Baboo Ramshunker Sen gives the average produce of rice land in the Jhenidah and Magoorah sub-divisions of Jessore at 27 maunds per acre, the average rent for such land being about Rs. 2-11-6 per acre. In the Baghat sub-division the average produce is given as 30 to 39 maunds of paddy per acre, the rent for which ranges from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-12. In another place he states "the ordinary produce of *boro* is 11 maunds, of *raida* 4 maunds, of *aous* 6 maunds, and of *amun* 13 maunds per standard beegha (one-third of an acre.)"

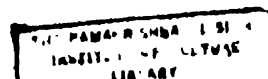
Nuddea.—Average outturn 20 maunds of paddy per acre, maximum 45 maunds. In Colonel Searle's report the following averages are given:—By Collectors, 23 maunds; by sub-divisional officers, 14 maunds; by zemindars, 15 maunds.

Burdwan.—Average outturn 15 to 24 maunds per acre, maximum 27 maunds.

Beerbhoom.—Average outturn of the best rice lands 25 maunds, of the next best 20 maunds, and for the third 10 maunds. In a favourable year the maximum outturn would be respectively 27, 22, and 12 maunds.

Binkoora.—The ordinary outturn is 33 maunds, the maximum about 38 maunds.

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Pubna.—The ordinary outturn per acre of first rate rice land is 45 maunds; that of second rate land, 24 to 27; and of third rate land, 15 to 18 maunds.

Maldah.—The ordinary outturn of paddy per acre is 36 to 39 maunds, the maximum 48 maunds.

Dinagpore.—An ordinary outturn of paddy from an acre of ordinary rice land may be stated to be from 15 to 18 maunds.

Rungpore.—Average outturn 25 to 30 maunds per acre, maximum about 40 maunds.

Rajshahye.—From 27 to 33 maunds. The result of a very favourable season is 30 maunds of *aus*, 36 to 39 of *amun*, and 45 to 48 of *boro*.

Patna.—In the sudder division and sub-division of Bengal the average outturn is from 10 to 13 maunds of paddy; in the west of the district, from 8 to 10 maunds. The maximum known outturn is about 30 maunds.

Gya.—In the sudder division from 16 to 19 maunds, Sherghotty 11 to 12 maunds, and Aurungabad 13 to 16 maunds. Maximum outturn 40 maunds.

Shahabad.—Average outturn from 16 to 24 maunds of paddy. The average of 21 answers from zemindars to a circular issued by Mr. Levinge gives the average outturn at 12.9 maunds per acre; Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne of Behea, giving the outturn at 16 maunds; Mr. Charles Fox, of Behea, giving it at 13 maunds; and Mr. Mackenzie, of Dehree Ghat, giving it at from 9½ to 16 maunds. Captain Heywood states the average at 14 maunds of paddy, or 9 maunds of rice.

Tirhoot.—The average is given as follows for different localities:—sudder division 19, Hajipore 12½, Tajpore 15, Durbhunga 19, Mudhoobunnee 25, Sectamurhee 19; maximum known 37 maunds.

Sarun.—The average outturn of paddy is about 19 maunds per acre.

The replies given to the Agricultural Society from several zemindars in various parts of the country invariably give 18 to 20 maunds per acre as a fair outturn, and Mr. Cotton states his belief that 20 maunds of paddy is a good outturn in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces 10 to 12, in the Punjab 10, in Oude 10½, and in Sindh 11 to 15 maunds, are considered average outturns.

The conclusions which I draw from a very careful study of a mass of statistics on this subject are as follows:—

- 1st.—That very good land in very exceptional years will give an outturn of 48 maunds per acre, and in such exceptional places as Hidgellee even as much as 54 maunds.
- 2nd.—That the outturn of the same land in an ordinarily good year may range from 36 to 40 maunds per acre.
- 3rd.—That the outturn of ordinarily fair low land in a really good year may range from 30 to 36 maunds.
- 4th.—That this same land on an average of say ten years will give a yearly outturn of from 18 to 24 maunds.
- 5th.—That poor, or high sandy land will give in a good year 18 maunds.
- 6th.—That the same land on an average of say ten years will give a yearly outturn of 12 or 13 maunds.
- 7th.—That the average outturn for a number of years of all classes of land will be about 15 maunds per acre.

These conclusions have reference only to crops depending on the rainfall or irrigated from sources the supply of which is not assured, and it appears to me that a never-failing supply of canal water would eliminate the unfavourable years, and would thus raise the average yearly outturn of the irrigated crops from 15 maunds to between 24 and 30, according as the lower or higher estimate of a favourable outturn is accepted. This view is confirmed by Mr. Dalrymple in his Memoir of the Famine of 1866, in which he says that the Revenue Department in Madras, after ten years of inquiries and experiments, state that an acre of unirrigated land in Madras yields 14 maunds of paddy, and that the same land when irrigated will give a yearly outturn of 28 maunds.

In the south of France, Spain, Italy, and America, the average outturn is stated by Mr. Cotton to be about 2,500lb, or say 30 maunds of paddy per acre. In British Burmah the average is 34 maunds, and in Java from 14 to 16 maunds.

RICE CULTIVATION.

The method of cultivation and the dates of the various operation of course vary slightly in different districts, but the following account gives a fair idea of the work performed.

The high lands are ploughed once or twice in February, the sandy nature of the soil rendering this operation feasible, but the lower and harder lands await the first fall of rain. Baboo Judoo Nath Mookerjee, the Deputy Revenue Superintendent of Midnapore, states that the soil is greatly benefited if the cultivators can give the first ploughing by the middle of February, and says that the Bengalis have an old saying on this point: "Blessed is the emperor, and pious must be his empire where rain falls by the end of the month of *Mang*" (February). The land is again ploughed in March, or as soon after as showers sufficient for the purpose fall. Four to five ploughings are usually considered sufficient preparation for the ground. In April or May the seed is sown broadcast and the plough is passed over it; no rain is required for this operation. The earlier the seed can be sown, and the stronger the young plants are when the rains first set in, the better is the chance of a good crop. In some districts when the rice is about 5 inches high, the ground is again ploughed and harrowed. Mr. Toyneboe says that in Orissa about July or August the plough is driven through the young rice in order to thoroughly loosen the soil at the roots. The weeds, grass, &c., are then removed, the rice plants replanted by hand, and a sort of blunt harrow (*mahi* or *moi*) is drawn over the field to level and consolidate it. In Midnapore the custom appears to be to plough through the young rice first about the end of June, again after an interval of about 10 days, the harrowing following this second ploughing at an interval of about 15 days or so.

The above method of cultivation refers to the treatment of broadcast rice; when transplanted rice is grown, the following is the method adopted. In addition to the ploughings made during the dry season, as in the case of broadcast rice, the fields are twice ploughed at intervals of at least four or five days, each ploughing being immediately succeeded by a harrowing, and the transplantation should begin as soon as possible after the second harrowing. A large quantity of water is required on the ground during these operations, the proper time for which is usually from the middle of June to the middle of September. Weeding out the grass is the only work that remains to be done after the rice has been transplanted.

At reaping time the usual practice is to cut the stalks midway; the upper half being taken home with the grain, while the lower half or stubble remains in the field, and is either eaten up by cattle or manures the soil if allowed to decompose there. Baboo Ramshunker Sen states that grain intended to keep for seed is thrashed the day after cutting, dried for three days and stored; whilst the grain intended for food is thrashed within five to fifteen days, according as the weather is fair or foul. The chaff after winnowing is thrown away. The upper stalk of the plant, after being divested of the grain, is dried and stacked carefully for the cattle to subsist upon during the rains and the cultivating season.

As a general rule, manure is not used for paddy-fields on account of the labour and expense its application would entail. In several districts, however, cow-dung, horse-litter, and wood-ashes, are used as manure; the grass and weeds are also burnt and the ashes ploughed into the soil. In a few places the cultivators dig out the mud from the sides of tanks and apply this to their fields.

Over the whole of the province, the land as a general rule is cropped year after year, the high sandy soils yielding yearly two crops, viz. an early rice crop and subsequently a *rubber* crop. In some districts the cultivators, although taking a crop of rice off the land every year, employ a singular system of rotation, and substitute one variety or sub-class of rice for another. I have noticed complaints in many of the reports that the yield now is less than formerly.

Mr. Toyneboe remarks that in Orissa, "as far as irrigation is concerned, there are three stages in rice cultivation, at one or other of which water is more or less needed almost every year to ensure a full crop, viz. (1) for ploughing and sowing in April or May; (2) in July and August for the sub-soiling, weeding, and transplanting; and (3) in October to thoroughly mature the crop," and considers, moreover, that it would be well if the canals could supply it in February for the early ploughings.

I have endeavoured to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion as to the average cost of cultivation; I am afraid, however, that it is well nigh impossible to do so. In some cases hired labourers, or a proportion of hired labourers are employed, but these in most cases do not receive mere money payment: they are given their meals and a certain proportion of the produce in kind, as for instance in the Sunderburs the reapers carry away one-fifth of the produce after it has been thrashed out. In the majority of cases the labourers are probably the sons and daughters of the cultivator, the manure is the produce of his home farm, the cattle are his own, and perhaps so also is the seed, &c. In fact, it seems impossible in any case to arrive at the true cost to the cultivator by putting a money value on the labour and other necessities required. Besides these difficulties in the way of ascertaining the

average cost of cultivation, there are others. It is quite apparent, from a perusal of the returns, that great differences of opinion exist as to the amount of labour required, almost the only point on which all are agreed are—first, that 6 men and 6 ploughs with 6 pairs of oxen can plough an acre of land in a morning; and secondly, that 12 men will reap an acre in a day. The cattle are rarely worked more than two or three hours in the day at the plough, for as they in most cases receive no food except what they can pick up by grazing, they are not fitted to endure much hard work.

The estimates of cost given in district returns which I have consulted vary from Rs. 6 to 15 per acre; but after very carefully comparing the various items, I think that perhaps it may be assumed that the cost of cultivation is equivalent to about one-third of the value of an average crop, or say from Rs. 6 to 8 per acre exclusive of rent; but for the reasons above given, I do not believe that this represents the cost to the cultivator, who would rarely have any money expenditure. On one point, however, all the returns seem agreed, viz. that whatever the cost of cultivation may be, the outturn of the rice crop leaves the ryots a very small margin of profit, and consequently he is generally described as being entirely in the hands of the mahajun, or money-lender; as living chronically from hand to mouth, and as being unable to successfully withstand the pressure of two or three bad years.

Doubts having been frequently expressed as to the value of, or necessity for, irrigation for rice crops, a great number of experiments to ascertain the outturn of irrigated and unirrigated crops were carried out in 1873 by Mr. Apjohn in the Midnapore district. The results may be here briefly stated thus:—The unirrigated lands gave an outturn of about one-fifth of a bumper crop, lands irrigated in October and November gave nearly half a bumper crop, and lands irrigated from June and July gave six-sevenths of a bumper crop. The crops irrigated from the beginning of the season exceeded in value the altogether unirrigated ones by Rs. 16 per acre, the value being obtained from the selling price of the paddy and straw on the ground. Now, inasmuch as the year (1873) in which these experiments were made was one of deficient rainfall, the comparison is decidedly favourable to the canals and unfavourable to the unirrigated crops, and this proportion of outturn, viz. $\frac{4}{5}$ to 1, cannot, and will not, hold in ordinary years. This much, however, may be safely inferred—firstly, that in bad seasons the canal irrigated crop will be say $\frac{4}{5}$ times better than the unirrigated one; and secondly, that in ordinary years the canal irrigated crop will compare with the unirrigated one as 6 to 5 at least. This increase may not appear great when merely one acre is considered, but becomes of vital importance when the area of cultivation is reckoned in hundreds of thousands of acres. On the Midnapore canal alone, it may safely be estimated that when the irrigation is fully taken up, the increased outturn of paddy, due to the canal, will in a season of favourable rainfall, or say in seven years out of nine, be at least 3,00,000 maunds, or, in other words, the wealth of the district will be increased in seven years out of nine by three lakhs of rupees. In two years out of every nine (judging by the experience of the past nine years,) the increased outturn of the year due to the canal would be 13,50,000 maunds of paddy, and the increase of wealth at least 13½ lakhs of rupees.

Lastly, as to the amount of water necessary, it is now generally agreed that about 72 inches of water are required to thoroughly mature a rice crop. If the rainfall is not sufficient, the balance must be supplied either by inundations or by artificial irrigation.

Moreover, it is to be observed that this amount of 72 inches, to ensure the best results, must be spread pretty evenly over the five months from June to October, inclusive.

INDIGO TRADE AND CULTIVATION.

The production of indigo is a principal industry in these provinces. In the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, in the Lower Provinces, over Central Bengal, in Purneah, and westward throughout Behar, north of the Ganges, indigo is largely cultivated, and from its mode of cultivation is in many places the most important article that engrosses the attention of the people. Although in Bengal Proper the area of indigo lands is much reduced, in Behar it has increased, and the total annual outturn and export of the country is now hardly less upon an average than it was thirty years ago. The average may be said to be about 1,00,000 maunds, valued at two and a half millions sterling. A statement

showing the total exports of indigo from Calcutta for the last thirty years, furnished by the Custom House, is subjoined:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
1843-44	1,60,228	8,19,16,914	1859-60	96,142	1,54,02,546
1844-45	1,29,183	2,58,06,303	1860-61	1,00,304	1,99,75,111
1845-46	1,04,178	1,91,84,586	1861-62	88,710	1,69,08,905
1846-47	1,09,747	1,69,88,846	1862-63	96,151	1,54,66,740
1847-48	92,234	1,45,24,414	1863-64	83,270	1,33,60,473
1848-49	1,24,910	1,97,76,777	1864-65	92,581	1,48,84,724
1849-50	1,05,184	1,67,55,728	1865-66	94,710	1,50,01,271
1850-51	1,08,162	1,71,78,836	1866-67	1,01,884	1,63,31,785
1851-52	1,17,004	1,82,16,636	1867-68	86,484	1,48,14,248
1852-53	89,001	1,42,88,481	1868-69	95,820	2,21,27,244
1853-54	1,07,368	1,70,12,060	1869-70	80,000	2,28,80,025
1854-55	88,341	1,42,57,802	1870-71	86,473	2,28,82,025
1855-56	1,23,552	1,97,84,200	1871-72	91,179	2,40,06,701
1856-57	98,151	1,47,66,431	1872-73	1,02,860	2,70,40,804
1857-58	83,301	1,34,58,121	1873-74	109,313	2,62,80,163
1858-59	84,212	1,74,38,771	1874-75	74,983	1,08,16,000

The indigo crop of 1873 was an average crop; the outturn was about 1,10,500 maunds. The indigo crop of 1874 was very indifferent, being one of the worst on record: the total outturn was 79,277 maunds. In 1875 the indigo crop was more favourable, and the estimated outturn is about 1,25,000 maunds. The following statements are extracted from Messrs. William Moran and Co.'s Market Reports:—

Indigo outturn, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Lower Bengal.</i>			
Dacca, Fureedpore, &c.	427	270	325
Jessore	4,788	5,124	3,650
Nuddea	2,833	5,171	4,200
Midnapore	1,276	1,430	1,450
Burdwan and Bankoora	751	1,513	1,150
Moorshedabad	2,530	3,003	3,150
Rajshahye and Bogra	512	774	1,025
Maldah and Pubna	1,734	1,899	1,800
Purneah	7,315	2,203	7,750
Bhagulpore	3,275	2,537	3,300
Monghyr	1,068	721	1,550
Rungpore and Native	6,724	5,214	4,000
Total	33,263	29,859	33,350
<i>Behar.</i>			
Tirhoot	26,383	7,930	35,950
Chumparun	11,285	7,158	17,800
Chupra	11,991	3,312	15,000
Total	49,659	18,400	68,750
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>			
Benares	9,274	10,604	6,500
Doab	18,224	20,414	16,000
Total	27,498	31,018	22,500
Grand Total of crop	1,10,420	79,277	1,24,600

The following statement shows in detail the places of destination to which indigo was exported from Calcutta during the years 1873-74 and 1874-75:—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	INDIGO.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	47,100	1,08,04,814	33,570	1,10,71,974
Rouge	274	57,055	63	13,200
France	9,277	34,88,377	8,078	31,04,009
North America	5,144	16,13,489	2,331	7,78,761
Ancona	76	32,000	27	10,000
Milan	124	50,350	86	34,000
Hong-Kong	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples	236	92,671	101	31,633
Odessa	965	3,54,004	1,770	7,02,525
Turin	25	9,000	.....	.....
Trinidad	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice	738	2,95,540	61	2,40,075
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	185	80,378	140	56,106

WHITHER EXPORTED.	INDIGO.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Malta	...	...	...	...
Trieste	5,401	20,88,075	5,497	20,75,000
Ceylon	...	...	...	...
Perman Gulf	2,573	7,44,200	1,405	4,50,084
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...
Constantinople	55	11,720	118	34,890
Alexandria	1,050	4,35,520	420	1,77,302
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
Boyrout	324	1,14,570	140	54,155
Orleans	10	5,000	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...
Jaffa	2	421	...	...
Alexandria	5	1,411	...	...
Japan	...	...	24	581
Leiden	...	...	...	...
Java	...	...	...	...
San Francisco	...	...	...	...
Bombay	100	25,728	4	550
Madras	...	...	3	900
British Burmah	...	...	...	...
Total	73,814	2,08,05,831	54,436	1,98,17,549

The decrease in the value of indigo exported from Calcutta in the past year is due to short crops, in 1874 chiefly ascribable to the drought in Tirhoot, Surun, and Chumparun, where the outturn was less than 19,000 factory maunds, against a usual outturn of about 50,000 or 60,000 maunds. The total outturn was 25 per cent. short of the crop of 1873, and little more than half the crop of the great season of 1872. It will be seen from the above statement that the year 1844-45 was the greatest indigo year on record. In that year the exports were 1,60,228 maunds, valued at £3,191,691; in 1872-73 the exports were 1,62,860 maunds, valued at £2,704,080. During the last thirty years the best indigo years have been 1843 (1,60,228 mds.), 1844 (1,29,483 mds.), 1848 (1,24,000 maunds, following the great inundation of the previous year, when the outturn had been only 92,000 maunds), 1855 (1,23,552 maunds), and 1872. In the last of those years the great crop was attributable to the fertilization of the soil by the inundation of 1871. The smallest exports were in 1861-62, being 68,710 maunds, valued at £1,099,800. At this time there was a great depression in indigo cultivation consequent on the disturbances of the two previous years. It is since 1868-69 that the value of indigo has gone up, and that the value of the trade has largely increased in comparison with the quantity. The exports of 1874-75 were 74,083 maunds, being somewhat in excess of the quantity that was exported in 1861-62, but the value in that year was only £1,099,800, against £1,981,609 in 1874-75. The United Kingdom now takes about three-fifths, France about one-eighth, North America and Trieste about one-fifteenth each, and Bombay and the Gulf a comparatively small quantity.

In the Chittagong division, in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam, no indigo is sown. Vats have been opened in Orissa, but the cultivation did not succeed, and they fell to ruin, although it is said that a plant very like indigo grows wild in some of the tributary estates. In Dacca also indigo has very recently (since Messrs. Wise and Brodie closed their factories) ceased to be a crop of much importance. There are now only two factories at Dacca belonging to a European Company, and a small concern belonging to a native zemindar in Mymensingh. There is a small cultivation in Furreedpore, with an average outturn of about 400 maunds. Twenty years ago this was one of the principal indigo tracts in the country, and the produce was from 3,000 to 4,000 maunds.

In the jungly tracts of Midnapore, in the Burdwan division, superior indigo of first rate dye is produced. The average outturn is about 1,500 maunds, valued at more than four lakhs of rupees. In the other parts of the division, however, the industry does not prosper. In Hooghly indigo manufacture is extinct, although fortunes were formerly made in the factories which are now falling to decay; and though the *churs* of the Bhagiruthce and Hooghly present an admirable field for indigo cultivation, and are otherwise little profitable, no one seems disposed to try it again. There are still a few small factories in Burdwan and in Beerbhoom, but indigo cannot be made in these districts of sufficient quality and quantity combined to make it a very remunerative enterprise. In Bankoora there is a large indigo concern, from which the outturn is considerable. Although the indigo plant in Bankoora is of a smaller growth than that reared in the low, damp, alluvial soil of the river borders of Eastern Bengal, and the produce is comparatively smaller in quantity to the area sown, yet the colour of the Bankoora indigo is good and considered of superior quality. It is said that in Midnapore and Bankoora the iron in the laterite soil

washes down the slopes and manures the lower ground, which produces very rich crops, whether of indigo or rice.

Indigo is grown largely over the Moorsshedabad, Maldah, and Rajshahye districts of the Rajshahye division, and to a less extent in Pubna and Rungpore. The constant changes all along the river Ganges supply ample alluvial soil well suited for the crop. In the little district of Maldah there are upwards of 20 working factories, belonging to some seven different concerns, and the average outturn is nearly 2,000 maunds. In Moorsshedabad the outturn is above 3,000 maunds from 12 concerns. From Rajshahye, with three concerns, the produce is about 1,000 maunds. In Pubna and Rungpore indigo is a failing industry as far as the connection of European capitalists with it goes. From Pubna the outturn may now amount to 450 maunds, but in past years it was a principal indigo-producing tract. Except in the districts of Moorsshedabad and Rajshahye, the business in this division is now wholly in the hands of natives, and carried on apparently with but little appliance of capital, and in a very small way. In Rungpore an inferior class of indigo is made for sale to traders from Bhootan.

Indigo is also grown and manufactured throughout the Bhagulpore division; extensively in the regulation districts, and moderately in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There are six concerns in Monghyr, some of them large, and the outturn of that district is about 1,500 maunds. In Purneah there are 20 concerns, with an average produce of 6,000 maunds. It is worthy of notice that in Purneah most of the planters now use steam power in their principal factories for pumping up water for heating the vats and other purposes. From Bhagulpore the outturn is about 3,500 maunds, and there are 18 concerns.

In the 24-Pergunnahs district of the Presidency Division indigo is almost extinct, though but a few years ago there was a large cultivation, especially in what is now the sub-division of Baraset. It is reported, however, in the past year that the cultivation has been reviving in this sub-division. The mode of cultivation adopted is ryotwarce; the ryots receiving seed from the factory, cultivating the plant themselves, and selling it to the factory which makes the advance at fixed prices. At one place a factory is said to have been started at the solicitation of the ryots themselves, who came forward to sow 1,000 beegahs without any advances.

In the Nuddea and Jessore districts, although the cultivation has much decreased, and numerous factories have been closed, the indigo industry is still of the very first importance. The average outturn of the two districts is not short of 10,000 maunds annually, while the quality of the dye is of the highest order, and equal to its old reputation. There are 24 concerns in Jessore, of which all the most important, as elsewhere, are the property of Europeans. The value and quantity of European indigo is out of all proportion compared to the native-made indigo; and although out of 99 factories in this district as many as 48 are worked in the interest of Bengali landholders, they are severally of no importance. In the Magoorah and Jhenidah sub-divisions, where indigo flourishes most, there are 67 factories, with an area of 76,000 beegahs under cultivation, and an outturn of something less than 5,000 maunds. In Nurail the outturn is about 500 maunds; in the Koolna and sudder sub-divisions it is less than 100 maunds. The whole produce of the Jessore district averages from 5,000 to 6,000 maunds, and the total area under cultivation is said to be 1,00,000 beegahs. In Nuddea the principal cultivation is in the Choodangah and Meherpore sub-divisions. There are a great many native factories in this district also, but they are of little or no importance. The average produce of Nuddea is about equal to that of Jessore. The plant in both these districts is grown under the old system of contracts and advances, the ryot giving from five to three bundles per rupee. It is a point of considerable interest, however, that two native zemindars in Nuddea, one of whom is the richest man in the district, have adopted a co-operative system of cultivation, under which the ryot grows as much or as little indigo as he pleases, and when the manufacturing season comes, takes it to the vats, where note is kept of the quantity, and eventually, after the indigo has been sold, the ryot receives a proportion of the proceeds of the manufactured article.

The indigo from Behar—Tirhoot indigo, as it is generically called—yields about one-half of the produce annually exported from Calcutta. It is difficult to calculate the amount of capital invested in the province, but it is very large indeed. In a commercial prospectus circulated with a view to establishing a bank for Tirhoot, it was calculated that the annual outlay was about £8,000,000, a calculation which must be considered to refer to several of the Monghyr factories, which draw their supplies from Tirhoot, as well as to the majority of the Sarun and Chumparun concerns. Add to this the reserve fund necessary to meet bad seasons, and the capital of those persons who have lent money to planters, together with the value of stock and other items of fixed capital, and

the total capital interested in the business in the northern districts cannot, it is estimated, be less than £1,000,000, and is probably more.

The cultivation is almost entirely to the north of the Ganges; to the south it is very small, and indeed in Gya and Patna the business is scarcely worth mentioning. In Patna the industry is anything but successful. Three natives have set up some isolated vats, from which it is estimated that the whole annual produce may be about 70 maunds. There are nine petty concerns in Shahabad, which yield a poor crop, varying from 300 to 600 maunds. There is only one indigo concern in Gya with three out-factories, from which the average indigo outturn is 450 maunds. Owing probably to the drier climate and less favourable soil, the dye is as a rule inferior to that of Tirhoot, and consequently it brings a lower price. Frequent droughts cause the crop to be an exceedingly precarious one, and smaller profits realized in the best seasons by the planters, owing to the inferiority of the dye, render them less able to weather bad years than those in the north of the division.

The three districts to the north of the Ganges in which indigo is most extensively cultivated are Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun. The outturn from the Sarun district is estimated at 12,000 maunds on a cultivation of 1,35,000 beghas. There are 69 indigo concerns in the district, of which 46 are principal concerns and 23 outworks. In Chumparun there is an equal outturn from only seven large concerns. From the enormous district of Tirhoot the average outturn exceeds 20,000 maunds, and in the singularly successful season of the present year the district is estimated to have yielded a produce of 29,481 maunds. There are 42 concerns in this district, of which 25 are principal concerns and 17 outworks.

In Behar, as in Bengal, the industry is almost entirely managed by Europeans, for the few native zemindars and bankers who have invested their money directly in the business almost all employ European managers; the one or two who do not do so only manufacturing on a very small scale. In Sarun, however, the native capitalists have lately taken to the business with unusual eagerness. Forty-seven factories, with 19 attached outworks, are owned by natives in this district, and nearly all of these factories have sprung up within the last five or six years.

From the whole of the North-Western Provinces, whence the dye is exported through the Calcutta market, the average outturn is estimated at about 25,000 maunds.

THE TEA TRADE.

TEA is now fast assuming a place which will make it the second most important export from Calcutta. In 1839-40 its value was about 1½ lakhs, and there was no noteworthy improvement before 1855-56, when the value was nearly 4½ lakhs. In three years it had nearly doubled, and in 1862-63 it stood at 18 lakhs. This progress continued, and in 1867-68 the value was over 68 lakhs. Since then the further increase has been most rapid, and the value of tea has reached its present point of nearly two millions sterling with every prospect of increase.

The following table shows the exports and valuation of Indian teas (excluding the re-export of China teas) from Calcutta during the past 13 years:—

	lb	£
1862-63	20,31,840	1,80,130
1863-64	30,27,760	2,29,182
1864-65	33,46,080	2,73,475
1865-66	44,76,160	2,26,506
1866-67	61,06,613	3,40,836
1867-68	86,34,640	6,83,067
1868-69	1,14,33,984	9,42,147
1869-70	1,23,68,139	9,96,281
1870-71	1,28,11,478	10,78,669
1871-72	1,70,52,956	14,41,091
1872-73	1,77,23,954	15,75,614
1873-74	1,92,29,006	17,33,998
1874-75	2,10,81,890	19,27,584

The Collector of Customs is not able to state the extent of exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom in late years, but he believes that they amount to about eight times the quantity of the Calcutta exports. The United Kingdom has a virtual monopoly of the tea trade with British India at present.

TEA CULTIVATION IN BENGAL.

TEA is cultivated to a greater or less extent in the divisions of Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore. The principal tea growing districts are in Assam, which is no longer under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The cultivation is, however, rapidly spreading in those districts of Bengal which are suited to the cultivation of the plant. The amount of the outturn of tea, though falling far short of the sanguine expectations of the first days of tea planting, is now amply remunerative, and the prices obtained in the market show that the average quality is good. It is unquestionable indeed that the industry is in an infinitely better and safer position now than it was ten years ago. The cultivation has enormously extended, and the gardens are as a rule well filled with plants, highly cultivated, and carefully managed. There is every reason to hope that the labour difficulty is disappearing in Bengal; and in spite of the complaints from Assam, there are evident signs of improvement in that province. In Darjeeling also, the labour question becomes more easy of solution. The tea industry is, in short, in spite of occasional anxieties, now evidently prosperous, and, it may fairly be anticipated, is entering on a period of stability such as it has not yet experienced.

The conditions of the newly promulgated rules relating to the lease of lands for tea cultivation in the Doours are said to be well adapted to the circumstances of the country; and as the capacity of the soil for securing profitable results of investment in this enterprise becomes more generally known, it is thought that they will tend to a very considerable extension of cultivation. As yet the opening out of tea gardens in Julpigoree has been almost wholly confined to the tract lying between the Teesta and Jaldhaka rivers, as its advantages of situation in the neighbourhood of the new State Railway are probably greater than those of any other part of the country in which tea cultivation has yet been attempted; but the land lying to the east of latter river, in which Major Hidayat Ali's grant is situated, is said to be of finer quality, and has proved, under experiments made by that officer, to be even better adapted for the growth of tea. No soil, it is stated on high authority, that has yet been explored for the purpose, has proved better adapted for the growth of the tea plant than the Western Doours. Fortunately, too, the Dhangur coolies seem to thrive fairly well in this country; and if any considerable number of them can be attracted to, and induced to labour at, the new gardens, no condition seems wanting to ensure success.

Among the results of last year's operations in the Darjeeling district, the most remarkable are the number of newly opened gardens, and the immense increase in the outturn of those yielding tea. The returns of 1873 showed 87 gardens at the end of that year, while the number returned for 1874 is 113. There were, therefore, twenty-six new gardens opened during the year, or about as many as had been opened during the three preceding years. The total area shown as under cultivation at the end of 1874 was 18,888 acres, being 3,193 acres more than the area returned for 1873, and 4,385 acres more than the area returned as cultivated in 1872. The outturn of 1874 was 3,927,911lb, against 2,956,710lb produced in 1873. The increase, therefore, was 971,201lb. This great increase is not merely due to an increase in the extent of land yielding tea for the first time, or coming into full bearing during the year. There can be no doubt that the average yield per acre throughout the district was much greater in 1874 than in former years. A comparison of the statistics of the last five years shows that in 1874 there were about 12,000 acres of plant yielding leaf. The average yield of an acre of the tea-producing plant was therefore about 325lb. But in 1872 it was shown by Mr. Edgar, in a note which he prepared on the subject, that the average yield of an acre of mature plant in Darjeeling was about 256lb, while the average yield through all the tea districts then under the Government of Bengal was 237lb, the highest yield of any district being only 287lb. The average outturn of an acre of Darjeeling tea during 1874 was therefore 69lb more than it was in 1872, and 38lb more than the average for that year of any other district. It is to be feared, however, that improvement in the quality of the tea manufactured has not kept pace with the increase in quantity. The average quality of the tea produced in Darjeeling in 1874 was inferior to that produced in some other districts. It is believed that this evil has been recognised by many of the leading planters, and that we may look forward to successful attempts being made for the improvement of Darjeeling tea.

One hundred and twenty-nine Europeans are employed as managers or assistant managers of tea gardens in Darjeeling, and under them there are 1,373 natives in posts of trust or authority. The total number of labourers employed on all the gardens was 19,424, while the returns of 1873 showed only 14,019. The increase

is very satisfactory; and though it is possible that it may have been due in some measure to the scarcity in Nepal, and therefore may be of a temporary character, still there is much reason to hope that this is not the case, and that it will be a permanent addition to our supply.

The only district of the Dacca Division in which tea is grown is Dacca, where the cultivation is as yet carried on on a very small scale. There are only two experimental gardens, which did not increase in size during 1874, but the yield was far greater than before, amounting to 1,920 and 3,120lb respectively.

In the Chittagong Division there are two tea-growing districts, viz. Chittagong and the Hill Tracts.

In the Chittagong district the total quantity of land taken up for tea is 24,482 acres, the number of established gardens being fifteen. The cultivated area amounts to 1,461 acres, against 1,253 acres of the year 1873-74, showing an increase of 208 acres. The total outturn during 1874 is stated at 183,680lb; but the Collector reports that the actual yield, including the yield of the gardens for which no information has been received, may be calculated to be about two and a quarter lakhs of pounds. It is impossible to say how much of the area taken up is suitable for tea cultivation, but it is roughly estimated that about 20 or 30 per cent. of the total amount taken up will eventually be found adapted. With good management, the lands in the Chittagong district generally average 350lb to 450lb of tea per acre. This is a very good outturn. In every case where a smaller outturn is shown, the management or soil has been condemned.

The Collector states "that the area already taken up will keep the present planters at work for many a year, and that there are thousands of acres lying waste, both in this district and the Hill Tracts, which are available when they require more." There are, no doubt, considerable tracts of waste land, as the Collector says, in both the regulation district of Chittagong and the adjoining non-regulation Hill Tract district, adapted for tea cultivation; but most of these lands cannot now be made available to tea-planters for various reasons, such as the claims of the noabad talookdars and other settlement-holders, the cultivation of the joomeahs, and the interests of the Forest Conservancy Department.

The gardens are reported to be situated mostly on the plateaux or slopes of hill sides, the height of the hills varying from 30 to 80 feet. Experience has shown that, contrary to the earlier notions on this subject, the less steep hill slopes and the valleys between the hills are the most favourable situations for gardens; and profiting by the experience thus gained, the more recent gardens have been generally made in the valleys, or where the slope of the land is so slight as almost to require draining. Soil, which is a mixture of loam and sand, is regarded as the best for tea cultivation. Low rich land with drainage facilities seems to be considered the best for the growth of tea. The climate of Chittagong is fitted for tea cultivation, but the distribution of rainfall is said to be not so favourable, as the prolonged droughts of the hot months of March, April, and May cause great mortality among young plants. Liberal supplies of cattle manure can be had from the villages surrounding the garden at a cheap price, and cow-dung is much used for tea cultivation, to increase the productive power of the land; other manures of various descriptions have been tried, but with very little success. The tea produced is stated to be good both in strength and flavour. The most common description of plants is hybrid; there are also Assam, indigenous, and China. The seeds of these varieties are rarely used, as they yield sparingly.

There are two classes of labourers employed in tea estates, viz. local and imported. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion as to the growing inadequacy of local labour; large importations of labourers have taken and are taking place. Local labour, however, although scarce, is a great help; but its failure to meet all local demand has deprived Chittagong of its chief advantage as a tea-growing district. The labourers, both imported and local, seem extremely well cared for, and are on admirable terms with their masters. Many of the labourers are time-expired men. In no case have any labourers emigrated here from other districts in search of labour. Local labour is for many reasons preferred, if available. There are nearly 700 imported coolies. The Labour Act, however, is not in force. It may be found advisable, before long, to extend the provisions of the Labour Act to this district; the demand for coolies is increasing, and will increase still more if tea is to be cultivated with success in the Hill Tracts, where there is no local labour whatever. Imported coolies are paid Rs. 5 a man and Rs. 4 a woman. The rates of local labour are about a rupee higher.

Improved communications are loudly called for by all the planters, and the district authorities are doing as much as they can in this way with the funds placed at their disposal.

The Collector of Chittagong makes the following remarks with regard to the future prospects of tea in his district:—"The future

prospects of tea are good. There is an entire absence of all mania and unhealthy speculation about it. A comfortable air of prosperity pervades the industry. The tea mania ran high in this district from 1863 to 1867; waste lands could not be taken up too fast. There was no time for careful selection, and the Collector was so pressed that he sold large areas, with most ambiguous boundaries, and in some cases without much inquiry into existing rights. Much additional labour has been caused thereby, but I am glad to say that there are now but few matters left unsettled regarding these estates."

It will be seen from the following figures that the state of the tea trade from Chittagong continues to be satisfactory:—

In 1872-73, 3,342 chests of tea, valued at Rs. 4,70,773, were exported.	
In 1873-74, 4,427 ditto at .. 3,01,477 ditto.	
In 1874-75, 4,268 ditto at .. 3,41,894 ditto.	

The falling off in the number of chests exported during the past year does not indicate a decline in the trade, as it is attributable to the fact that chests of larger size were used for exportation during 1874-75.

There are altogether five tea plantations in the Chota Nagpore Division,—three in the Hazareebagh, and two in the Lohardugga district. The total outturn of tea from the division is estimated at 139,904lb in 1874, which shows a very large increase over the outturn of the previous year. In 1872 the outturn was only 53,200lb. An attempt has recently been made to extend tea plantations into Palamow; and if the experiment there should succeed, it is reported that there is no limit to the extent to which the plant might not be cultivated, as the area of waste land fit for cultivation is enormous. It is to be hoped that a continuation of good crops and favourable results may lead to a still further development of tea cultivation, which is likely to prove a permanent blessing to this part of the country.

VITAL STATISTICS IN BENGAL, 1874.

An attempt is made to collect vital statistics in Bengal in every district of this province. But the collection of accurate statistics over the enormous areas which compose our districts, with their vast population and uneducated agencies, has always failed of success; and Sir George Campbell, while not relinquishing the attempt of a complete registration, caused arrangements to be carried through for perfecting the system on a smaller scale in certain small selected areas in every district. At least one town and one country area were selected in each district. Over these areas special pains are taken to secure accuracy in registration; and although it cannot be said that the returns are yet altogether accurate, they are a closer approximation to accuracy than any returns that have hitherto been furnished for Bengal.

The general statistics of mortality have this year not been published, as the results are wholly untrustworthy, although they show an improvement over the returns of former years. The average death-rate per 1,000 of population is shown at 8.42 throughout the whole of the Lower Provinces, against 7.76 recorded in 1873.

The areas selected for the more accurate registration of deaths as well as of births have increased from 100 in 1873 to 139 in number, of which 76 are urban and 63 are rural areas. The urban areas cover 374 square miles, and the rural areas 3,125 square miles, the aggregate area being 3,500 square miles.

The total population under registration in the selected circles at the close of 1874 was—

Hindoes	1,887,629
Mahomedans	700,041
Christians	12,634
Budhists	4,886
Other classes	81,738
Total	2,686,428

This population was grouped into 139 circles, 63 of which were rural and 76 urban:—

	No.	Square miles.	Population.
Town areas	76	374.80	1,879,403
Rural	63	3,125.71	1,406,926
Total	139	3,500.51	2,686,428

Thus the average population of the town areas on the 31st December last was 16,836, and of the rural areas 22,332. The urban tracts covered a mean area of about 4.93 square miles, and the rural tracts a mean area of about 49.61 square miles.

The following table shows the number of the deaths registered during the year in the selected areas per 1,000 of the population.

TOWN.		RURAL.		COMBINED.	
Districts.	Death-rate.	Districts.	Death-rate.	Districts.	Death-rate.
Entire area	28.51	Entire area	21.20	Entire area	24.72
Furzedpore	47.56	Furzedpore	37.51	Furzedpore	52.74
Howrah	46.23	Bhagulpore	47.07	Boorbhoom	42.45
Midnapore	40.88	Rangpore	43.12	Howrah	39.98
Gya	39.51	Boorbhoom	43.00	Rangpore	37.27
24-Pergunnahs	38.52	Midnapore	34.55	Midnapore	35.90
Baschhee	38.13	Hoochly	33.14	24-Pergunnahs	33.41
Poorce	37.06	Mymensingh	31.83	Rajshahye	32.18
Pubna	37.44	Rajshahye	31.50	Lohardugga	32.03
Purcoole	36.86	Moorshedabad	31.30	Patna	31.87
Sonthal Pergunnahs	35.90	Poorce	30.10	Mymensingh	30.83
Rangpore	34.01	Patna	29.89	Moorshedabad	29.62
Jalpioree	33.59	Jessore	28.03	Cuttack	28.95
Rajshahye	33.59	Lohardugga	27.50	Sonthal Pergunnahs	28.80
Chittagong	32.71	Cuttack	26.42	Chittagong	28.70
Patna	32.07	Dacca	26.23	Noakhilly	28.70
Noakhilly	31.79	Tipperah	26.80	Hoochly	28.44
Dinapore	31.20	Monghyr	25.75	Bhagulpore	27.97
Mymensingh	30.23	Noakhilly	25.74	Dinapore	27.56
Burdwan	30.10	Chittagong	25.43	Pubna	27.38
Cuttack	29.46	24-Pergunnahs	24.62	Hazareebagh	27.30
Hazareebagh	28.43	Hazareebagh	24.27	Monghyr	27.03
Monghyr	28.01	Nudda	24.08	Balasoore	26.89
Moorshedabad	27.94	Sarun	23.91	Poorce	26.62
Bogra	27.92	Dinapore	23.80	Dacca	26.52
Balasoore	26.88	Balasoore	23.79	Jessore	25.39
Hoochly	26.30	Cuttack	23.47	Tipperah	25.58
Jessore	25.20	Tirhoot	22.22	Bogra	25.41
Bankoora	24.10	Shahabad	22.08	Bankoora	22.04
Poorce	23.44	Sonthal Pergunnahs	22.01	Nudda	21.14
Chychnass	22.39	Bogra	21.30	Shahabad	20.82
Purneah	22.11	Howrah	19.08	Sarun	20.61
Tipperah	21.47	Chumparun	19.42	Manbhoom	19.47
Bhagulpore	21.42	Pubna	19.09	Backergunge	18.54
Jessore	20.56	Manbhoom	17.61	Darjeeling	18.18
Darjeeling	20.27	Darjeeling	17.58	Purneah	17.71
Maldah	19.93	Backergunge	17.43	Singbhoom	17.22
Barisal	19.61	Bankoora	16.76	Maldah	16.81
Nudda	18.97	Singbhoom	16.16	Tirhoot	16.73
Shahabad	18.53	Purneah	12.70	Chumparun	16.06
Sarun	18.14	Maldah	12.34	Burdwan	14.81
Chumparun	16.23	Jalpioree	9.92	Gya	13.98
Tirhoot	14.09	Burdwan	8.69	Jalpioree	13.30
		Gya	6.59		

The Sanitary Commissioner accepts as approximately correct a calculation which estimates the average duration of life in India at thirty years and eight months, at which rate the average annual death-rate would be 32.57 per 1,000 of population. But it is doubtful how far this estimate can be assumed to be correct for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and in reviewing the registration of the year, those results may be entered as approximately correct which exhibit a death-rate exceeding 25 per 1,000. It is not pretended that this estimate can be accepted as an average death-rate in Bengal; but it is more convenient at present to accept this figure as a standard of accuracy than any other. The standard of a death-rate of 25 per 1,000 was attained in 27 urban tracts and in 19 rural tracts among the selected areas. But in the majority of these, where the mortality is heavier than it was in the previous year, the apparent improvement in registration was really due to an increase of actual mortality, owing to the prevalence of severe or epidemic disease during the past year. There remain, however, seven urban and eight rural tracts in which the reverse was the case; the mortality having been lower, and the areas having maintained their place in the list entirely through more efficient registration. Conspicuous among these are Lohardugga, Patna, Dinapore, and Moorshedabad. On the other hand, it is observed that Furzedpore was the most unhealthy district of Bengal in 1874, owing to the prevalence and severity of malarious fever. In the town itself the mortality was 47.56 per 1,000, in the selected rural areas it was 37.51. The preponderance of male over female deaths shows that the registration, except in a few areas, is still defective.

During the year under review 66,426 deaths were registered in the selected areas. Of these deaths 36,585 were returned from the urban, and 29,841 from rural tracts. The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 of the population during the years 1873 and 1874 is as follows:—

1874.			1873.		
Towns.	Rural.	Combined.	Towns.	Rural.	Combined.
28.51	21.20	24.72	26.84	23.27	24.85

The mortality of the year 1874, classified under the several authorised heads of mortality, is as follows:—

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.									
	According to disease.							According to sex.		
	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male death to every 100 female deaths.
Towns	28.51	2.07	.80	14.80	5.68	.52	6.10	30.15	26.44	127
Rural areas	21.20	2.08	.57	13.87	1.20	.50	2.45	22.97	40.44	118
Combined areas	24.72	2.36	.68	13.31	2.42	.54	4.40	26.00	22.09	123

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					RATIO OF DEATHS TO TOTAL MORTALITY.				
	According to class or nationality.					According to age.				
	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	All other classes.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Adults.	Old people.
Towns	21.91	28.43	28.85	34.15	30.60	14.26	21.78	22.01	44.33	19.24
Rural areas	31.03	20.32	23.01	89.17	24.90	13.74	25.65	24.82	41.02	10.27
Combined areas	22.47	24.12	26.77	38.07	26.57	14.04	23.40	23.63	43.17	10.23

The highest mortality occurred in both town (2.89 per 1,000 per mensem) and rural (2.39) areas in the month of November. Next in order of fatality was December, also in both town (2.78) and rural (2.39) areas. These are the months in which fever is very fatal. The rest of the months, excepting February, do not rank similarly in the order of unhealthiness in both town and rural areas. They are arranged below according to the degree of their mortality.

	TOWN.			RURAL.	
	Ratio per 1,000.			Ratio per 1,000.	
November	2.89	...	November	2.39	...
December	2.78	...	December	2.39	...
August	2.71	...	October	1.85	...
September	2.42	...	August	1.78	...
July	2.41	...	April	1.76	...
January	2.27	...	September	1.74	...
May	2.26	...	January	1.70	...
April	2.16	...	May	1.66	...
June	2.10	...	March	1.65	...
March	2.08	...	July	1.51	...
February	1.73	...	February	1.42	...
October	1.73	...	June	1.41	...

Distributing the months into the dry or hot, wet or rainy, and drying or cold seasons, we obtain the following results:—

			TOWN.				RURAL.
			Ratio to total mortality.		Ratio to total mortality.		
<i>Dry and hot months.</i>							
February	6.07	28.84	6.71	31.07	
March	...	...	7.28		7.82
April	...	...	7.68		8.34
May	...	...	7.90		7.86
<i>Wet months.</i>							
June	7.35	34.76	6.65	30.38	
July	...	...	8.44		7.12
August	...	...	9.48		8.40
September	...	...	8.49		8.21
<i>Drying and cold months.</i>							
October	9.50	37.36	8.72	38.84	
November	...	...	10.12		11.29
December	...	...	9.73		10.82
January	...	...	7.95		8.01

Thus the drying season was the unhealthiest. Natives are neither fed, clothed, nor housed sufficiently to withstand the evaporation and the cold of these months. They suffer and die largely from fever

and from fever relapses at this period. The wet season was unhealthy in the next degree, and the least unhealthy were the dry or hot months.

During the wet months cholera in June, July, and August; fever in August and September; small-pox in June and July; and bowel complaints from June to September, prevail very extensively, and prove most fatal.

During the hot months cholera and bowel complaints prevail in May; small-pox in March, April, and May; and fever in February and March. The fairs, marriage processions, pilgrimages, lead to much mortality, and the practice of eating to excess of cooling fruits at this season disorders the bowels, and tends to a similar result. Yet the hot months are the healthiest and most congenial on the whole for the people of India.

In the town of Calcutta the registered deaths amounted in the year 1874 to 28.26 per thousand of the population, but this result cannot be accepted as correct, as the census of Calcutta has never been accurately taken, and consequently no conclusions can be drawn from the ratio of the reported mortality to the recorded population. In the 14 military cantonments in Bengal, the deaths amounted to 22.49 per 1,000, showing that registration in those areas is still very imperfect. In the several Government dispensaries the returns of sickness and mortality show that there was a death-rate of 7.53 to every 1,000 patients who were under treatment. The death-rate in the jails of Bengal was 54.1 per thousand. The mortality in dispensaries and jails show a preponderance of deaths from bowel complaints and cholera, and it has been suggested that a large proportion of the deaths which occur from these causes is not reported by our registering agencies; but it may be doubted whether this opinion is justified by the facts. It appears probable that in bowel complaints only bad cases are treated in the dispensaries, and that the proportion of deaths is therefore higher than the general average, and that the more correct classification of diseases in jails and dispensaries causes many deaths to be shown in their returns as due to cholera and dysentery which in Bengal generally are entered as cases of fever.

There was a marked improvement in the registration of birth statistics during the year. What the actual birth-rate in the Lower Provinces is, and to what extent the births outnumber the deaths, we are still unable to say; but there can be no reasonable doubt that accurate figures would show an excess of births over deaths. In 1873 the excess of registered deaths over births was 9.66 per 1,000 of population; in 1874 the selected town areas showed an excess of only 5.14; while in the selected rural areas there was an excess of births over deaths amounting to .36 per 1,000. It has been shown above that this cannot be attributed to a more imperfect registration of deaths, and the improvement is consequently real; and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that satisfactory progress is being made in this department of registration. A great deal more will, however, have to be done before it can be said that real success has been attained. In very few areas can it be said that the returns of births are accurate. As regards the proportions of the sexes, the rate is 117 boys to 100 girls, whereas we know that in England 104 boys are

born to every 100 girls. It is extremely probable that some part at least of this discrepancy is due to the less accurate registration of female births in Bengal as compared with those of males; but what the true proportion is, we have as yet no sufficient data to show.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, an Act relating to the registration of births and deaths, is now in operation in the Suburban Municipality, in the municipalities of Dacca and Comillah, Durbhangah, Hooghly, Serampore, and Ooterpara, and in the townships of Naraingunge, Hazareebagh, Chattrra, and Ephak.

By Section 1 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered at any time, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to direct the extension of the Act within the limits of any area; and by Section 11 of the Act, the Municipal Commissioners are authorized, under certain conditions, to arrange for giving effect to the provisions of the Act within any place to which the District Municipal Improvement Act, Act III (B.C.) of 1864, shall have been extended.

Sir Richard Temple has already assented to the principle that it is generally desirable to extend the Act over several of the selected area localities, and especially over those town areas in which municipalities are established. No doubt can exist that so long as the present agency is not improved, and registration is not made compulsory by legislative enactment, entirely satisfactory results cannot be achieved. At the same time, until the machinery of registration is better organized and more familiar to the people, it behoves the Government to insist upon considerable discretion and care being exercised in places where the law may be introduced, and to permit the introduction of the law cautiously, and only under reasonable safeguards. The Lieutenant-Governor is not desirous of extending the law prematurely, and he considers it advisable that for the present the operation of the measure should be restricted within the limits of municipalities or of selected town areas.

In all places to which the Act may be extended, pains should be taken to notify as widely as possible the principal provisions of the law, and to acquaint the people with the objects and intentions of registration. The Act should not be introduced hastily, or until ample notice has been given of its intended introduction. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed, moreover, that even in the case of municipalities where the introduction of the Act may be sanctioned under Section 11, the law shall not be put in force until a report has been submitted to Government stating the circumstances under which it is proposed to introduce the Act, and showing that the procedure enjoined by the law has been complied with. The requirements of the law are so simple and easily understood, that it does not seem that it will be necessary to frame any bye-laws under the Act.

Subject to these remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to see the Act extended generally to places in which the District Municipal Improvement Act is in force, or to other selected urban circles where it may be considered advisable to enforce a complete registration of births and deaths. But it is clearly understood that in all municipalities and district towns the entire cost of effecting registration under the Act must, if possible, be defrayed from the municipal funds.

Statement showing the statistics of BIRTHS and DEATHS in selected areas in Bengal during the year 1874

RURAL AREAS.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births.	Ratio of deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Thana Roynah, comprising 280 villages	102,005	515	947	5.07	9.28
	Bankura	Thana Chattrra	15,332	295	327	19.24	16.76
	Beerbhoom	Thana Soorie, excluding the town of Soorie and thana Mohamed Bazar.	70,168	Registration not effected.	3,023	Registration not effected.	43.06
	Midnapore	Pergunnah Bokree	145,204	4,409	5,019	30.35	34.55
	Hooghly	Thana Hansherin, comprising 100 villages	41,309	724	1,369	17.53	33.14
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	Howrah	Thana Doonjoor	25,615	616	518	19.24	19.06
	24 Pergunnahs	Dum-Dum thana, excluding the cantonments	19,102	404	444	23.53	24.53
	Nuddea	Thana Choudanah	30,474	810	406	29.17	24.08
	Joynore	18 villages	11,577	490	335	41.46	29.08
	Moorshedabad	Chattrra and Mirzapore	4,651	117	146	25.10	31.30
RAJSHAHY AND COCHIN BHAR.	Dinagopore	Kantobagh and 31 other villages in station Nasarampore	10,038	Registration not effected.	301	Registration not effected.	23.50
	Maldah	Maldah and 8 other villages in station Maldah	10,063	392	155	31.21	12.94
	Rajshahye	Nowhatta outpost	22,080	647	697	24.77	31.55
	Rangpore	Gopalpore and 4 other villages in station Kowurgunge	8,379	Registration not effected.	337	Registration not effected.	43.12
	Borra	Village area, Khattal	13,196	305	281	23.21	21.30
DACCA	Pabna	Fur-edpore and other villages in the station	19,276	396	390	20.54	19.09
	Burjooling	Mousah of Aarokhai, Baraghorra, Goshempore, Patheorghatta	11,327	41	198	3.64	17.53
	Julpigore	Pergunnah Mynagore	46,125	531	464	10.81	9.63
	Dacca	Moonshogunge Tract	55,555	1,589	1,054	28.40	20.23
	Fur-edpore	Village Fur-edpore, Komolapore, &c.	6,547	497	723	29.53	37.51
Mymensingh	Backergunge	Manpura, Lakhoten Circle	12,633	235	485	17.06	37.48
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge, Jamalpore, Atton	12,991	573	548	31.79	31.53
	Tipperah	Twenty-five villages in a compact block adjoining the town of Bramunboriah.	12,364	413	519	25.23	33.50

Statement showing the statistics of BIRTHS and DEATHS in selected areas in Bengal during the year 1874.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS.—(Continued.)

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births.	Ratio of deaths.
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Outpost Anwara	25,200	659	760	21.89	25.43
	Noakholly	Five villages in thana Lakkhipore	16,524	408	271	38.75	25.74
PATNA	Patna	Pulwari (including village around it), Sudder Sub-division; Mughra, Behar Sub-division; Futwa, Barh Sub-division.	32,418	1,027	900	31.07	29.80
	Gya	Nowada, Aurangabad, Johannabad	305,579	1,312	2,018	4.20	6.59
	Shahabad	Thana Belowiti, containing 13 villages	14,547	378	330	25.98	22.68
	Tirhoot	Tajpore, Nagerbustee, Scotamurhoc, Sheohur	41,895	1,315	1,184	28.83	23.22
	Sarun	Burraon, Manjee	40,167	1,045	900	26.01	23.91
BHAGULPORE	Chumparun	Kissuriah village	4,424	121	80	27.32	19.42
	Monghyr	Jamooce Circle, Begoo Sorai Circle	20,420	Registration not effected.	520	Registration not effected.	25.75
	Bhagulpore	Sub-division of Banka	9,418	297	449	31.53	47.07
	Purneah	Kishenrango area, Arraiah area	19,744	218	252	11.04	12.76
ORISSA	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal rural, Pakour area	22,416	603	507	26.85	22.61
	Cuttack	Rural tracts, 36 villages	14,834	678	582	45.76	26.42
	Pooroo	Johar Singh in Khoordah, Gope Circle	10,329	378	311	36.59	30.10
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Balasore	Seventy-two villages	11,390	642	271	56.36	23.79
	Hazareebagh	Seventy villages of the Kodermah Police Station	7,456	176	181	23.60	24.27
	Lohardugga	All the villages in the district of the Palma outpost, 63 villages plus 28 hamlets.	18,910	951	521	50.21	27.50
	Singbhoom	A special Kol or Ho area, embracing the whole of Chera Pir and Turai Ghatsalia of the Bengalee Dhuibhumjestate.	23,385	881	378	37.67	16.16
	Manbhoom	A large Pergunnah	53,280	1,573	939	29.53	17.61

Statement showing the statistics of BIRTHS and DEATHS in selected areas in Bengal during the year 1874.

URBAN AREAS.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births.	Ratio of deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Town of Burdwan	32,321	208	976	8.29	30.10
	Hankora	Ditto Hankora	16,794	288	911	17.14	24.10
	Beerbhoom	Ditto Sooree	9,001	240	330	23.21	37.90
	Midnapore	Ditto Midnapore	31,491	1,122	1,275	35.02	40.48
	Hoochly	Ditto Hoochly, Serampore, and Ooterpurah	63,300	1,017	1,015	25.42	25.99
	Howrah	Ditto Howrah	67,784	1,911	4,422	19.51	45.92
PRESIDENCY	24 Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	27,203	999	1,072	36.54	39.22
	Nuddea	Town of Kishinagar	2,750	774	505	28.89	18.87
	Jessore	Part of town of Jessore	8,152	184	169	22.67	20.84
	Moorsheadabad	Gora Bazar	4,903	91	137	19.59	27.94
	Dinapore	Town of Dinapore	13,042	Registration not effected.	407	Registration not effected.	31.20
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BHAR	Maldah	English Bazar	12,550	637	361	35.17	19.92
	Rajshahy	Town of Naltore	9,674	524	325	54.58	33.59
	Runkpore	Ditto Mahigunge	14,845	Registration not effected.	605	Registration not effected.	34.01
	Bogra	Ditto Bogra	5,872	32	164	15.66	27.02
	Pubna	Ditto Pubna	15,730	431	549	27.50	37.44
DACCA	Darjeeling	Ditto Darjeeling	3,157	97	64	30.72	20.27
	Julpigoree	Ditto Julpigoree	6,281	112	211	17.83	33.59
	Dacca	Part of town of Dacca	69,212	1,339	2,310	20.63	25.20
	Furcedpore	Town of Furcedpore	2,346	282	549	24.43	47.56
	Backergunge	Ditto Burrisul and Dowlutkhan	14,224	218	270	14.07	19.61
CHITTAGONG	Mymensingh	Ditto Nussersabad	38,017	1,519	1,347	27.50	30.23
	Tipperah	Ditto Cumilla	12,948	412	278	28.40	21.47
	Chittagong	Town of Chittagong and Cox's Bazar	25,200	467	827	18.48	32.71
PATNA	Noakholly	Ditto Noakholly	10,963	24	320	28.22	31.70
	Patna	Old town of Patna and town of Behar	43,049	2,453	2,974	20.80	32.57
	Gya	Town of Gya	79,439	914	3,140	11.50	39.21
	Shahabad	Ditto Buxar	13,775	215	255	15.88	18.82
	Tirhoot	Ditto Mozufferpore and Durbhunga	85,673	1,355	1,700	11.23	14.09
BHAGULPORE	Sarun	Ditto Chuprah	57,386	951	1,041	16.56	14.14
	Chumparun	Ditto Motiharee and Bottiah	27,974	846	454	12.36	16.22
	Monghyr	Ditto Monghyr	20,274	Registration not effected.	736	Registration not effected.	29.01
	Bhagulpore	Ditto Bhagulpore	30,148	589	646	19.43	21.42
ORISSA	Purneah	Ditto Purneah	16,657	251	491	11.30	22.11
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Ditto Dooinka	19,283	919	694	47.05	35.99
	Cuttack	Ditto Cuttack, Kondraparah, and Tajpore	72,813	3,246	2,131	44.88	29.45
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Pooroo	Ditto Pooroo	22,605	470	532	20.70	23.44
	Balasore	Forty villages	18,203	749	401	41.01	20.88
	Hazareebagh	Town of Hazareebagh	11,950	716	505	59.73	28.43
	Lohardugga	Ditto Ranches	12,080	951	479	39.34	30.13
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Singbhoom	Ditto Singbhoom	4,823	59	108	12.23	22.39
	Manbhoom	Ditto Purulia	5,980	194	210	34.05	36.86

Statement showing Births and Deaths among the Population of Calcutta, and the Suburbs of Calcutta, and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1874.

PLACE OR CLASS:	Population of place or number of class.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Rate of births per 1,000	Rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	447,000	4,062	12,651	10'41	28'27
Suburbs of Calcutta	257,140	1,733	11,901	6'73	46'63
Town selected areas	1,279,402	28,304*	36,585	39'80*	28'51
Rural selected areas	1,406,930	26,007*	23,841	35'03*	21'20
Total	2,086,428	64,301*	64,426	39'25*	24'72
General districts 1874, including selected areas	59,946,814		504,980		8'48
Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	9,306		50		18'00
Bengal Police	20,073		487		18'07
Railway Police	644		5		9'10
Prisoners in jail	21,701		1,175		54'04

* In a few of the selected areas the statistics of birth were not registered.

19885.

MOUNTAIN JOTTINGS.

The following statistics regarding some of the principal mountain ranges in the world may be read with interest.

The heights of the best known sanitarium in India are as follows:—

Chini	9,096 feet above sea-level.
Ootacamund	7,490 "
Simla	7,166 "
Murree	6,963 "
Darjeeling	6,905 "
Mussoorie	6,849 "
Nynce Tal	6,520 "
Nurelia (Ceylon)	6,218 "
Kunnoor	5,960 "
Mahabuleswar	4,600 "
Cherra Poonjee	4,125 "

No less than forty-five peaks in High Asia are known to be higher than any in the Andes or elsewhere in the world. The highest mountain in the Himalayas, and in the world, is Gouri Sunkur, or Mount Everest, in Nepal, which is 29,002 feet; the second is Dapsang, in the Karakorum range, which is 28,278 feet; and the third is Kinchinjunga, which is 28,156 feet. The highest point ever reached by mountaineers is believed to have been attained by the brothers Schlagentweit, who on the 19th August 1855 ascended Ibi Gamin, in the Karakorum Himalayas, a height of 22,259 feet. From the 13th to the 23rd August 1855 the brothers Schlagentweit were encamped on the Ibi Gamin glaciers, their lowest camp being at an elevation of 16,642 feet, and their highest camp being 19,326 feet above the level of the sea. On one of these days they crossed the Ibi Gamin Pass, of which the height was registered at 20,459 feet; and, on another, the Umtagh Pass, which is 19,629 feet. The Parang Pass, in Spiti, the highest point of which is 18,500 feet, is believed to be the highest Pass that is regularly crossed for purposes of commerce.

The highest peak in the Andes is Aconcagua, 23,004 feet, and there are five peaks in the Andes, higher than Chimborazo, which is 21,442 feet. In the year 1802 the eminent Humboldt reached a height of 19,286 feet on Chimborazo; and in 1831, Boussingault reached a height of 19,695 feet on the same mountain.

The highest peak in the Caucasian range, the Kasbek Mountain, which is 16,500 feet high, was ascended in 1867 by Mr. Douglas Freshfield and his party. The highest peaks in the Alps are Mont Blanc, 15,784 feet, and Mont Rosa, 15,223 feet: these are now frequently ascended every year. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Jacques Balmat in 1786. Ben Nevis in Scotland is 4,406 feet in height, and Snowdon in Wales is 3,590 feet.

Le, the capital of Ladakh, is 11,257 feet above the level of the sea. The highest permanently inhabited localities in the world are the Buddhist monasteries in Thibet. There is a monastery at Hanlo, in Ladakh, 15,117 feet above sea-level, where there are twenty lamas;

and there are others about the same height around the lakes Mansarowar and Rakur. The St. Bernard Monastery in the Alps is 8,114 feet high.

Snow-fall in India Proper has never been recorded; not even sporadically on Dodabetta in the Nilgherries, which is 8,640 feet high. In the Himalayas snow has fallen in localities as low as 2,500 feet, but 6,000 feet may be assigned as the limit where snow regularly falls and may remain a short time on the ground. The limit of perpetual snow on the southern slopes of the Himalayas may be stated at 16,200 feet, and on the northern slopes at 17,400 feet. In the Karakorum range the snow line on the southern slopes is 19,400 feet; on the northern slopes 18,600 feet. In the Swiss Alps the southern snow line is 9,700 feet, and the northern snow line is 8,900 feet. The extreme line of perpetual snow is near the Mont Blanc and Mont Rosa groups, where the snow line is 9,800 feet.

In the Himalayas the lowest glaciers descend to 11,000, and even to 10,500 feet. In the Andes no glaciers are known to exist. In the Alps the lowest glacier is the well-known Unter Grindelwald, which reaches down to 3,290 feet; but in general 5,000 feet must be considered as rather a low end of a glacier.

In the Himalayas trees grow up to a height of 11,800 feet, and there are often forests just below this line. In the Andes the growth of trees ends at 12,130 feet; in the Alps it ends on an average at 6,400 feet, but it is stated that specimens of trees are found above 7,000 feet. In the Himalayas there is no grass vegetation above 15,400 feet; but the pasture grounds in Thibet are known to extend over an elevation of from 15,000 to 16,350 feet.

Monkeys are frequent in the Himalayas at heights not exceeding 11,000 feet. Tigers have been found up to 11,000, and leopards up to 13,000 and 14,000 feet. Fishes have been found in small rivulets of Thibet at a height of upwards of 15,000 feet. In the Alps fish have been found at an elevation of 7,000 feet, but not beyond; and it has been found impossible to acclimatize them at the St. Bernard Monastery, 8,114 feet above sea level.

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1874.—The statistical abstract of the United Kingdom for 1874 shows that the declared value of the British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to various foreign countries was £187,278,029, the exports to British possessions reaching a value of £72,280,092, giving a gross total of £230,558,121, against £255,164,003 for the preceding year. There had been a decrease of £1,000,000 sterling in the value in 1873 as compared with 1872; but the decrease of 1874 as compared with 1873, was £15,500,000. From 1862, when the value was £123,092,264, there had been a steadily increasing rise in the annual value up to 1873, the increase in the ten years reaching an amount of £132,000,000. The reduction in the value of the purchases made from us last year was exclusively in the foreign countries, the value of the exports to the British possessions showing a large increase. Our trade diminished chiefly with Germany, where the value fell by nearly £2,500,000; Holland, where the reduction was upwards of £2,000,000; Belgium, where it was nearly £1,500,000; France and Italy, where the fall was nearly £1,000,000; Egypt, where it fell by nearly £3,000,000; and the United States, where the fall was nearly £5,000,000. In a few cases there was an increase in the value of the exports. Russia (northern ports) bought more than in 1873 by an amount of £148,729, Sweden and Norway by £369,764; Spain by £327,611, Greece by £10,742, and Brazil by £233,784. The purchases of our home produce made by the British possessions showed an increased value of nearly £6,000,000 sterling as compared with 1873, and the value has risen from £43,664,835 in 1860 to £72,280,092 in 1874, being nearly £29,000,000, or £2,000,000 a year, in the 14 years. Our North American possessions bought to the value of £9,382,119; the West India Islands purchased £3,282,764 worth of goods; Australia including New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, bought to the amount of £19,000,000; and the purchases of our East Indian, African, and Chinese settlements reach the enormous sum of about £37,000,000. British India's purchases reached £24,030,693; the Straits Settlements, £2,701,526; Hongkong, £3,650,963; and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, £4,301,781. In the case of the foreign countries the rise in the value of their purchases has been most remarkable during the past 14 years. Russia, which in 1860 bought to the extent of about £3,000,000, now buys nearly £8,000,000; France, whose purchases stood at £5,000,000, has trebled her custom; and Spain buys more than a third as much again as in 1860. The value of the imports to the United States has risen from £21,000,000 to £23,000,000, and thus English produce still finds its best market across the Atlantic, France, our second customer, scarcely buying to half the extent. Greece, which in 1860 stood at £343,500 now buys to the value of a million; and Japan, which in that year scarcely entered into the competition, now purchases to the value of upwards of a million. The exports to the British possessions at the Antipodes have doubled in 14 years, having risen from £9,000,000 to £19,000,000; and the value of the exports to British India has increased in the same period from £17,000,000 to £21,000,000.—*Daily Recorder*.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1874.—The Custom House returns for the Port of London show that in the year 1874 there were 108,899 passengers and 251,494 packages examined on arrival within the port from abroad. This shows 663 fewer passengers than in the preceding year, but 11,024 more packages. Of the passengers, 65,893 were examined at Charing-cross and Victoria railway stations, and 34,171 on board steamers coming up the river. The amount of duty collected on sugar in the Port of London in 1874 was £600,000 less than in the preceding year, that duty having ceased to be charged during more than two-thirds of 1874; but the total receipt in London of customs duties from all sources in the year shows a diminution of less than £400,000, proving that the receipts from sources other than sugar increased. Of this increase the excess on tea alone amounted to upwards of £1,000,000.

The gross amount of customs duties collected in 1874 at the ports of the United Kingdom (without including £647,000 collected by the Inland Revenue Department on customs goods delivered for home consumption from an excise warehouse) was £18,893,994, of which amount £9,506,721 was collected in London, 2,966,241 at Liverpool, £3,002,081 in other ports of England, £1,686,215 in Scotland, and £1,752,736 in Ireland. At Liverpool, notwithstanding a large increase of receipt on tobacco, the customs duties show a falling off to the amount of £210,000, owing to the abolition of the sugar duties. There was again in 1874, a large decrease in the quantity and value of foreign goods brought into this country by ports on the east coast of England, and by Southampton, for shipment at Liverpool. This transit trade, from which the revenue derives no benefit, has been decreasing more or less year by year since 1870; the cause of the diminution is probably to be found in the increasing importance of the mercantile navy of Germany and other neighbouring countries. The receipt of customs revenue in 1874 at English outports other than Liverpool shows a decrease of £209,000; the decline is very large at Bristol and Hull. At Irish ports the decrease is £132,000; Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry being especially noticeable. In Scotland the decrease is no less than £590,805, being large at Leith and Glasgow, and amounting to no less than £482,875 at Greenock. The repeal of the sugar duties is the cause of these changes. The sugar duties formed the principal source of the customs revenue of the Port of Greenock; and their abolition has made one of the ports, that of Port Glasgow, of so little importance as to admit of its being taken out of the list of independent ports and included within the limits of the neighbouring Port of Greenock. After London and Liverpool the largest receipts of customs duties in 1874 were £840,384 at Glasgow, £838,159 at Dublin, and £737,835 at Bristol.—*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1874.—From the summary of agricultural returns issued by the Board of Trade, it appears that in 1874 the extent of land in Great Britain under wheat was 3,630,300 acres, and that this year there was a decrease in the amount of land thus cultivated of 287,912 acres, or 7.9 per cent. The extent of land under barley showed, on the contrary, an increase of 221,611 acres, or 9.7 per cent., the actual figures being 2,287,987 acres in 1874, and 2,509,558 acres in 1875. There was also an increase in the extent of land on which oats, potatoes, and hops were cultivated, for in 1875, 2,661,048 acres were under hops against 2,596,384 acres in 1874, or an increase of 67,664 acres—about 2.6 per cent.; the acreage under potatoes increased from 520,043 in 1874 to 522,634 in 1875, a difference of 4 per cent.; and as regarded hops, the increase was 5.2 per cent., or from 65,805 acres to 69,203 acres in the current year. On June 25th last there was decrease in the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs kept in Great Britain, as compared with the numbers at the corresponding period of the previous year. In cattle, the decrease was 1.8 per cent., or from 6,125,491 in 1874, to 6,012,605 in 1875. The numbers of sheep at the same period were respectively 30,313,941 and 29,165,278, a decrease of 1,148,663 or 3.8 per cent., and the number of pigs had decreased 8 per cent., or from 2,422,832 in 1874 to 2,229,870.—*Ibid.*

THE SILK CROP OF EUROPE, 1874.—According to a report just published by the Syndicate of the Lyons Union of Silk Merchants, the silk crop of Europe last year was in round numbers 9,050,000lb of raw silk, while there were exported from Asia 11,500,000lb; making upwards of 20,500,000lb of raw silk available for European consumption. The countries included in the report are Italy, France with her dependencies Corsica and Algeria), Spain, Greece, the Turkish Empire, Georgia, Persia, India, Japan, and China. The first and last together supply our-fifths of the silk used in Europe. China exported, chiefly from Shanghai, upwards of 8,000,000lb. The crop of Italy amounted to 6,300,000lb. France supplied 1,600,000lb; Spain, about 310,000lb; Greece less than 30,000lb; the Turkish Empire, 1,180,000lb; Georgia and Persia together, 880,000lb; India from Calcutta, 935,000lb; Japan, something over 1,200,000lb.

A report from Lyons states that, on the whole, the French silk crop of this year is about equal to the last. Manufacturers have therefore made up their minds that the supply will be ample, and they are buying only from hand-to-mouth.—*Ibid.*

JUTE CULTIVATION IN AMERICA.—The planting of jute as a substitute for Sea Island cotton is strongly recommended by the *Charleston News and Courier*. The facts are noted "that the crop of Sea Island cotton grown in South Carolina, which, before the war, averaged 25,000 bags per annum, has dwindled down to 6,000 bags for the past year, and the plantations which before the war were among the most valuable in the State are now almost unsaleable, while planters and factors have been sinking money every year since the war in their effort to keep alive a dying industry. It is therefore urged that the planters of the seaboard should look at once for some other product that can be cultivated on these lands to advantage, and, if necessary, take the place of cotton. Rice, indigo, cotton, each in its turn has been brought from the East Indies, and found suited to our soil and climate, and added to the resources of the State. There is still a fourth product of the same country which has grown into great importance within the last 15 years, and which seems well adapted to supply our present want, and should it be found to grow well here, it will repay the planter well for the loss of all the others. This is jute, which is now exported so largely from East India, both to England and this country. It is used in the manufacture of bagging for cotton and grain, and is also mixed with wool, flax, and cotton in numerous other articles. The importance to which the trade has grown may be judged of from the fact that the imports into the United States since January 1st, and the stock afloat up to date of jute and jute butts, amounts to 214,000 bales, and the stock on hand, January 1st, was 75,000 bales, making a supply for the past eight months of 319,000 bales. It would follow, should it grow well here, that mills would be put up to make bagging for the cotton crop, and thus save transportation on the raw material to the North and back, which would add another item to the resources of the South."—*Ibid.*

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REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

The total value of trade of the several Bengal ports during the past three years is as follows:—

	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-73 ...	47,895,931	551,009	259,116	48,709,056
1873-74 ...	50,137,031	476,721	589,846	51,203,598
1874-75 ...	53,738,214	378,461	798,389	54,915,064

The following statement shows the aggregate annual value of the imports and exports of each port in the Bengal presidency from 1871-72 to 1873-74; the details for 1874-75 of the minor ports are not available:—

Ports.	1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Trade with countries beyond Indian limits.	Trade with Foreign Ports in India.	Trade limited to other British Indian Ports.	Trade with countries beyond Indian limits.	Trade with Foreign Ports in India.	Trade limited to other British Indian Ports.	Trade with countries beyond Indian limits.	Trade with Foreign Ports in India.	Trade limited to other British Indian Ports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta ...	47,895,931	12,032	7,332,515	41,329,091	10,985	7,791,993	46,358,810	9,133	11,531,857
Chittagong ...	185,003	32	350,172	305,107	173	458,195	325,327	292	498,021
Balassore ...	...	...	61,664	2,060	...	27,917	2,171	...	902,570
Palee Point or Cut-tack ...	5,609	...	181,918	1,193	71	165,838	29,252	100	160,073
Pooroo ...	...	...	20,290	880	...	20,169	7,032	...	27,994
Dhamrah (sub-port of Balassore) ...	2,683	...	31,996	2,107	...	4,597	3,818	...	24,290
Chandbali (sub-port of Balassore) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,618	...	...	181,023
Chooramun (sub-port of Balassore) ...	...	...	1,819	...	...	...	1,200	...	2,292
Lychampore (sub-port of Balassore) ...	...	...	14,378	...	...	19,501	...	...	11,784
Chancos (sub-port of Balassore) ...	...	...	1,601	...	...	1,258	...	...	1,736
Kartia (sub-port of Balassore) ...	...	...	73	...	...	471	...	...	1,247
Sooburnrekhia (sub-port of Balassore) ...	...	...	1,919	...	...	1,505	...	...	2,430

The sea-borne trade of the port of Calcutta, of Chittagong, and of the Orissa ports, will be separately considered.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Omitting the salt duties, the customs transactions of the port of Calcutta show an increase in duty of £97,693, restoring the total under this head to the amount received in 1871-72 and 1872-73.

The value of trade, 53½ millions sterling, shows an increase of 3½ millions, following on an increase in 1873-74 of 2½ millions over the preceding year. The increase is in the imports, which amount in round numbers to 25 millions, against 20½ millions in 1873-74. More than four millions of the imports are due to bullion and specie, and £2,151,898 represent the value of the rice imported on Government and private account. On the other hand, there was a decrease of rather more than 4 per cent. in the exports, which fell from nearly 30 millions to a little more than 28½ millions. The total value of the exports and imports of Calcutta during the past three years is as follows:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1872-73 ...	29,908,937	17,986,994	47,895,931
1873-74 ...	29,895,830	20,241,192	50,137,031
1874-75 ...	28,628,262	25,109,952	53,738,214

Export Trade.—The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of trade from Calcutta to places beyond British India during the past three years, and the fluctuation of trade during the past year:—

Value of Exports beyond British India.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
	£	£	£	£
Opium ...	5,613,205	5,505,126	5,531,211	28,785 increase.
Jute ...	4,127,943	3,435,513	3,214,394	190,519 decrease.
Indigo ...	2,699,120	2,628,910	1,981,609	616,101 ..
Hides and skins ...	1,815,557	1,757,891	2,033,995	276,104 increase.
Tea ...	1,507,561	1,730,266	1,905,832	175,566 ..
Rice ...	1,685,170	1,352,290	1,018,556	303,734 decrease.
Oil-seeds ...	1,120,065	1,397,317	1,931,765	531,118 increase.
Raw silk ...	1,236,887	1,131,295	762,113	372,152 decrease.
Cotton ...	1,779,129	776,772	523,039	253,073 ..
Gunny-bags, &c. ...	187,149	141,580	223,069	78,429 increase.
Saltpetre ...	523,012	459,125	491,338	32,213 ..
Tobacco ...	71,501	91,756	181,272	89,516 ..
Sugar ...	182,456	132,279	101,007	31,272 decrease.
India-rubber ...	143,691	115,754	96,620	19,134 ..
Safflower ...	92,207	75,890	71,775	1,115 ..
Bullion and specie ...	86,180	437,540	798,484	360,944 increase

The most important articles of export in the order of their value, including all the articles sent to both Foreign and Indian ports, are opium, jute, indigo, hides and skins, tea, rice, gunnies and gunny-cloth, oil-seeds, raw cotton, sugar, saltpetre, betelnuts, lac, wheat, tobacco, and India-rubber. The United Kingdom carries off the largest quantity of the exports, or about 36 per cent., except in the case of gunnies and betelnuts, of which Pegu and British Indian ports are the largest consumers. Excluding opium, China takes about 17 per cent.

of the exports, mainly in the shape of raw cotton, saltpetre, manufactures of jute, and castor-oil. France takes about 4 per cent. of the total exports, consisting principally of saltpetre, tobacco, hides and skins, raw cotton, and lac. The Straits Settlements take manufactures of jute and betelnuts; the Persian Gulf takes rice and indigo; Ceylon, rice, vegetables, oil, and jute; Mauritius, rice and saltpetre; Aden, rice, twist, jute, hides and skins, tobacco, and indigo. The trade with America and Australia is noticed further on in this article.

It is said that a part of the exports from Bengal by sailing vessels is, however, not really destined for the United Kingdom, but finds its way from Bengal to the Continent in vessels which clear nominally for the United Kingdom, but call at British ports for orders, on receipt of which they proceed to their foreign destinations,—Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Odessa, and elsewhere. If foreign prices are higher or more remunerative than those ruling in the United Kingdom, the cargo is despatched accordingly to one or other of the continental or American ports. In the meantime the vessel is entered among the shipping arrivals, with its destination as "Awaits." It is not known what proportion of the cargoes exported from Bengal by the United Kingdom in reality finds its way to the Continent and America, but it must be considerable.

A consideration of the exports of opium is excluded from this review.

Jute has risen from being a comparatively unimportant article of commerce to take the first position in the Calcutta trade list. It is known that even in the last century there were exports of jute to Europe, but the shipments were so insignificant that no separate accounts were kept in the Custom House. In the year 1828-29 a separate head was assigned, and the exports amounted to 18 tons, valued at £62. In the year 1835-36 the exports were 621 tons, and the value amounted to £3,694. It was not till eight years later that the exports reached even five lakhs in value. In 1850-51 the cultivation was largely extended, and 29,139 tons were exported, valued at £197,071. The cultivation appears then to have gone on steadily increasing, and five years afterwards the exports were valued at more than 32 lakhs; in 1858-59 they were over 50 lakhs, and in 1861-65 they exceeded 162 lakhs. From this year the trade declined somewhat to 1868-69, but it then increased again enormously, and reached, in 1872-73, the large total of 367,784 tons, valued at £4,127,943. A shorter crop in 1873-74 brought the value down to a little under three millions and a half. In 1874-75 the value has again been reduced to three millions and a quarter. This sudden check in the trade is attributable to over-production, and partly to inferior brands having got into the market under the influence of high prices, which encouraged the cultivators to extend their crops at the sacrifice of quality. The principal countries importing jute are the United Kingdom, North America, Bombay, and France. The other ports to which jute is sent are Amsterdam, Australia, the Cape, Ceylon, China, Italy, Madras, Pegu, the Straits Settlements, and Trieste.

Manufactures of jute show a considerable increase of 17 per cent., which is mainly with the countries of Singapore and China. Forty years ago the value of the trade in gunnies and gunny-cloth amounted to only two and a half lakhs; it then increased rapidly till 1855-56, and for 16 years averaged more or less half a million. In 1872-73 the value exceeded three-quarters of a million, and next year exceeded one million. The primary trade is to British Indian ports. Bombay, Madras, and Burmah, take far the largest portion of the exports. The foreign trade is mainly with the countries of North America, Straits Settlements, and Australia.

The decrease in the value of indigo in the past year is due to short crops, chiefly ascribable to the drought in Tirhoot, Sarun, and Champaran, where the outturn was less than 19,000 factory maunds, against an usual outturn of about 50,000 or 60,000 maunds. The total outturn was 25 per cent. short of the crop of 1873, and little more than half the crop of the great season of 1872. Although in Bengal proper the area of indigo lands is now much reduced, in Behar it has increased, and the total annual outturn and export of the country is now hardly less upon an average than it was thirty years ago. The year 1844-45 is the greatest year on record; in that year the exports were 1,60,228 maunds, valued at £3,191,691: in 1872-73 the exports were 1,62,860 maunds, valued at £2,704,080. The average export may now be said to be about 1,00,000 maunds, valued at nearly two and a half millions sterling. During the last thirty years the best indigo years have been 1813 (1,60,228 maunds), 1844 (1,29,483 maunds), 1848 (1,24,000 maunds), following the great inundation of the previous year, when the outturn had been only 92,000 maunds), 1855 (1,23,552 maunds), and 1872. In the last of these years the great crop was attributable to the fertilization of the soil by the inundation of 1871. The smallest exports were in 1861-62, being 68,710 maunds, valued at £1,099,800. At this time there was a great depression

in indigo cultivation, consequent on the disturbances of the two previous years. It is since 1868-69 that the value of indigo has gone up, and that the value of the trade has regularly increased in comparison with the quantity. The exports of 1874-75 were 74,083 maunds, being somewhat in excess of the quantity that was exported in 1861-62; but the value in that year was only £1,099,800, against £1,981,609 in 1874-75. The United Kingdom now takes about three-fifths of the Bengal indigo, France about one-eighth, North America and Trieste about one-fifteenth each, and Bombay and the Gulfs a comparatively small quantity.

Hides and skins take the next place in the catalogue of exports, averaging for the last three years about 1½ millions in value. The trade in slaughtered hides is conducted by Mahomedans, and is a matter of keen business. Dacca, Cuttack, Midnapore, Burdwan, Purneah, Patna, and Durbhunga, are the principal centres of the trade in the interior of these provinces. The exports from Calcutta during the past four years are as follow:—

		Hides. No.	Skins. No.
1871-72	...	7,571,120	3,118,484
1872-73	...	7,003,395	2,785,109
1873-74	...	5,852,215	2,502,704
1874-75	...	6,510,266	3,118,031

Forty years ago the value of these exports was ten lakhs; in six years it had risen to twenty lakhs; in 1850-51 it was thirty lakhs; in 1861-62 it was sixty-four lakhs; in 1867-68 it was ninety-two lakhs. It then rose rapidly above a million sterling to its present average. The United Kingdom, North America, Italy, Trieste, and France, are the main consumers.

Tea calls next for consideration, as it is now fast assuming a place which will make it the second most important export from Calcutta. In 1839-40 its value was about one and a half lakhs, and there was no noteworthy improvement before 1855-56, when the value was nearly four and a half lakhs. In three years it had nearly doubled, and in 1862-63 it stood at eighteen lakhs. This progress continued, and in 1867-68 the value was over sixty-eight lakhs. Since then the further increase has been most rapid, and the value of tea has reached the present point of nearly two millions sterling, with every prospect of increase.

The following table shows the exports and valuation of tea from Calcutta during the past fifteen years, including both China and India teas. The re-exports of China tea are a very small item of the whole total:—

	Rs	£		Rs	£
1860-61	1,425,200	153,034	1868-69	11,496,530	860,441
1861-62	1,860,080	144,190	1869-70	12,747,961	1,016,978
1862-63	2,031,840	180,130	1870-71	13,191,256	1,083,502
1863-64	3,027,760	229,182	1871-72	17,238,852	1,358,858
1864-65	3,346,080	273,475	1872-73	17,750,328	1,523,527
1865-66	4,476,160	226,508	1873-74	19,280,859	1,693,564
1866-67	6,959,174	362,703	1874-75	21,097,641	1,923,533
1867-68	8,634,640	683,067			

The Collector of Customs is not able to state the extent of exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom in late years, but he believes that it amounts to about eight times the quantity of the Calcutta exports. The United Kingdom has a virtual monopoly of the tea trade with British India at present.

The effects of the scarcity upon the rice trade have, as might have been expected, been very considerable. The following abstract of the export trade of rice from Calcutta, Orissa, and Chittagong during the past three years will show what the general results have been:—

Statement showing the export trade in Rice from Bengal during the years 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1874-75.

	1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
From Calcutta ...	401,799	2,412,882	228,760	1,669,007	196,843	1,561,395
" Orissa Ports.	24,021	68,219	53,079	231,042	64,456	311,208
" Chittagong...	93,669	382,846	50,209	315,495	41,078	252,349
Total ...	519,489	2,863,977	332,048	2,215,544	302,375	2,124,951

It will be seen that there has been a remarkable decrease in the exports of rice from Calcutta and Chittagong, attributable to the scarcity; while, on the other hand, in consequence of a favourable harvest in Orissa, the value of the rice exports from that province advanced from below seven lakhs to twenty-three lakhs, and from twenty-three to

thirty-one lakhs in the course of the three years. The consuming countries principally affected have been the Mauritius, United Kingdom, Persian Gulf, West India Islands, Ceylon, and China. Exports to the United Kingdom, Persian Gulf, and Ceylon have fallen off largely, and the China trade has almost entirely ceased. There has been some decrease also in the quantities supplied to the Mauritius and the West India Islands. The Mauritius and Ceylon had recourse to Orissa ports, but the supplies they obtained there, though large in comparison with the trade of Orissa, were small as compared with their ordinary transactions with Calcutta.

The value of rice exported from Calcutta reached its highest point in the year 1864-65, viz. four and one-eighth millions sterling. Forty years ago its value was as low as £200,000, but it steadily increased, till in ten years it exceeded half a million. It then decreased; but twenty years ago, in 1855-56, it exceeded one million. For the next nine years there was a further steady increase. The trade then fell off again, but it still retains the high average of about two millions sterling.

The exports of rice during the past two years have been exceptional. The total exports in 1872-73, which was a good ordinary year, amounted to 401,799 tons; in 1873-74 they amounted to 228,760 tons; in 1874-75 they amounted to 196,843 tons. In 1864-65, the year preceding the Orissa famine, when the exports were the largest on record, the total was 600,000 tons, and on the average they may be said now to amount to 350,000 tons, or about ten millions of maunds annually.

The proportion of rice that leaves Calcutta for Indian ports is enormous. It ordinarily amounts to between 150,000 and 200,000 tons. In 1864-65 it amounted to 290,000 tons; but immediately after the Orissa famine, it fell off in an equally extreme proportion. At least three-quarters of this amount go to Bombay, and some 30,000 or 40,000 tons go to Madras. The exports to Indian ports were only 46,879 tons in 1873-74, and 60,632 tons in 1874-75. The Bengal exports in this respect form a very remarkable contrast to those of British Burmah, which province does not altogether export more than eight or ten thousand tons to Indian ports during the year.

The English and European exports on the contrary are very small, not exceeding 50,000 tons in the year, as against 400,000 or 500,000 tons from British Burmah. In 1873-74 the exports were 46,575 tons; in 1874-75 they were 25,704 tons.

The export to China is very indifferent in ordinary years, though it was stimulated in an extraordinary manner during the years 1862 to 1865, when there was generally a scarcity in the rice-producing countries of the East, and especially in China. There are few facts in the history of the rice trade more worthy of observation than that, when there was famine in China eleven years ago, the ordinary action of trade threw half a million tons of rice into the country from localities beyond sea, which do not usually export to China, in order to relieve the distress. The port of Calcutta exports very little to the Straits Settlements, which are naturally supplied from more neighbouring localities. It exports largely to the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, some 30,000 or 40,000 tons. Calcutta and Chittagong combined supply the Mauritius, Bourbon, and the West Indies with all their rice. Bengal also, upon an average, supplies about half the rice imported into Ceylon and the neighbouring islands. The following statements show whence these importing places derived their supplies of rice during the year 1872-73, which may be accepted as an ordinary year, and during 1874-75:—

Statement of exports of Rice into Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, West Indies, and the Gulfs during 1872-73.

	Ceylon.	Mauritius.	Bourbon.	West Indies.	Gulfs.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From Calcutta	28,470	103,420	5,593	24,928	35,502
„ Chittagong	41,402	17,726	1,616	3,960	..
„ Orissa	871	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Madras	81,120	605	202	129	2,385
„ Bombay	22	.....	.....	.....	16,400
„ Sindh	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520
„ Burmah	558	.....	.....	571	2,315
Total	152,452	121,751	7,411	29,588	58,131

Statement of exports of Rice into Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, West Indies, and the Gulfs during 1874-75.

	Ceylon.	Mauritius.	Bourbon.	West Indies.	Gulfs.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From Calcutta	4,706	41,307	3,007	16,493	25,858
„ Chittagong	17,332	15,883	933	382	..
„ Orissa	3,036	7,416	.....	.....	167
„ Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Sindh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Burmah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bengal rice finds its way wherever Bengal coolies emigrate, and no other rice seems able to compete with it in the market. In ordinary years Burmah does not export one single ton of rice to the Mauritius.

The rice exported from Calcutta is divided broadly into three qualities,—table rice, ballam, and moonghy. Of these qualities table rice is of course the best. All parts of Bengal and Behar also supply their quota of table rice, though it is believed that the districts of Northern Bengal ordinarily supply the largest proportion. Ballam is mostly Buckergunge and Eastern Bengal rice: the name may be supposed to be derived from the Chittagong boats of peculiar construction in which the rice is carried, called ballam boats. The moonghy is common or inferior rice. To the United Kingdom the exports in the largest proportion are of table rice; and similarly to Bombay and Australia, where the rice is intended, in the first instance, as food for Europeans, the rice exported from Calcutta is table rice. To the Mauritius, however, the exports are ballam and moonghy, being in the proportion of 150 tons of ballam and 75 of moonghy to 15 tons of table rice, and the same to the Bombay and the West Indies. To the Straits, to Java, to the Maldives and Laccadives, to Ceylon, to Madras, and the Coromandel Coast and to the Gulfs, the export is almost entirely in ballam rice.

The following table will show succinctly and exactly the general effect of the famine on the rice exports:—

Statement showing the total exports of Rice from Calcutta, month by month, during 1872-1875.

	1872	1873	1874	1875
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January	..	41,764	41,300	52,774
February	..	37,305	12,824	26,591
March	..	27,980	5,562	20,384
April	..	26,058	7,171	..
May	..	19,078	6,381	..
June	..	17,155	7,408	..
July	..	16,418	5,107	..
August	..	16,821	3,122	..
September	..	21,385	9,072	..
October	..	20,300	10,238	7,619
November	..	27,298	9,264	11,553
December	..	32,365	26,503	37,713

The principal minor Bengal ports are Chittagong and sundry small ports, such as Fulse Point, Balasore, Chandbali, &c., along the coast of Orissa. There was also till recently a small port in the Sunderbuns of Jessore, called Morrellgunge, the exports of which were included in the customs returns of the port of Calcutta. Morrellgunge was established as a port in 1870, and was only open from the 1st of October of each year to the 30th April in the succeeding years. 4,082 tons of rice were exported during the season of 1872-73 from Morrellgunge for the Mauritius and Ceylon, and 1,322 tons were exported in 1873-74; since that year the port has been closed.

In the annexed table are shown the detailed exports of rice by sea from Chittagong and Orissa during the years 1872-73 and 1874-75:—

Statement showing the exports of Rice from Chittagong and Orissa during 1872-73 and 1874-75.

FROM CHITTAGONG.			FROM ORISSA.		
	1872-73.	1874-75.		1872-73.	1874-75.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
I.—To EUROPE—	..	.....	I.—To EUROPE—	.....	..
II.—To AMERICA—			II.—To AMERICA—	.....	.....
West India	8,960	382			
III.—To AFRICA—			III.—To AFRICA—		
Mauritius	17,726	15,883	Mauritius .. ..	.....	7,446
Bourbon	1,616	933	Bourbon .. ..	.....	.....
Total	19,342	16,816	Total .. ..	.....	7,446
IV.—To ASIA—			IV.—To ASIA—		
Aden	213	525	Aden .. ..	.....	294
Ceylon	40,479	17,332	Ceylon	554	3,036
Maldives, &c. ..	1,323	963	Maldives, &c. ..	317	692
			Gulfa .. ..	.....	167
Total	41,615	18,850	Total	871	4,189
Total to Foreign Ports ..	64,917	35,748	Total to Foreign Ports ..	871	11,635
Total to Indian Ports ..	28,774	5,690	Total to Indian Ports ..	15,178	13,777
Grand total of exports from Chittagong ..	93,691	41,538	Grand total of exports from Orissa ..	16,049	25,612

Oil-seeds, divided into the main heads of lin, poppy, teel, mustard, and rape, show, taken together, an increase of 38 per cent. in the exports of 1874-75. In the previous year there had been a large increase also. The facts thus fully bear out the anticipations expressed by the Board of Revenue in the last year's report regarding the revival of the seed trade. Linseed is exported to an extent of about five times as large as the other four kinds of oil-seeds put together. The value of the exports of linseed now exceed one million sterling. In 1840 the value was about two lakhs. In 1851 it was a quarter of a million, in 1862 it was three-quarters of a million, and in 1864-65 it exceeded a million. The trade then slightly declined, but in 1870-71 it reached its highest point of one and three-fifths millions. The main consuming countries are North America and the United Kingdom; and Calcutta has a strong competitor in Russia in exporting to both of these countries. Poppy-seed showed also in 1873-74 a large increase, and in 1874-75 the value of the exports amounted to twenty-two lakhs, or a further increase of 34 per cent. Great Britain takes about three-quarters of the whole quantity exported, and France nearly all the rest. The Collector of Customs states that the seed is used largely in mixing with olive oil, and also for lighting purposes and for mixing with paint. Mustard-seed and rape-seed and teel-seed show also an increase. The figures of the export of mustard-seed show most extraordinary fluctuations year by year: in one year the trade will almost cease, and in the next amount in value to over ten lakhs of rupees. It appears that mustard and rape-seed, which were formerly distinct articles of trade, have of late years passed through the Calcutta markets under either name, much at the caprice of the trader.

Raw cotton is at the head of those articles of which the present value is less than one million; but till within the last two years it occupied a much higher position in the export trade. Forty years ago its value was over sixty-two lakhs, but it then declined greatly, reaching in 1849-50 the low point of two and a quarter lakhs. In 1850-51 there was a sudden increase to a quarter of a million; it then fell again: it was only one lakh in 1857-58, and only Rs. 41,000 in 1858-59. There was then a rise, and in 1862-63 the value rose enormously to one and a half millions. After some fluctuations the value rose to three and a half millions in 1871-72. Since then there has been a rapid decline in the exports from Calcutta, which is attributable to some extent to the fact that supplies which formerly went by Calcutta are now attracted to Bombay. The whole of the produce exported from Calcutta is the produce of Northern and Western India, and is not grown in Bengal. The present main consuming countries, in order of importance, are Great Britain, China, France, and Italy. The weak and uncertain character of the export trade during the earlier years shown above is due to the fact that the exports were confined to China, where internal changes from time to time affected the commerce of the country greatly. The decrease in the current year is entirely in the exports to China, the

exports to other countries showing rather an increase. There is little prospect, however, of the exports from India of raw cotton showing an increase, as experience has shown that the short-stapled article of this country cannot compete successfully with the American supply.

The exports of raw silk, it will be seen, have fallen off by 32 per cent. A steady decline in the Bengal trade has set in, which is supplemented by increased importations, chiefly from China. Different views have been advanced to account for this stagnation. Some consider that the cause of the decline is to be found in the languishing condition of the silk industry, as well as in the deterioration of the silk produced; others attribute the falling off in the trade to obstinacy on the part of native workers in silk in demanding too high prices in the face of the active competition with Bengal silk which was sent in from Europe, Japan, and China. Bengal silks are less appreciated, and fetch considerably lower prices than other silks in the European market, because of their general inferiority in point of quality, not only to those of Europe, but also to those of China; and it is believed to be the case that exportations from China and Japan to Europe have recently much increased.

Sugar stands now very much where it was forty years ago, at an average value of about half a million. There was a great rise in 1840-41, when the value of the trade reached over one and a half millions. This high value was preserved for more than twelve years, but recently it has receded. The exports are almost entirely to Bombay. There is a falling off in the current year's exports that affects mainly the market of the United Kingdom.

Sulphate shows a steady improving trade from 1830 to 1860, and in 1862-63 the value of the exports came to nearly 84 lakhs. There has since been a gradual decline—the annual average now being only 42 lakhs—attributable to the imposition of a heavy export duty of Rs. 2 a maund. Those engaged in the trade were induced by the consequent rise in cost to look for some substitute, and this they succeeded in finding. There is a small increase of 7 per cent. in the current year, but there appears but little likelihood of any recovery of the exports above the present point, although the duty was removed in 1866. The exports are to the United Kingdom, China, Mauritius, and France.

Betelnuts show a small trade before the year 1854-55, in which year the value rose to more than half a lakh. There has since been an increase, until in the year 1873-74 the value of the exports amounted to £300,000. The exports are entirely to Pegu and to British Indian ports.

Lac—although the export of dye, shell and button lac, in which it mostly leaves Calcutta, is a monopoly of Bengal—has never reached a higher point than £315,000. At this value it stood in 1865-66. The average quantity exported since 1860 has been about 50,000 cwts.; the average value of the trade has been about a quarter of a million. In 1874-75 the exports show an increase of less than 2 per cent. The main consuming countries are the United Kingdom, North America, and France.

Wheat shows, from 1835 to 1855, an average export in quantity of about 15,000 cwts., and an average value of about £20,000. In 1855-56 the value first attained the considerable amount of £100,000; and although the total quantities decreased, the value remained fairly stationary for the next thirteen years under the influence of high prices. 1869-70 was a very exceptional year, in which the value of the exports fell to a little over £20,000. In January 1873 the duty on wheat was removed, and the year 1873-74 showed an export of more than 700,000 cwts., valued at about £192,000. In 1874-75 the exports were 282,722 cwts., valued at £120,501.

The trade in oil is now a very steady one, and the Collector of Customs observes that the consuming countries of Great Britain, Australia, and China, with some of the British Indian ports, appear ready to take all that can be produced. The value of the exports of vegetable oils was £138,732 in 1873-74, and £187,489 in 1874-75.

Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, is now valued at £184,272, thus showing an increase of 93 per cent. on the exports of 1873-74, which again showed a very large increase on the two preceding years. Tobacco was chiefly taken by the United Kingdom, France, Trieste, and Gibraltar. The quantity of tobacco exported in 1872-73 was 170,742 cwts. and 812,660 cheroots in number; in 1873-74, 264,293 cwts. and 729,470 cheroots; and in 1874-75, 363,684 cwts. and 1,337,800 cheroots; and the progressive increase shown in the export of this article is one of the most satisfactory features of the Calcutta export trade.

India-rubber shows a further decline. The India-rubber trade seems first to have attracted attention in 1862-63. The exports are sent to the United Kingdom and to North America.

Safflower shows a hardly perceptible decrease, thus corroborating the anticipation that the demand would continue, as "saffronino" has apparently not the same brilliancy as safflower, and is a less effectual dye.

The exports of bullion evince large fluctuations, showing an increase in silver and a decrease in gold. The United Kingdom received only £30 in gold, against £38,383 in 1873-74; and in silver only £97, against £145,000 in 1873-74. Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, and Penang, received £655,402 of silver in the aggregate, against £208,625 in the previous year. Singapore and Penang received also copper to the amount of £6,862, against none in the previous year. The exports on Government account to foreign ports show no exports in gold, against £30,000 in 1873-74; and in silver the Government exports were none, against none in the previous year. The total exports to all foreign countries amounted to £798,484, or nearly double the exports of the previous year, and exceeding the exports of every year since 1865-66. No explanation of these phenomena is afforded; but it is apprehended that the remarkable fluctuations of the year are attributable to the arrangements made in consequence of the large rice importations by Government.

Import Trade.—The principal imports, in the order of their value, are cotton goods, salt, metals (chiefly iron and copper), machinery, malt liquors, wines, spirits, and woollen goods. The United Kingdom sends almost the whole of the foreign imports, or about 14½ millions; the other countries being China (£333,000), the Straits Settlements (£200,000), France (£133,000), Australia (£122,000), and America (£50,000). The contribution of China to the import list scarcely exceeds 2 per cent. of the whole imports; it consists of cotton and raw silk. The Straits Settlements send about 1½ per cent. of the imports, chiefly tin, from the rich mines of the island of Penang. The imports from France come to little more than 1 per cent., consisting of silk piece-goods and wines.

The following statement will show the value of the principal imports into Calcutta from ports beyond British India during the past three years:—

Value of Imports from Ports beyond British India during the years 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1874-75.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
	£	£	£	£
Grey cotton goods ...	6,026,728	5,883,108	7,439,906	1,556,798 increase.
White cotton goods ...	1,628,977	1,774,367	1,697,903	76,464 decrease
Cotton twist ...	1,020,248	874,658	1,160,122	285,464 increase.
Turkey reds ...	476,224	438,943	576,068	137,125 ..
Coloured piece goods ...	808,126	530,532	494,335	36,197 decrease.
Total of cotton goods...	9,960,303	9,501,608	11,368,334	1,866,726 increase.
Woollen goods ...	436,249	337,625	270,959	66,666 decrease.
Raw silk ...	7,175	8,451	11,959	3,508 increase.
Liquor ...	652,804	597,948	651,495	53,547 ..
Salt ...	745,519	736,091	762,028	25,937 ..
Metals ...	896,164	810,801	1,175,680	364,879 ..
Machines and machinery.	162,582	516,241	500,336	15,905 decrease.
Coal and other fuel ...	77,088	176,621	152,942	23,679 ..
Specie and bullion ...	1,096,251	1,944,660	2,569,693	625,033 increase.
Government stores (including rice) ...	77,960	1,797,249	1,550,860	246,389 decrease.

As in the case of the exports of opium, so the imports of salt are excluded from consideration in this review.

Cotton goods, under their several denominations of grey and white piece-goods, printed and coloured, Turkey red, twist and yarn, occupy the first place in the list of imports. Cotton goods represent the value of about half our imports, and yield about five-eighths of the total import duty on general merchandise, exclusive of salt. Of this trade the United Kingdom has the practical monopoly. In the course of twenty years the value of grey and white goods has, through many vicissitudes, traceable to the Indian Mutiny, the American War, reduction in price, and over-trading, advanced from 2½ millions to 8½ millions, which is the average of the last four years. The Collector of Customs observes that there is a general opinion that during these years

much injury has been caused by over-trading. There has always been a heavy stock on the market, and grey and white goods have, it is said, more than any other article, felt the effects of increased facilities of communication by telegraph between England and India. The trade is thought to have passed the point at which it could be profitably carried on with due regard to the actual requirements of the part of India which draws its supplies from Calcutta. Recently, however, there are signs which show that the imports will gradually fall to a point more nearly representing the demands of consumers.

The trade in printed and coloured goods stood in 1874-75, after a series of fluctuations, at about the same point as it had stood in 1859-60, and at about half the value it had reached in 1867-68. Over-trading in 1867 left heavy stocks in the market, and there are still no indications of a recovery, the value of last year's transactions having again fallen to the extent of 7 per cent. It would be a matter of congratulation if this decline, coupled as it is with a decrease up to 38 per cent. in the exports of raw cotton, and with a large increase of 43 per cent. in the importation of twist and yarn, could be traced to any extension in Bengal of the native cotton-manufacturing industry. The fact, however, remains that, taking all piece-goods together, the result is a net increase of 18 per cent. over last year's imports.

The trade in woollen goods, confined also almost entirely to the United Kingdom, has considerably more than doubled itself during the past period of fifteen years, and now stands at something over a quarter of a million sterling. The trade supplies broadcloth, blankets, braids, meltons, and various descriptions of goods, flannels and merinoes, &c. The decrease observable in the imports is probably due to the accumulation of stock of 1872-73.

There is an increase in the importation of raw silk, which is mainly derived from China.

Spirits, wines, and malt liquors, show an increase, following on a decrease in the previous year. Spirits are supplied from the United Kingdom and France. The United Kingdom supplies about four-fifths of the wine; France the remainder, chiefly in the class of clarets. The United Kingdom sends all the malt liquor. In the course of the past fifteen years the value of each class of liquor has steadily increased, viz. spirits, from £100,000 to £200,000; wines, from £62,500 to £250,000; and malt liquor, from £125,000 to £166,666. The greater part of the wines has always consisted of claret, sherry, champagne, and port in the above order.

Metals, which up to five years ago averaged a million sterling, suddenly fell in 1870-71 to half a million. In the past year 1874-75 there was, however, an increase of 42 per cent., as compared with the previous year, chiefly in iron and copper from the United Kingdom. The copper supplies are also drawn from Australia, China, and Japan. Tin from Penang also shows large transactions. The trade in metals, excluding railway materials, after striking fluctuations, is now almost at the point at which it stood fifteen years ago. A similar remark is applicable to machinery. There has been a slight decline in the imports of machinery during the past year, following on the great increase of the previous year, occasioned by the establishment of jute-spinning mills, cotton-mills, and hydraulic-presses, and to the increased use of machinery in tea and indigo factories.

Following on the favourable results of last year, there has been a decrease in the importation of coal from England. The quantity of coal imported into Calcutta during the past five years is as follows:—

	Tons.
1870-71	63,938
1871-72	89,555
1872-73	48,714
1873-74	81,834
1874-75	62,757

It will be seen that the imports of bullion have very largely increased during the past year. The increase is ascribed to dispatches of silver from Germany, amounting to 1½ millions, which followed the limitation sanctioned by several European countries of the amount of such silver to be taken by their mints during the year. The imports on Government account were all from British Indian ports, mostly from Madras, and amounted to £967,800. The total imports from all countries beyond British India amounted to £2,569,693, which barely exceeds half the average imports of the years from 1867 to 1871, although it is rather more than double the imports of the year 1872-73. The grand total of the gold imported in the past year amounted to £651,540, and of silver to £1,918,152.

As in 1873-74, so in 1874-75, the very large importation of rice on Government account is to be included among Government consignments. The total value of rice imported by Government from the foreign port of Saigon amounted in 1874-75 to £318,869.

The following statement shows the importations of rice into Calcutta during the two exceptional years 1873-74 and 1874-75:—

Importation of Rice into Calcutta, 1873-74 and 1874-75.

	ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.		ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
1873-74.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
From foreign ports and other presidencies ...	171,844	1,364,151	5,008	40,449
From Bengal ports ...	10,888	85,998	18,143	136,151
Total ...	182,732	1,450,149	23,211	176,600
1874-75.				
From foreign ports and other presidencies ...	140,644	1,226,016	114,733	928,231
From Bengal ports ...	4,621	36,736	32,903	219,597
Total ..	151,265	1,262,752	147,636	1,147,828

Trade with America.—Taking an average of the past few years, it may be said that Calcutta imports from North America an amount of goods valued at about £50,000, consisting of gums, ice, oil, and timbers; and exports hides and skins, jute, linseed, indigo, lac, salt-petre, and India-rubber, valued at about two millions sterling. The trade is a fairly steady one. In 1874-75 there was an increase both in exports and imports. There was an increase in imports, chiefly in cotton goods and in mineral oils. The value of all the imports amounted to £111,272. The value of mineral oils imported last year was £45,000, consisting of kerosine and other oils of the same description, of which the consumption in Bengal has largely increased of late. The imports of ice showed a decrease, being 92,400 cwts., against 145,000 cwts. in the year 1873-74. There is a falling off in exports of rice, valued at £10,000 in 1873-74, and at £1,000 in the past year, attributable to the scarcity; and to the same cause may be ascribed the decline in gunnies, which were in great local demand for bags for transporting rice, and in consequence rose in price and prevented exports. The value of gunny-bags sent to America fell from £24,048 to £5,080; on the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the exports of the important items of jute, hides and skins, and linseed.

Trade with Australia.—Australia has sent to Calcutta the main articles of bullion, copper, horses, and coal, on an average value for the last six years of about £180,000. The exports from Calcutta to Australia have risen steadily in value in almost each year, from £50,000 in 1869-70 to nearly £130,000 in 1874-75. The exports are principally gunny-bags, rice, castor-oil, and tea. In 1874-75 there was, however, a large decrease in both imports and exports. There were losses from horses in transit in the cyclone of the 15th October 1874, and there was a decrease in coal, machinery, and in bullion. Among exports, the famine occasioned a decrease in rice and in gunny-bags. The value of gunny-bags fell off from £83,613 to £48,912. It is an unsatisfactory symptom that the value of tea exports fell off from £6,985 to £3,670.

Interportal Trade.—The total value of the whole of the trade between other British Indian ports and Calcutta may be roundly stated at 8½ millions sterling for the year 1874-75. The increase under both imports and exports is considerable. There are six ports included under Burmah, of which four have a large trade with Calcutta; Rangoon having the largest of all. Under Madras eighteen ports are included, of which eight have a large trade with Calcutta; Madras and Coconada have the largest. Under Bombay are included six ports, of which three have a fairly large trade; Bombay having, however, very far the largest. The imports from Burmah amounted in the past year to nearly five-eighths of the whole of the interportal traffic. As in 1873-74, this was the result of the importation of rice on account of Government, the value of which alone came to £733,788, or one quarter of the whole value of Burmah imports. There was a general increase during the year in the value of raw cotton, and there was a decrease in grain and pulses and oils imported from Indian ports. In exports also, Burmah takes the largest proportion of produce from Calcutta, or about as much as the other two presidencies together. There was a large decrease in the export of gunny-bags to Burmah, from £526,900 to £157,800, attributable to the high prices created by the famine demand in Calcutta.

It must be remembered that the articles of interportal trade are all free of duty, and it is remarked by the Collector of Customs that the figures of trade cannot be accepted as accurate, so far as they relate to free exports. Nothing short of the deputation of a Preventive Officer on board every vessel bound to a British Indian port with free cargo will enable the Custom House to secure absolutely correct statistics of this portion of the trade. On board of all vessels bound for a foreign port a Preventive Officer is stationed, by whom every article passing over the side is carefully tallied; but with vessels carrying only free cargo to British Indian ports no such precaution is taken. The law leaves it to the discretion of the Collector to depute a Preventive Officer on board vessels of the latter class, and hitherto the deputation has been deemed unnecessary in the interests of the Government revenue, and condemned as involving a large expenditure.

The number of vessels entering the port of Calcutta during the past four years is as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Vessels of all kinds { Number	1,100	1,118	1,359	1,319
{ Tonnage	978,693	992,211	1,052,112	1,053,867
Steamers { Number	290	342	542	640
{ Tonnage	279,692	347,139	465,277	554,206
Native craft { Number	160	161	275	219
{ Tonnage	13,324	13,200	20,435	16,814
Suez Canal steamers { Number	89	91	104	119
(included in first { Tonnage	109,175	121,534	161,060	192,692
two totals.)				

It will be observed that there has been a slight decrease in the total number of vessels, accompanied by a slight increase in the total tonnage. The increase in the number of steamers is doubtless due in the first instance to the importations of Government rice, but there has also been a large increase in the number of steamers that have come through the Suez Canal. The rapidly increasing traffic through the Suez Canal is illustrated by the following statement:—

Value of Calcutta Trade via Suez Canal.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Imports ...	10,516,520	11,009,028	14,015,907
Exports ...	6,039,999	7,240,557	7,595,618
Total ...	16,556,519	18,249,585	21,611,525

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

THERE is again a decrease observable in the transactions of the Chittagong port. The figures of the trade of the port for the past three years are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Total Customs collection, exclusive of salt duty ...	35,891	25,344	22,968
Value of exports ...	452,749	376,692	206,255
" imports ...	101,260	100,029	82,206
" total trade ...	554,009	476,721	378,461
Square rigged vessels { Number	267	223	220
entering the port { Tonnage	102,707	87,687	83,900

The export trade from the Chittagong port consists at present almost entirely of rice. The following figures show the fluctuations during the last four years:—

	Mds.
1871-72 ...	15,40,800
1872-73 ...	28,23,255
1873-74 ...	19,51,451
1874-75 ...	12,26,900

During 1873-74 there was a great falling off, the high prices obtainable in Calcutta inducing the traders to take their rice there for sale. It was anticipated that in 1874-75 trade would revive, but it turned out otherwise, for less rice than usual was brought for sale, and

prices continued high, and severe losses were experienced. The falling off is attributed by the Commissioner to two causes. The enormous rise in price of grain occasioned by the famine induced the villagers to sell all their surplus, leaving the ordinary margin of reserve to be met from the next harvest. This, to some extent, diminished the quantity for sale. Then, again, the ryots hoped that prices would rise again, and in this hope they would not part with their stocks. It is true they eventually had to sell; but by the time they acquiesced in the necessity of accepting lower rates, the favourable season for undertaking a voyage to Chittagong had passed, and the south-west wind began to blow strongly at an earlier period than usual in the beginning of 1875. The boatmen were afraid to venture, and so it happened that rice was not obtainable in anything like the quantities that the result of the harvest led every one to anticipate.

The rice trade of Chittagong is chiefly in the hands of European merchants, but there are one or two native firms. The bulk of the rice comes from Tipperah, Noakholly (including the churs of Sundee, Hatia, &c.), and the island of Dukhin Shabazpore, which belongs to Backergunge. A little rice from the district of Chittagong is said to be exported, but the merchants prefer the Tipperah and Noakholly grain, which, from the manner in which it is prepared, is better able to stand a long voyage. The ships that take away the rice from Chittagong are generally European or American. They either come in ballast or bring salt from Liverpool. A few bring earth-oil and sometimes timber (to order) from Rangoon. The rice is sent to Galle, Colombo, the Mauritius, Cochin, Bombay, and other Indian ports.

The increase in the tea exports from Chittagong continues to be satisfactory. The annexed table shows the estimated value of the tea exported from Chittagong during the last four years:—

	Rs
1871-72	2,52,141
1872-73	2,29,773
1873-74	3,01,477
1874-75	3,41,894

The principal decrease in the value of imports is in salt, which shows a total of £22,800, against a total of £39,819 in 1873-74; but in the quantities imported there is a small increase of 2,29,916 maunds, against 2,27,542 maunds. This discrepancy is explained by a great depreciation in the market value of salt. There is a decrease in the importation of earth-oil from British Burmah, where the price of this article has risen.

Mr. Lewis, the Commissioner, has made the following observations on the condition and prospects of the Chittagong port:—"The port," he points out, "is conveniently situated on the banks of the Kurnafulee river, a short distance above the sea; there is abundant and commodious anchorage, and the trade is clearly capable of expansion. The one drawback to the increasing importance and prosperity of the port is its comparative inaccessibility so far as native craft are concerned; for boats coming from Tipperah, Noakholly, Dacca, and Backergunge, have to round a point, before entering the river, where rough water is often encountered even during the hot weather, and where vessels are often lost. As a consequence, native boats venture here only during a short period, from December to March; the passage not being attempted after that even by the large balam boats. The period during which it is considered safe to make the voyage covers most of the rice season, but does not allow of a traffic in oil-seeds, jute, &c., being opened out, and this is a serious drawback to the expansion of trade." More than one proposal has been made to remedy this drawback, of which the most reasonable appears to be to shorten the passage for boats from the north by opening out the Moishkhally Canal, which connects the port directly with the Bay of Bengal. This channel cuts across the long tongue of land, the rounding of which to enter the Kurnafulee is so much dreaded, and affords a safe and expeditious route; but it has now, from neglect, partially silted up, and can only be used at high tides by small boats. The desirability of opening out this channel is warmly advocated by the Collector of Chittagong. The Commissioner, although he considers that money on such an object would be well spent, is yet not prepared with definite recommendations, but has promised a special report on the proposal.

ORISSA PORTS.

The progress of the trade of the Orissa ports has recently been rapid. New ports have been opened, existing ports improved, and inland communication extended. Each of the three districts within the division, viz. Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, has a port of its own, and Balasore and Pooree have subsidiary ports. The names of the

Balasore ports are Balasore, Dhamrah, Chandbali, Chooramun, Sartha, Chanooa, Sooburnrekha, and Lyohunpore. Of these, Chandbali was opened as recently as 1872, but the others were declared ports in 1858. False Point, the port of Cuttack, was opened in 1860. The Pooree ports, opened in the same year, are six in number, viz. Pooree, Davee, Sahundu, Meetaoocah, Futtypore, and Nundla.

False Point, situated at the mouth of the Mahanadi, about 70 miles from Cuttack, is not only the most important of the Orissa ports, but is also the best and safest port on the east coast of India. It possesses the natural advantages of being connected by tidal creeks with the whole coast-line, besides being accessible by five tidal rivers running inland. A light-house was erected there in 1826, but the advantages of False Point as a port are of recent discovery. Between 1860 and 1862 an agency was established there for the export of rice, and an attempt was made to open out the sea-board. In 1866, the year of the famine in Orissa, attention became more directed to False Point, and since that time much improvement has taken place. The harbour has been surveyed and deepened, the channels have been buoyed, and a canal has been opened connecting the port with the interior of the province. A proper chart, showing the means of access and supplying sailing directions, has been circulated at all the coast ports. Formerly no vessel approached the coast during the summer monsoon, but now the port is open throughout the year, and ships of large tonnage can lie in safety in all weathers. A Superintendent of Customs has been appointed with a suitable establishment. The British India General Steam Company make False Point a regular port of call. It is also becoming steadily visited by French ships from Mauritius, which take rice and oil-seeds for that place, and for Havre, Bordeaux, and other ports in France. During the last six years the value of the trade has increased from five to twenty-six lakhs of rupees, and the number of vessels visiting the port from 71 to 110.

Next in importance to False Point is Chandbali, an inland port on the Baiturni, the river running between the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. It is on the Balasore side of the river, about 25 miles from the coast, and though nominally subsidiary to Dhamrah, the port that guards the entrance to the estuary formed at the mouth of the Baiturni and Brahmini rivers, the influx of traffic there has quite overshadowed the transactions of the parent port. Steamers run there constantly from Calcutta, and passenger traffic has considerably increased. During the last year 55,650 passengers came and went. The value of the trade cannot be shown separately, but is included in the figures for the whole of the Orissa ports. Steamers also run between Balasore and Calcutta, with a large and increasing trade both in goods and passengers. Balasore is situated on the river Boorabalong, about 16 miles from the coast. In the seventeenth century it was the seat of a considerable trade, which was, however, stopped by the formation of a sand bar across the mouth of the river. Recently the channels have been buoyed and marked, and the trade prospects are again hopeful. The passenger traffic during the year amounted to 4,026 persons. Sooburnrekha, at the mouth of the river of the same name, is not far from Pipili, a place which a few centuries back possessed a fine harbour with a free approach from the sea. During the south-west monsoon it is inaccessible to steamers, but is now and then visited in the fine season, between October 15th and March 15th, when a steamer not drawing more than nine feet of water can get over the bar at high tide. Any permanent improvement to the port would involve great engineering difficulties and cost, so that the prospects of reviving the once extensive trade are very remote. Sartha and Chanooa are small ports at the junction of two rivers, the Panchpara and Sarotha, which debouch into the bay a few miles below Sooburnrekha. Churamun is an open roadstead near the mouth of the Gummere river, a branch of the Koushans, and Lyohunpore is not far distant on a small creek of the same river. There is no foreign trade. Churamun port is silting up, and is not so much frequented as formerly. The harbour has been deepened and improved at the expense of a merchant of Balasore, but is still somewhat disturbed by deposits of mud and silt. Formerly there was a considerable export trade in rice carried on between many of the Balasore ports and the Madras coast, but it has ceased of late.

Pooree is merely an open roadstead, and is not safe for vessels during the south-west monsoon. It is therefore at a disadvantage as compared with the Balasore and Cuttack ports. All goods are landed through the surf in anasula boats, and are received into a customs shed erected a year or two ago. The Pooree minor ports are not of much importance, the trade there being so insignificant that no establishment is kept up at them; but in the event of any ships calling there, the Collector at Pooree deposes one of his establishment from head-quarters to look after the landing or shipment of any cargo.

The following table indicates the progress of trade at the several Orissa ports during the last six years, the figures for the minor or

subordinate ports being included in the general returns for each district:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Number of vessels entered.	Tonnage of vessels entered.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Total value of trade.
				£	£	£
Balasore	1869-70	232	15,450	35,055	36,506	72,161
	1870-71	277	23,181	30,078	44,307	74,385
	1871-72	275	20,923	61,432	54,724	116,156
	1872-73	315	38,300	25,948	39,920	64,968
	1873-74	405	50,008	171,315	103,170	334,485
Cuttack	1874-75	387	51,080	202,083	213,830	476,513
	1869-70	71	41,741	31,070	18,873	40,740
	1870-71	105	59,744	103,235	60,975	170,210
	1871-72	80	72,525	90,013	47,570	137,583
	1872-73	75	69,099	84,951	82,142	167,096
Pooree	1873-74	103	80,597	114,289	106,043	220,332
	1874-75	110	118,375	91,165	170,047	261,212
	1869-70	37	6,570	4,831	22,524	27,355
	1870-71	21	5,426	2,294	22,392	24,086
	1871-72	33	4,553	7,354	18,846	26,200
	1872-73	31	5,316	7,495	10,553	27,048
	1873-74	33	10,371	3,523	31,503	35,026
	1874-75	33	10,553	5,436	55,225	60,661

The total value of trade of the Orissa ports for the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

		1873-74.		Total.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
Balasore	...	£ 171,315	£ 103,170	£ 334,485
Cuttack	...	114,289	106,043	220,332
Pooree	...	3,523	31,503	35,026
Total	...	289,127	300,716	589,843
		1874-75.		Total.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
Balasore	...	202,083	213,830	476,513
Cuttack	...	91,165	170,047	261,212
Pooree	...	4,536	55,225	59,762
Total	...	358,384	439,103	797,487

It will be observed that there has been a general increase in the past year, both in the imports and especially in the exports. Orissa must necessarily be for some time more of an exporting than an importing province, as the country itself produces nearly every thing that the simple habits of the people require. The falling off in the value of the Cuttack imports is ascribed to a transfer of a portion of the trade to Chandbali, the subordinate port of Balasore. The principal imports into Orissa consist of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, metals, bullion, and tobacco.

The outturn of rice in Orissa is largely in excess of the requirements of the province, and rice is in consequence the most important of the exports. The areas of Orissa districts are—

Cuttack	...	3,179 square miles.
Pooree	...	2,110 " " deducting 313 square miles for the Chilka Lake.
Balasore	...	2,066 " "
Total	...	7,355 " "

From this, in the opinion of Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner, one-third may be deducted for jungle, hills, and river-beds, leaving 4,903 square miles, or 3,137,920 acres, as the approximately estimated area now under cultivation with food-grains; and taking the average yield at 12 maunds of paddy, or 7½ maunds of clean rice per acre, the annual produce of Orissa will be 23,534,400 maunds of rice, and this it is believed is a fair estimate.

The population of Orissa is as follows:—

	Inhabitants.
Cuttack	1,494,784
Pooree	769,674
Balasore	770,232
Total	3,034,690

The average consumption of food-grain may be taken at two-thirds of a seer per diem, or 6 maunds per annum for every man, woman, and child. This will give an annual consumption by the population of 1,82,28,140 maunds of rice. The result therefore will remain—

	Mds.
Estimated rice produce	2,35,34,400
Ditto consumption	1,82,28,140
Surplus	53,06,260

or say 53 lakhs of maunds available as a reserve for waste, seed-grain, and for export.

The exports of rice from Orissa are given by the Customs authorities for the past two years as follows:—

Exports to Ports beyond British India.

DISTRICTS.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Mds.	£	Mds.	£
Cuttack	56,360	11,353	2,12,494	40,598
Pooree	45,842	6,916	95,856	17,645
Balasore	42,858	6,464	18,830	2,630
Total	1,45,060	24,733	327,180	60,873

Exports to Ports within British India.

DISTRICTS.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Mds.	£	Mds.	£
Cuttack	2,73,394	51,692	2,07,678	44,422
Pooree	1,78,116	30,689	1,97,458	37,549
Balasore	8,48,082	124,016	10,22,338	1,68,361
Total	12,99,592	206,397	14,27,474	2,50,332
Grand total of sea exports	14,44,652	231,040	17,54,654	3,11,205

In addition to this there is a considerable export by land from southern Orissa into Madras, which is estimated at about two lakhs of maunds; and from Balasore there is an export northwards by land, which is estimated at about five and a half lakhs of maunds. The total exports of rice from the Orissa province were last year not less than 25 lakhs of maunds. But it must be remembered that last year the exports were very much the largest on record, and that in no previous year have the exports ever reached the quantities registered in 1873-74.

The Commissioner explains that the exports would have been still greater had it not been for the difficulty of transport to the coast for want of sufficient boats and deficiency of port appliances. The means of shipment by sea were occasionally wanting, and the ports having become overstocked with grain waiting for shipment, considerable loss was occasioned to shippers, and some grain was shipped in a damaged condition. It is said that the Orissa sea ports and sea routes were utilized during the past two years to the utmost extent of the carrying capacity of boats and shipping available. Mr. Ravenshaw looks to the seaboard rather than to canal communication with Calcutta as the proper and cheapest outlet for Orissa surplus grain; and even if produce can ever reach Calcutta as cheaply by canal as it can by sea, it is considered that the best interests of the country will be promoted by first completing those works which will give access to the ports, and the utmost possible facility for sea export and import.

Besides goods, there is a large and increasing passenger traffic between Calcutta and the Orissa coast, and particularly to Chandbali. The number of passengers travelling by steamer between Calcutta and Balasore and Chandbali rose from 45,773 in 1873-74 to 59,676 in 1874-75.

These facts leave no room for doubting that the trade of the province of Orissa is now established upon a sound and permanent basis. There was nothing abnormal in the occurrences of the year 1874-75: it was not a season of marked agricultural prosperity, and the extraordinary demand for rice for export, which had been caused in the previous year by the famine in Bengal, no longer existed. That under these circumstances the trade of the province should have exhibited so remarkable an expansion, affords a good ground for believing that it will continue to show a steady development in the future. It is noteworthy that the increased value of the imported goods is very large, although not so large as the increased value of the exports. The improvements now in progress on the Government lands at Chhandbali are likely to give a further impetus to trade by the establishment of warehouses and the construction of jetties. The levy of port dues at False Point has been lately authorized by the Government of India, and this measure, when carried into effect, will supply funds for the improvement of the harbôur, and for the better provision of buoys and mooring-appliances.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF JESSORE.*

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, paid special attention, among other similar matters, to the correct preparation of the statistical returns of physical, political, and fiscal geography in the districts of the Bengal province. He found, broadly speaking, that the information at the disposal of Government regarding agricultural statistics, which are those of the greatest importance, was vague and untrustworthy, and he resolved on an attempt to obtain, if possible, really valuable statistics. In order to attain this object, he organized arrangements (1) by means of special establishments sanctioned in selected districts, (2) by the appointment of executive officers in every district, now known as the sub-divisional establishments, (3) by utilizing to the full the existing local establishments in certain parts of the country, and (4) by instituting exact inquiries in wards and Government estates.

The first of these arrangements has at present yielded the most valuable and practical results. With the approval of the Government of India four special statistical parties, each consisting of a Deputy Collector and a suitable establishment, were sanctioned for agricultural inquiries towards the close of the year 1872. Baboo Ramshunker Sen was deputed to the Jessore district; Baboo Gopal Chunder Das to Rungpore; Moulvie Delawur Hossein Ahmed to Shahabad; and Baboo Janakoe Nath Mozoomdar to Beerbhoom. The Deputy Collectors were directed not to spread their inquiries into too large areas, but to select a thana or a couple of thanas, or a sub-division, and complete that first, thoroughly ascertaining the cultivated area, statistics of irrigation, quantity of land under each description of crops, average produce, stock in cattle, rents, wages, prices, manufacture, and trade. They were also instructed to write an account of the mode and character of the different kinds of agriculture employed, of the average size of farms, mode of manuring, circumstances of the cultivators, terms of borrowing capital, and the like. The Deputy Collectors have all made laborious and careful inquiries, and have submitted their reports to Government. In particular Baboo Ramshunker Sen has submitted an elaborate and interesting record of his labours in the Jessore district, which has been published as a Government Selection. A brief review of this report is given in the following pages.

The report of the Deputy Collector is divided into two parts: the first comprises the results of an inquiry embracing the two northern sub-divisions of the Jessore district, Jhenidah and Magoorah; the latter is descriptive of the Bagirhat sub-division, excluding the Molnihat thana, which, as it lay under water at the time of the investigation, it was impossible to examine. It is to be regretted that from financial reasons it has hitherto been impossible to extend the examination to the entire district.

Jessore may be divided into three portions, with extremely distinct and well defined characteristics. The north-western portion, of which Jhenidah and part of Magoorah may be regarded as typical, is high land with a sandy soil. The central part is low rice ground, particularly the eastern portion, mixed with extensive marshes which never dry. The river-banks are high with large villages here and there, and the tides, which do not reach the upper division, ebb and flow. The third or southern division is reclaimed Sunderbun forest. The Deputy Collector's volumes describe fully the first and third of these divisions;

but the central area, with its well marked special characteristics, has been little touched upon.

The following tables, showing the crops cultivated in both tracts, will show very clearly the distinction between the north and the south parts of the district:—

Sub-divisions Magoorah and Jhenidah, District Jessore
(cultivation in acres).

	Magoorah.			Jhenidah.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Rice	173,333	1	21	200,590	0	6	373,923	1	27
Wheat	364	2	37	1,109	1	34	1,474	0	31
Other food-grains ...	26,474	0	24	19,894	1	4	46,368	1	28
Oil-seeds	21,140	2	16	14,301	0	5	35,441	2	21
Sugar and molasses ...	847	3	11	3,447	0	8	4,294	3	19
Cotton				12	2	26	12	2	26
Indigo	17,943	1	39	17,177	0	31	35,120	2	30
Fibres	2,580	3	15	1,958	0	9	3,638	3	24
Tobacco	416	3	13	464	1	26	881	0	39
Cocoanut	69	0	34	34	2	25	103	3	19
Betelnut	71	3	13	33	2	27	105	2	0
Vegetables	433	0	32	309	2	13	742	3	5
Mango, jack, &c. ...	778	2	8	1,553	3	14	2,332	1	22
Betel	30	1	37	13	2	23	44	0	20
Thatching-grass ...	2,193	2	9	1,956	3	18	4,150	1	27
Safflower	0	0	26				0	0	26
Mulberry	0	0	38	502	3	25	503	0	23
Chilly	132	0	15	465	2	29	597	3	4
Coriander, cumminseed, &c.	221	0	32	110	0	10	331	1	5
Turmeric and ginger ...	19	0	39	106	1	8	125	2	7
Onion and garlic ...	158	3	4	67	2	1	226	1	5
Long pepper				42	0	12	42	0	12
Total	247,210	1	23	263,250	3	37	510,461	1	20
Deduct land cultivated under more than one crop shown twice in this statement	47,058	1	1	26,147	2	30	73,205	3	31
Total crop and rent-producing land	200,152	0	22	237,103	1	7	437,255	1	29

Sub-division Bagirhat, District Jessore (cultivation in acres).

	Permanently settled estates in Bagirhat, Rampal, and Morrellgunge.			Sunderbun lots in Rampal and Morrellgunge.			TOTAL.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Rice	196,704	2	10	71,754	0	28	268,541	2	38
Amun	17,077	2	24	1,926	0	19	18,103	3	3
Aous	8,129	3	14				8,129	3	14
Boro and roya ...									
Total	222,002	0	8	72,780	1	7	294,782	1	15
Other food-grains ...	2,897	1	15	4	0	18	2,701	1	33
Oil-seeds	2,710	2	21	0	3	28	2,711	2	9
Date	491	1	19	18	0	35	439	2	14
Sugarcane	616	2	33	468	1	2	1,084	3	5
Cotton	73	3	0				73	3	0
Tobacco	11	2	12				11	2	12
Cocoanut	2,181	1	36	203	3	3	2,385	0	39
Betelnut	4,044	2	30	85	1	14	4,730	0	4
Mango, jack, &c. ...	2,709	1	2	109	2	0	2,818	3	2
Betel leaf	126	1	27				126	1	27
Thatching-grass ...	1,373	0	5	468	0	5	1,841	0	10
Red pepper	3	2	31	2	0	37	5	3	28
Coriander and kalijera									
Randhuni, &c. ... }	13	0	36				13	0	36
Turmeric	66	0	2	1	2	35	77	2	37
Onion and garlic ...	4	2	30	0	3	28	5	2	18
Bokam or dye wood ...	3	2	14				3	2	14
Vegetable	481	0	22	69	1	2	550	1	24
Total	240,835	3	38	74,236	2	1	315,072	1	39
Deduct land cultivated under more than one crop shown twice in this statement	2,494	2	10				2,494	2	10
Total crop and rent-producing land	238,341	1	19	74,236	2	1	312,577	3	20

* Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jhenidah, Magoorah, Bagirhat, and Sunderbun sub-divisions, district Jessore, 1872-73, by Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore. Calcutta: Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press. 1874.

The principal cultivation throughout both the examined areas, as indeed it would be in any part of the lower provinces of Bengal, is rice, the staple food of the population. In the northern sub-divisions of Jessore the aous crop forms a not unimportant, though by no means the largest, portion of the harvest. In the southern area the amun almost exclusively prevails. In the north 373,923 acres only out of 510,461 of cultivation is covered with rice. In the southern area as much as 294,782 acres out of 315,072 are devoted to it. In other words, in the cultivation to the south, rice is grown much more exclusively than in the north. This is a result following necessarily on the peculiar adaptation of the land to the crop. Again, of the 294,782 acres of rice land in the south, as much as 268,541 is amun rice. Throughout the whole district of Jessore it is estimated that the amun comprises eleven annas, aous four annas, boro one anna, and royda is grown largely in the Molnahat thana, but is an almost inappreciable fraction of the entire crop of the district. The average rent per acre of rice land is Rs. 2-11-6 in the north of the district, and Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-12 in the south; and the average produce per acre is about 27 maunds in the north, and from 30 to 39 maunds in the south of the district. The average area of a ryot's holding in the north is ten beeghas; in the south, in Bagirhat, it is 15-8; in Rampal 25-1; and in Morrellgunge 27-2 beeghas, and the ryot has generally a right of occupancy, though his rent is liable to enhancement.

The northern ryot is evidently not so well off as the occupant of the recently reclaimed tracts in the south, and has to live more from hand to mouth; but with half the produce of his rice land for himself and his family to eat, the other half for salt, fish, and clothes, some oil-seeds for oil and to pay his rent, a small patch of thatching-grass and bamboos (the latter on the north-west of his dwelling to shelter it from the storm) for his building materials and for fuel, he is, it may be said, not unhappy in his condition of life, and not discontented.

Other food-grains, pulses mostly, occupy 47,842 and 2,701 acres of the northern and southern examined cultivated areas, and oil-seeds similarly occupy 35,344 and 2,711.

Indigo, once so prosperous, and still a most important and happily reviving industry, occupies, it is said, only about half the area it once covered about twenty years ago. The cultivation is greatest in the Jhenidah and Magoorah sub-divisions, and Narail is the only other sub-division where it prevails to any material extent. The table furnished in Baboo Ramshunker Sen's report gives the following distribution:—

Name of sub-division.	Area in beeghas calculated for indigo.		Estimated outturn	Estimated value.
	Bgs.	C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Jhenidah	45,334	16	2,650 15 0	5,89,523 9 0
Magoorah	31,682	15½	1,447 2 3	5,29,873 14 0
Sudder (Jessore) ...	3,805	14	74 0 11	13,603 14 0
Khoolna	1,570	18	13 33 4	2,111 0 0
Bagirhat	952	0	.....	.....
Narail	19,876	17	492 12 11	1,27,657 10 0
Total	103,223	0½	4,677 33 13	12,62,769 15 0

The factories are very numerous, but the Sindoor, Joradaha, Porahatty (including Hazrapore), and Nowhatta concerns, are the most important, and contain by far the greatest part of the cultivation.

The following tables, taken from the Deputy Collector's Report, showing the estimated comparative profits to the ryot of a beegha of indigo and a beegha of rice, are of interest:—

CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.			
Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Disbursements.	Rs. A. P.
Price of 12 bundles per beegha of indigo, at 4 bundles per rupee ...	3 0 0	Rent of a beegha of land paid by the ryot ...	1 5 0
Price of intermediate crop of oil-seeds or food-grain which belongs to the ryot ...	2 0 0	Expenses of cultivation, eight ploughs per beegha, at Rs. 0-2-6 per plough ...	1 4 0
Total ...	5 0 0	Price of seed, 4 or 5 seers per beegha ...	0 4 0
		Weeding ...	0 14 0
		Cutting expenses, 5 men, at 2 annas each ...	0 10 0
		Total ...	4 5 9

CULTIVATION OF RICE.

Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Disbursements.	Rs. A. P.
Paddy, average produce per beegha, 60 cottahs = 15 maunds, at 10 cottahs per rupee ...	7 8 0	Rent of land, 1 beegha ...	1 5 9
Hay, 9 loads ...	1 8 0	Ploughing expenses, ploughing ...	1 4 0
Second crop, mustard or rai yield, 5 cottahs = 1 maund	3 0 0	Harrowing ...	1 4 0
Kalai, 32 cottahs = 4 maunds, at 6 annas per maund ...	1 8 0	Trimming the field, 2 coolies	0 5 0
Total ...	13 8 0	Weeding, 12 men, at 2 annas each ...	1 8 0
		Threshing ...	0 6 0
		Winnowing ...	0 8 0
		Reaping mustard ...	0 6 0
		Ditto kalai ...	0 6 0
		Total ...	7 7 9
		Price of seed-grain—	
		Paddy, 1 maund ...	1 0 0
		Mustard, 1 cottah ...	0 8 0
		Kalai, 4 cottahs ...	1 0 0
		Total ...	2 8 0
		Grand Total ...	9 15 9

It will be seen from these tables that Baboo Ramshunker Sen considers rice to be somewhat more paying to the ryot than indigo even at the present improved price of 4 bundles to the rupee, and that the winter crop after rice yields a better return than the winter crop after indigo. The cultivation of indigo, moreover, is said not to be popular with the peasantry, owing to the exactions of factory servants and their interference, especially at the time when the spring sowing of indigo and the preparation of the land for the aous rice crop simultaneously demand attention.

After indigo the next great local trade is sugar. Over the whole of the district sugar is manufactured to some extent, but all over the north and west the ryot depends almost more upon it than upon any other branch of agriculture. In Jhenidah and Magoorah the trade is largely carried on. It is not new, for we find mention of it as far back as 1787, and in 1791 the estimated annual produce was 20,000 maunds. Along the west of the district south of the examined area the trade is large; Kossupore, Jhingurgatohha, Ohougatohha, Jessore and Khajoorah being important centres. The following table shows the rapid development of the manufacture in recent years in the two northern sub-divisions of the district. The figures do not include the manufacture outside the specially examined area.

Sugar Return—Sub-divisions Magoorah and Jhenidah.

Names of places.	Year.	Number of factories at work.	Outturn of goor.	Outturn of sugar.	Outturn of treacle.	Value of sugar.	Value of treacle.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotchandpore,	1861-62	...	6,008	4,465	1,042	17,765	1,042
Loho Jungo,	1862-63	10	41,810	27,215	10,595	2,02,110	4,350
Manikpore,	1863-64	15	35,129	10,693	4,242	97,213	4,580
Sattrojipore,	1864-65	19	54,740	32,675	18,556	1,23,723	35,674
Payari,	1865-66	24	82,155	40,009	31,577	1,64,263	84,314
Barikhali,	1866-67	36	92,438	49,713	36,183	2,41,159	50,864
Duri Magoorah,	1867-68	47	2,36,889	46,671	59,446	5,84,902	70,509
Magoorah,	1868-69	55	1,64,707	56,898	36,518	3,11,681	1,01,776
Gonkali, and	1869-70	65	1,75,856	71,261	37,873	4,56,352	1,07,328
Binodpore,	1870-71	75	1,90,004	79,032	30,632	4,80,011	1,01,721
	1871-72	85	2,09,717	90,222	30,021	5,66,063	1,03,236
	1872-73	113	3,91,781	1,36,992	1,97,289	8,05,018	4,02,248

In the south of the district the cultivation does not occupy a prominent place, though there are small factories at Fakirhat, Raenabad, Jutrapore, and Talishwar. The exuberant moisture in the soil, and brackish character of the water in the Sunderbun tracts, render the sap less sweet and a little saltish to the taste. It is said, however, that within the last forty years the cultivation has increased fourfold. Sugarcane, too, which has been so completely driven from the northern market by the date-tree that there are only 207 acres of it in the two sub-divisions, was introduced successfully about 17 or 18 years ago into the Sunderbun lots, and now fairly promises to be a staple crop. It is, however, only manufactured into goor, which is either sold locally or exported to Eastern Bengal. Much of the sugar from the east of the district goes there, Nulchitti in Backergunge being a great mart;

but Kotechandpore, being near the Eastern Bengal Railway, and having a metalled road thereto, sends its manufacture largely to Calcutta.

Mango and jack fruit form a valuable addition to the food-supplies of the peasantry all over the district. In the south the cocoanut is largely grown, and is much esteemed, being eaten in various ways, raw and cooked, and entering into almost every variety of home-made confectionery, while the oil is burnt in the lamp, applied to the hair, and anoints the body at bathing time.

The betel-palm, with its slight graceful stem, and the coarser tal-tree, both grow luxuriantly also in the south of Jessore. The cultivation of the former extends to 4,730 acres in the Bagirhat area. Both the areca or betel and cocoanut-palms flourish best on the banks of the Bullessur and adjoining country. The cocoanut is exported to Calcutta and the northern parts of the district; the betel, being much prized by Mugs, is exported by them from Nulohitti in Backergunge.

Jute and the other fibrous plants, to which so much attention has been given of late years, are not largely grown in Jessore, the lands suitable for it being mostly occupied with indigo. Safflower, too, grown so largely in some of the districts of Eastern Bengal, is not grown in Jessore. An experiment on a small scale was made one or two years ago, which showed conclusively that the crop can be produced on the low alluvial lands in the east of the district. The safflower cakes were, through ignorance of the proper way of making them, not carefully manipulated, and badly shaped, but the produce itself was good.

Betel leaf (paun) is grown to a moderate extent both in the north and south of the Jessore district. The principal cultivation is, however, in the unexamined central area, many paun gardens lying in the neighbourhood of Khoorna, especially on the banks of the Bhyrub.

The distinction between the land tenures in the north and those in Bagirhat is very marked. The latter have a greater resemblance to the Backergunge tenures.

Baboo Ramshunker Sen's entire report is very interesting, and will repay careful perusal and study. His accounts of trade and commerce, the systems of agriculture, the condition, classes, and habits of the people, the modes of cultivation, preparation, and manufacture of the different articles of which he treats, especially sugar, fibrous tissues, the silk manufactured at the Ahladikhali and Padamdih factories in Jhenidah, the betelnut, the betel leaf, and the cocoanut, are especially useful. He has well performed the important task entrusted to him, and his report has met with the favourable notice of Government.

EDUCATIONAL CENSUS.

At the census of Bengal in 1872, no general reckoning was made of the number of persons who could read and write, but attempts were made at the time, and have since been made as opportunities have occurred, to effect an educational census over limited areas of the country. A brief account of the results of the attempts thus made is subjoined. The information available in most cases is but scanty, and it is hoped that it may be supplemented by more extensive inquiry; but it is sufficient to afford some idea of the extreme educational destitution that prevails in the country, especially among Mahomedans, and of the urgent need which exists for the further spread of primary instruction among the masses of the people. The rapid and progressive extension of primary schools in the province during the past three years has already effected some improvement, and the good beginning that was effected under Sir George Campbell's auspices is being actively advanced by the district officers. There are probably few districts in Bengal in which the number of primary schools is now less than two hundred, and in many districts the number is greater. The registered grand total of boys at the several Government schools and colleges on the 31st March 1875 was 517,259; on the corresponding date in 1874 the number was 463,216; in 1873 it was 414,946; in 1872 it was only 291,313. This increase is most encouraging; but it must be admitted that persevering attention is still needed to give effect to the sound principles which have been established, to make good the ground that has been won, and to take further steps onwards.

24-Pergunnahs District.—Mr. Woodrow, who was Inspector of Schools in the Presidency Circle in 1872, obtained in that year an educational census over two separate tracts in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The first tract contained 16 villages, 395 households, and 1,951 inhabitants; it was within five miles of the Diamond Harbour Magistrate's court, and within 30 miles of Calcutta: 91 per cent. of the population were Hindoos. The people were divided into three classes, viz. (1) those who could read, write, and count, whether little or much; (2) those who could read, write, or count over so little; (3) those who could neither read, write, nor count. Mr. Woodrow explains that people

who could, without any knowledge of reading and writing, make out simple questions of wages and bazaar purchases were considered able to count. According to this classification 4½ per cent. of the population could read, write, and count, while 7 per cent. more could either count a little or could sign their names. Not a single woman in the whole tract could either read, write, or count, while 88 per cent. of the total population had absolutely no education whatever. Among the adult males 75 per cent. had no education whatever. The other tract was in the Buserhat sub-division, and was about 40 miles distant from Calcutta; it contained 45 villages, 6,334 households, and 34,818 souls. In 30 of the villages the population were nearly all Mahomedans, while in 15 villages they were all Hindoos. Out of the whole tract 3 per cent. of the population were able to read, write, and count, while 4½ per cent. more could either read, write, or count a little. The number of women in the tract was 17,407, and out of that number only six could read or write. The statistics of the second tract brought out a very marked difference between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. In the Hindoo villages 14 per cent. of the people could read or write or count, while in the Mahomedan villages only 3½ of the population had similar knowledge. The six women who had some education were Hindoos.

Nudda District.—A much larger area was enumerated by Mr. Cotton, who was at the time sub-divisional officer of Chooadangah, in the Nudda district. The Chooadangah educational census embraces an area of 321 square miles and a population of 178,485 souls. Chooadangah is on the Eastern Bengal Railway line, and is within 85 miles of Calcutta. This enumeration was taken in January 1872, at the time of the census; the census enumerators being desired to specify in their returns all persons who could read and write. Those only were reckoned as able to read and write who possessed a knowledge of reading and writing sufficient to be practically useful.

Out of the total population of 178,485 persons, 56,863 were adult males. The number of persons who could read and write was 4,214, the number of schools of all sorts was 62, and the number of children at these schools was about 1,580. The general proportion of those who could read and write to the total population was 2½ per cent.; the general proportion to the total adult population was 7½ per cent. Women were found to be without education: only five of them—four of whom were Brahmins, and one a Mussulman—were reported as being able to read and write. 105,985 of the total population were Mahomedans, but there were only five musjids in the whole area, and only two Mussulmans who were acquainted with the Persian language and character. Only 1½ per cent. of the whole Mussulman population, and 3½ per cent. among the adult males, were able to read and write in the Bengalee language. Out of the total number of 4,214 persons who were reported to be able to read and write, 1,189 were Mussulmans, and 3,025 were Hindoos. The proportion among the total Hindoo population of those who could read and write was 1½ per cent.; among the male adult Hindoo population, as high as 13 per cent. In other words, Hindoos who had been instructed in the three R's were to Mussulmans in number as seven to three; and on equalization of these numbers it was found that there were four Hindoos who had acquired this basis of learning to one Mussulman.

70½ per cent. of male adult Brahmins could read and write, and 69½ per cent. of Kayasthas or members of the writer caste. The next best educational section of the community is that designated by Mr. Cotton as the commercial and mercantile. It comprises the tami, teli, kansari, moira, sunarbenia, and gandabonia castes, the members of which are principally employed in trade and money-lending. Of these, 38½ of the adult males were literate; 5½ of chutars or carpenters, could read and write; 8½ per cent. of napects or barbers; 4½ per cent. of kumars or potters; 1½ per cent. of dhobas or washermen; and 6½ per cent. of kamars, who are properly blacksmiths, but often also silversmiths by profession. In the petty shopkeeping and artizan class, which includes tanteeas, jugis, shunris, sunars, patnis, kuris, koloos, and garars, the literates were found to average, as nearly as possible, 6 per cent. upon the adult males.

But the most interesting results arrived at are naturally those which affect the agricultural and labouring community. The Mahomedans as a body may be said to fall within this class. Among Hindoos, lumping together goallas, koibortos, barais, puros, bindis, and malakars—a total population of 20,984 souls, with 6,970 adult males,—it was found that 431 could read and write, or a proportion upon the latter of 6½ per cent. Of fishermen—including rajbunshis, malos, charrals, and nikaris, and a population of 2,476 adult males,—57 persons, or 2½ per cent., were able to read and write. Among the labouring and servile classes of the community—a total population of 13,121 souls, and 4,129 men,—only 15 persons had received any education whatever. In this last class were included bohilas, bagadis, muchis or chamars, hari-kahars, boonas, baoris, and baitis.

Mymensingh District.—Mr. E. S. Andrew, Deputy Magistrate of Attea, in the Mymensingh district, in 1873, compiled in March of that year an educational census of 15 villages of his sub-division, containing 16,991 inhabitants. The results of this census were as follows:—

	Souls.	Number who could read and write.
Men	5,830	1,205
Women	6,272	61
Boys	2,824	245
Girls	2,065	5
	16,991	1,516

A low standard was purposely taken, all persons being counted as educated who could read and write and keep simple accounts. The fact that 21·6 per cent. of the adult males, and that 8·9 per cent. of the total population, are in possession of the rudiments of education in so backward a district as Mymensingh is satisfactory, and bears out the statement that education is not so rare in this district as in other parts of the country. It is noteworthy that in the Attea tract no less than 61 women out of 5,272 are more or less educated. Such large results have not been observed elsewhere in Bengal, and they are probably attributable to the fact that in Attea the educational census was taken in an area which included more than one local bazaar where courtezans and other women who have acquired something of education are in the habit of congregating. The returns from the Presidency Division show conclusively that education among women is practically unknown. Mr. Andrew's census was unfortunately not taken in sufficient detail to illustrate the classes of the community that were enumerated.

Gya District.—Early in 1874 Mr. Bourdillon, who was then sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad in the Gya district, succeeded in taking an educational census in seven selected circles of his sub-division. The seven circles embraced altogether some 105 square miles, 181 inhabited villages, and a population of 71,916 souls. The agency employed was the same as in the general census of 1872, viz. the village putwarees. Out of the whole population it was found that 4·06 per cent. could read two languages, that 4 per cent. could read and write one language, and that 94 per cent. were absolutely ignorant. From among the adult male population it was found that 1 per cent. could read and write two languages, that 11 per cent. could read and write one language, and that 89 per cent. could not read nor write at all. The acquirements of Hindoos and Mahomedans were found to be very much on a par, there being a small proportion of five or six per thousand in favour of the Hindoos over the Mahomedans. It is remarkable that, in proportion to their gross number, nearly twice as many Mahomedan boys as Hindoo boys could read two languages; while, on the other hand, considerably more Hindoo than Mahomedan boys were returned as being able to read and write one language only. The explanation of these facts is that the education of the up-country Hindoo does not go beyond the acquisition of the one language which is necessary for every-day use, but Mussulman boys are taught both Persian and Hindustani at private schools.

Patna Division.—An educational census was also taken in 1874 of certain selected tracts in each of the districts in the Patna Division. About the close of the year 1872, on the introduction of the present system of primary education, the Commissioner, Mr. S. C. Bayley, had asked the Magistrates to ascertain, through the subordinate staff of inspectors placed under them, what proportion of the population, as contained in particular parts of their districts, were of a school-going age; what numbers were actually attending schools or had gone through them; and how many had picked up instruction elsewhere; so that, starting with some knowledge of the average educational statistics of the districts, it might be possible to know where and how to direct operations, and also measure the progress made onwards from the stage thus determined. But the census which was taken in accordance with these orders was not taken on a uniform plan, and the results obtained bore evident marks of untrustworthiness: so they were useless for the purposes of comparison and generalisation. Mr. Bayley therefore had a census taken in a prescribed form in two selected areas, one town and one rural, in each district. In some the gurus of the aided pathshalas were the enumerators, in others the putwarees; while in two the enumeration was made by the sub-inspectors. The work was everywhere supervised by the sub-inspectors under the direction and control of the deputy inspectors, and the results may, in the Commissioner's opinion, be considered as fairly accurate. The following statement has been prepared by Mr. Bayley

of the results of his census. It must, however, be borne in mind that the figures are correct only in reference to the parts of the districts specified in the statement, and consequently they are only approximately true when taken to represent the state of education in the district, and still less so in the division:—

DISTRICTS.	Total number of population to each school.		PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS EDUCATED OR RECEIVING EDUCATION.						Total percentages of persons educated.		PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS EDUCATED.					
			Under 12 years		Above 12 years.						In schools.		Self-taught.			
	Town.	Rural.	Town.	Rural.	Town.	Rural.	Town.	Rural.	Town.	Rural.	Town.	Rural.	Town.	Rural.		
Patna	618	1,175	2·2	3·4	17·1	10·5	10·3	13	18·1	10·1	4	28				
Gya	1,192	1,274	1·3	1·3	6·1	4·1	7·4	5·4	1·1	1·1	6·3	4·3				
Shahabad	784	1,264	3·3	1·4	16·9	7·9	20·2	9·3	18·6	1·2	1·6	8·1				
Mozufferpore	1,810	2,195	7·2	3·3	18·4	4·1	28·6	7·4	5·2	1·6	30·3	5·3				
Sarun	2,177	1,798	5·9	5·5	7·1	4·3	13	9·8	2·5	2·8	10·5	7·1				
Chumpanun	2,299	1,303	2	1·7	27·7	7·3	29	9	6·5	3·9	21·7	5·1				

This statement gives for the division an average of one school among every 1,418 persons of a school-going age, of whom nearly 3 per cent. under 12 years, and 10·4 per cent. above that age, are educated or receiving education; about 4·4 per cent. being educated in schools, and 9 per cent. being self-taught or privately educated.

Taking the town and rural tracts together, the districts south of the Ganges appear to be the best provided with schools, and those north of that river the worst. But in all the districts there is considerable room for the multiplication of primary schools, there being now, on an average, one school where there ought to be at least seven. It will be observed that the proportion between those who are educated in schools and those who are self-taught or privately educated differs greatly in the several districts, being—

In Patna as 28·2 : 6·8	In Mozufferpore as 6·8 : 26·1
In Gya as 2·2 : 10·6	In Sarun as 5·3 : 17·6
In Shahabad as 19·8 : 9·7	In Chumpanun as 10·3 : 26·8

The following table gives in an abstract form the totals arrived at in Mr. Bayley's educational census of selected tracts in the Patna Division:—

Name of district.	Name of tract, town or rural.	Total population of each tract.	Number of schools in each tract.	EDUCATED OR RECEIVING EDUCATION.						Number educated in school.	Self-taught.	Illiterate.
				Under 12 years.			Above 12 years.					
				Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Total.	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Total.			
Patna	Town tract* ...	3,077	6	63	20	83	582	140	721	666	148	2,963
	Rural tract ...	4,702	4	115	...	115	462	4	466	475	136	4,091
	Tract with a radius of two miles round Ticearae.	16,082	14	221	5	226	995	30	1,025	159	1,063	15,441
Gya	Tract with a radius of two miles round Khizar Bera.	7,644	6	98	6	101	301	16	317	91	327	7,326
	Town tract containing 13 villages.†	6,111	8	107	95	202	778	359	1,037	1,139	100	4,979
Shahabad	Rural tract containing 43 villages.‡	8,780	7	120	5	125	688	13	701	106	719	7,965
	Town tract (Kunhowligunge.)	3,931	3	200	78	278	490	225	715	307	301	3,923
Mozufferpore	Rural tract (parah and villages within two miles.)	6,588	3	178	41	219	213	61	274	106	387	6,065
	Town tract containing five villages.§	21,774	10	994	299	1,293	1,171	394	1,565	659	2,299	17,966
Sarun	Rural tract containing nine villages.||	12,587	7	629	79	708	464	59	523	339	393	11,366
	Town tract (Motiharee tract) (Hottiah)	3,378	3	43	8	51	620	128	748	197	513	2,669
Chumpanun	Rural tract containing 14 miles.	11,837	4	227	60	287	2,987	601	3,588	601	8,514	8,493
		28,876	22	450	40	490	1,370	249	2,119	1,146	1,464	26,167

* Two women can read and write.

† Twenty-two women can read and write.

‡ Three women can read and write.

§ Two girls and 13 grown-up women can read and write.

|| Fifteen grown-up women can read and write.

MASONRY DWELLINGS.

At the time of taking the census in the Nuddoa district in 1872, among other details that were then obtained a special enumeration was also made of the masonry dwellings over a considerable portion of the Chooadangah sub-division of the district. It is worthy of notice that there were only 249 masonry houses among a total number of 31,911 houses specially enumerated. The tract of country selected was an agricultural one, comprising 373 villages, an area of 321 square miles, and a population of 178,485 souls. Among the Mahomedan population, which may be described as purely labouring and agricultural, there were only 34 masonry houses out of a total of 18,859, or only 17 per cent.; among the Hindoo population there were 233 out of 15,952, or as many as 1·4 per cent. Of 864 Brahmins' houses, no less than 79 were pukka, or a proportion of 9·1 per cent. The Brahmins are mostly persons possessing a rent-free permanent interest in the land, and also support themselves by taking service. Of 1,040 houses belonging to the commercial and mercantile castes, 86, or 8·2 per cent., were masonry dwellings. The writer caste of Kayasthas comes next with 34 pukka houses out of 690, or 4·9 per cent. Among the strictly agricultural Hindoo community, which includes goals, koibortos, and others, there were 17 pukka houses, against a grand total of 4,130, or 4 per cent. Among the artisan and petty shopkeeping classes, which include the professional castes of carpenters, blacksmiths, silversmiths, barbers, potters, weavers, washermen, oilmen, wine-sellers, &c., &c., there were only two masonry buildings out of a total of 3,395 houses. Among the Hindoo fishing and labouring communities proper, representing respectively 1,634 and 2,506 houses, there was not a single masonry dwelling.

THE VARIETIES OF BENGAL RICE.

Rice is the principal food-grain throughout Bengal proper, and is largely cultivated and consumed over the whole of the province. It is a subject therefore of the first importance to the great majority of our readers, whether officials or private individuals. A memorandum by Lieutenant Otley, published in our last issue, contained a useful summary of facts relating to the outturn and produce of rice, and a few observations also on rice trade and on rice cultivation. In the present article an attempt will be made to give an account of the principal different descriptions of rice cultivated in Bengal, regarding which it has been found that a great deal of confusion frequently exists.

The varieties of rice are infinite; but generally speaking it may be said that the crop is divided into two distinct main species,—*aous* or early, and *amun* or winter rice. Another main species—which, however, is of far less importance than the others—is the *boro* or spring rice.

The *aous* or early rice is sown broadcast with the first showers of the hot weather in the month of April, and is reaped during July, August, and September. This kind of rice is sown upon comparatively high lands, which are not covered with water during the rains. The name of this rice (from Sanscrit अग्र, 'early,') is derived from the rapidity with which it ripens. Of all food-crops it takes the least time to arrive at maturity, being ripe for the sickle within 60 days after sowing; and, as an intervening crop, it is of great help to the ryots, affording them an additional supply of food before the *amun* rice of the past year is exhausted. In parts of these provinces, especially in Behar, the crop is called *sathi* rice, because it ripens in 60 days. The *aous* rice is not transplanted, but is reaped from where it is sown. At the time of gathering the harvest the stalks are cut midway; the lower half remaining in the field as stubble, where it is either eaten up by cattle, or it manures the soil if allowed to decompose there. The upper stalk of the plant, after the grain has been thrashed out of it, is dried and stacked carefully for the cattle to subsist upon during the leisure of the rainy season and the labour of cultivation, which lasts from November, soon after the subsidence of the rains, to April or May, when all the sowings are over.

But the great staple of the country is the *amun* (অমুন, or 'winter,') rice, which yields the largest outturn, and supplies the whole of the surplus for export.

Amun rice, again, is divided into two kinds, known as *chotan* and *boran*. *Chotan* or early *amun* is the best sort of rice; it is transplanted, and is known also as *ropa* or *rooga dhan*, and is the commonest variety of rice. In the first instance it is sown on high land; afterwards, when the seedlings are about a foot high, they are transplanted to a

marshy soil, as this becomes ready for them in about ten inches of water. This land need not be of the lowest description, but it must be such as in the rains is covered with water. The season of sowing and transplanting may in extreme cases be said to extend over five months, from May to October. There are three seasons for transplantation: one in June, one in July, and one in August. Very great attention is paid to this matter by the cultivators, so that when the proper day arrives they may not miss it. Of the three opportunities, the second is the best, especially in the tidal districts, as the rains have then fallen and rendered the water sweet, which is not the case in June. The third opportunity is generally availed of by those who, having no bullocks of their own, are obliged to depend for assistance on others. In three days the transplanted seedlings take root, and in about a month they have attained their full growth. In the earlier transplantation the shrubs are wider apart, as they require a freer scope to grow and are expected to yield a larger outturn; the distance from one plant to another being about a foot and a half. No weeding is, as a rule, necessary. If heavy rains break the plant down, new plants spring up from the broken joints, which touch the ground and germinate. The rice grows in water knee or thigh-deep. It is harvested comparatively early, in November and December. In some parts of Eastern Bengal this rice is transplanted twice: first into high dry land, where it is well manured and weeded, and then, when about two feet high, to wet marshy soil.

Boran amun is a coarser sort of rice, known also as *boona* or *booya*, and is sown broadcast in the beds of *bheeks* and in very low-lying land. The land is ploughed about the end of January, and turned over at intervals up to the beginning of April. The seed is sown broadcast about the middle of May, after a heavy shower of rain. Even this rice is occasionally transplanted, but not usually. The fields of *boran* rice are carefully weeded, expert men being only employed for the purpose, as it is necessary to distinguish the grass and weeds from the paddy—of pretty much the same form and height,—and also to judiciously transplant the paddy from places where it has come up too thickly into places where it is more thinly grown. The *boran* rice grows in water ten or twelve feet deep. This is the long-stemmed rice, which rises with the water, and its stem will sometimes be twenty feet long. The stem is most rapid in its growth, and it frequently shoots up twelve inches in twenty-four hours as the inundation rises. Some species of this rice will bear submersion for seven or eight days without sustaining injury, if the water which has risen suddenly be clear. The rice thrives best in clear water, as its tender and abnormally long stem is unable to bear the weight of water mixed with mud or any other matter. The cultivators assert that if the water be not foul, and the rays of the sun can pierce as far as the leaves of the plant, the rice survives submersion. The *boran* rice is gathered late in the season: it shoots out into ear from the middle of October to the middle of November, and is gathered in December and January. The most favourable conditions for the gathering of a plentiful harvest are embodied in the two following Bengalee sayings. The first refers to the season of cultivation:—

"If the rain falls in the end of Magh (about the first week of February), it brings riches to the king and to his people."

The second refers to meteorological conditions after the seed has been planted:—

"Heavy rains in the month of Sraban (July and August), floods in Bhadro (August and September), which gradually subside in Assin (September and October), and light rains during Kartick (October and November), unaccompanied by cyclones, afford a bumper crop."

The absence of rain does not so materially affect the lowlands of the fertile Sunderbuns as it does other parts of Bengal, as they are within reach of the tidal waters, a circumstance which thus renders scarcities from drought comparatively unknown.

Two or three species of the *amun* rice are sometimes sown in the same field with the *aous*, the *amun* having grown up to about half the height of *aous* plant when the latter is ripe for the sickle. At the sowing of these species, the proportion is two-thirds of *aous* to one-third of *amun*. There are also numerous varieties of the *amun* rice familiar to the peasantry, but which it is not necessary to specify.

Besides the *aous* and *amun* there is, as already stated, another principal kind of rice, called *boro* or spring rice. The *boro* rice is the earliest crop of the Bengalee year, being sown in October and November, transplanted in December, and reaped in April and May. It is raised on churs and on low lands, and on the edges of bheeks where the water is intercepted and retained by artificial means. The success of the *boro* rice depends ordinarily on irrigation. In the Sunderbun tracts the cultivation is as follows:—As soon as the inundation water has subsided, a seed-bed within reach of the tidal waters is chosen and carefully surrounded with a small ridge of earth in order to prevent the

seedlings being washed away. In the mean time the cultivator goes on clearing the soil which is ultimately to receive the plant, and in doing this he has only to remove the weeds and floating masses of paddy called *dhaps*, which then come down the creeks and rivers with the ebb-tide in large quantities. These *dhaps* are heaped on the sides of the field, and serve to form a surrounding ridge on which the *belatee koomra*, or sweet gourd, grown by the ryot finds a luxuriant spot to trail over. The soil, which, already laden with sedimentary deposits, is soft in its nature, is then stirred up by being trampled on, and the seedlings, which have been intermediately transplanted into a low bed, are stuck into the soil finally intended for them, without any other sort of preparation having been necessary for the purpose. In other parts of Bengal, where there are no tidal waters, the cultivation is similar, only artificial irrigation is more resorted to. In cases where *boro* rice is cultivated in land adapted to the *amun* crop, two or three light ploughings are necessary before the plant is stuck into the soil. The *boro* rice is much liable to be injured by hail-storms in February, March, and April. An officer named *Shirahce*, or more properly *Shidaree*, is frequently entertained by the ryots to protect their fields from hail, and he pretends, by means of his incantations, to avert the danger. He is paid at the rate of ten to twenty seers of paddy per house.

A kind of *boro* rice, called the *raida* rice, or in parts of Bengal the *bhasha naranga*, is sown along with the *boro dhan*; the seed being mixed up before it is scattered on the beds in the proportion one part to five parts of *boro* rice seed. In May and June, when the *boro* rice ripens and is fit for the sickle, the stalk of the *raida* plant, which is then but half grown, gets shorn in the process, without, however, suffering any other injury. The *raida* harvest is gathered in September and October, thus taking nearly a whole year to arrive at maturity. The peculiarity of the *raida* rice is that, on the waters rising too fast to allow of its keeping its head above water, it loosens its roots and either floats with the current, if there be any, or is carried by the wind to where the depth of the water will allow of its taking root again, and it then flourishes without any apparent injury from the transplantation it has undergone. This floating paddy, the stalks of which twist and intertwist together into masses called *dhaps*, of which mention has already been made, becomes the property of the owner of the field, who has prevented its further migration by tying the stalks to his soil by means of bamboos; but, as might be expected, this peculiarity of floating from field to field occasions numerous disputes as to the ownership of the produce.

None of the varieties of the *amun*, *boro*, or *raida* rice, can be offered up by the Hindoos in religious ceremonies; nor are they used as food by widows of the respectable classes. The *boran amun* paddy, which produces the coarser kinds of rice, and the *aus*, *boro*, and *raida*, where locally grown, are consumed by the lower and poorer classes, and supply the staple food of the peasantry. The *chotan amun* produces the finer kinds of rice, and is ordinarily exported.

Over the whole of the rice area of Bengal, the winter or *amun* rice is the principal crop, save in exceptional localities, such as Nudda, where two-thirds of the lands are cultivated in *aus*, and one-third in *amun*; and in Moorshedabad, where the *aus* rice predominates in the eastern parts of the district. In all rice districts there is, however, an *aus* cultivation to some extent, and it may be said generally that about one-sixth of the rice cultivated in Bengal is *aus*. There is an inconsiderable cultivation of *boro* rice in almost all districts. The cultivation of the *raida* variety is almost confined to the deltaic districts of Jessore, Backergunge, the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Fureedpore.

The different sorts of rice are liable to injury from weeds and grasses, which have to be rooted out, and especially from insects and grubs, which eat up the stalks and ears of the plant. Besides these, it is said that snails eat away the stalks of the *boran dhan* in deep water. Rice is also occasionally injured by water-fowl in the rainy season. The devastation of locusts is unusual, but when it occurs the loss of the crop is complete. Wild boars dig up the roots of the rice plants. In order to guard against the ravages of wild animals, high stages are erected on bamboos, from which a guard sounds an alarm with a bamboo rattle. When there is fear of cattle trespass in *aus* fields, or in rice sown on high lands, a low hut is put up in a corner, where the owner watches and lies in wait for the cattle, which are maliciously set loose at night for the purpose of fattening them at another's expense. Sometimes the villagers club together and pay a watcher to protect their fields at night.

The month of Pous (December and January) is the great month of harvesting, when the staple rice crop, the *amun dhan*, is brought home. Amongst the agricultural classes the harvest time is, as in England, a season of joy and festivity. Boys go about soon after dusk singing monotonous jingling rhymes descriptive of the ravages of tigers among herds and flocks, and of rent collectors among the

ryots. At the end of the month offerings are made in the field, and milk rice is eaten on plantain leaves. The Hindoos plant a plantain tree on the occasion, and worship it as *bastu deba*, the Lares and Penates of their home. Amongst Mahomedans this is the season when the songs descriptive of the adventures of Ghazee Sahib are recited during the night and listened to with avidity, Ghazee being a mythical person—half adventurer, half saint—who used to go about with tamed tigers in his train to save crops and cattle from injury and loss.

The rice crop after being cut is carried home either on the heads of the reapers or in carts. The manner of separating and storing the grain is simple; the grain being either trodden out by cattle or beaten out on a plank. The women usually take a part with the men in winnowing and separating and storing the grain. The husking process is effected by the operation of a wooden lever, called a *dhenki*, which is worked by the women of the household. Grain is usually stored in *doles*, huge baskets made of the *nat* reeds, which are an export from the Sunderbans. Those persons who are well to do, of whom there are a few in every village in Bengal, carry on the trade of dhan-lending, and store the grain in *golas*, little circular houses thatched with straw, the floor of which stands on a bamboo stage raised above the ground, to protect the rice and to admit of the free circulation of air beneath.

EXPERIMENTAL RICE CULTIVATION.

THERE is a variety of early rice, locally known as *tetka* or *chalee* rice, which is cultivated to a considerable extent in the light soil of the slopes of south-western Bengal, particularly in parts of Midnapore, in the south of Bankoora, and in Purulia. The grain is smaller than that of *aus*, and it fetches a somewhat lower price in the market. It differs essentially from the better known classes of *aus* and *amun*, in that it thrives best in dry sandy land, and that any accumulation of water about the roots invariably destroys it. It is sown in the end of April, and is generally reaped in the beginning of August. It may be sown broadcast, or seedlings may be prepared in nurseries and transplanted. The latter course is generally pursued when low grounds are selected for the cultivation; but in this case the rain water must be carefully drained off, the clay being kept at most at a pasty consistency. For broadcast cultivation the quantity of seed ordinarily required is 30 seers per acre; when the *rooa* or transplanting system is adopted, 15 seers are sufficient. The total cost of cultivation, including ploughing, harrowing, weeding, and reaping, rarely exceeds Rs. 7-8 in the former case and Rs. 6 in the latter. On the poorest lands, if seasonably and properly prepared, the outturn of paddy or unhusked rice per acre is rarely less than 15 maunds, and as high an average as 24 maunds has been obtained by skilful cultivation from lands formerly considered sterile and worthless. On rich soil, it is said that the outturn ranges as high as 36 maunds from an acre.

In the beginning of the present year the attention of Government was directed to the peculiar characteristics of this grain, and it was believed that if the cultivation could be introduced into tracts where the physical conformation of the soil presents difficulties to the successful cultivation of *amun* rice, a great boon would be conferred on the inhabitants, and a powerful auxiliary supplied to them to supplement the ordinarily precarious outturn of their customary crops. The pergunnah Mohoshra, in the north of the Bankoora district, in which the principal crop of *amun* rice had more or less failed for four years consecutively, was selected for the experiment, and the Collector was supplied with a few hundred maunds for distribution, under proper guarantees, among intending cultivators. At the same time Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee applied for and obtained a few maunds for experimental cultivation on his estates in the Hooghly district. The result of these measures has now been reported. It appears that in all the selected localities in Hooghly the cultivators, from ignorance of the peculiarities of the plant, postponed their sowings until the close of the month of May. The result was that although the plants at first grew vigorously, they did not flower till the end of July, when they should have been nearly ready for reaping, and that they then began to decline. In many cases, too, the rainfall was unusually heavy, and from the ignorance of the cultivators that flooding would be fatal to the crop, the water was allowed to accumulate, and the plants perished. Even under this combination of misfortunes, however, a tolerable crop was reaped. Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee further reports that "in several places the ryots took great interest in the cultivation, and they have preserved the paddy for a renewal of the experiment next year. The short time required for the growth and maturity of the crop is a great

attraction to them; and the ryots of one village, Kinkurbatty, think that this circumstance might enable them to cultivate both the *telka* and the *amun* successively in the same piece of land in the same year." In Bankoora also the sowings were much too late. Still the Collector reports that the crop presented for a long time the most flourishing appearance, and he believes that it would have yielded an outturn of at least eight annas had it not been attacked by a sort of caterpillar, which destroyed an immense number of plants. The harvest was not reaped till the end of September, or fully a month and a half too late. Had the sowing and reaping been seasonable, it is believed that the misfortune which proved so fatal would not have occurred. Even under the unfavourable conditions to which it was subjected, however, the crop yielded ten-fold, producing an outturn of 21 maunds of grain from two maunds of seed. Here, as in Hooghly, the cultivators are satisfied of the importance of the crop for the utilization of high lands, and have reserved a part of the produce for next year's sowings. The experiment so far goes to show that this variety will be very useful in localities abounding in high grounds with light soil, as its peculiar nature renders it independent of the ordinary rainfall.

THE MAHWA TREE IN MONGHYR.

THE foresters of Monghyr assert, and probably correctly, that every plant, wild or cultivated, has its use; and certainly even among the luxuriant foliage of the Kurrukpoore hills it would be difficult to find a plant which does not really benefit them in one way or other. The trees which they fell for timber or fuel supply them with the means of getting their daily bread. Their houses are built with the bamboos which grow on all sides, and are thatched with coarse grass to be had for the trouble of cutting it. The twin-leaf *baulin* creepers, the spectre-like *steroulia*, and *sabi* grass, supply them with ropes and string; whilst in seasons when grain is difficult to procure, the tubers of the wild yam family, supplemented with a little rice, keep them fat and happy.

When they are sick, they send to the forest for medicine; and the plant sought for will depend on whether the part afflicted is the head or stomach, hand or eye. It is true that the simples brought home may know no place in the scientific medicine chest, but taken in faith they are probably as efficacious as the most approved patent medicines.

But useful as most of the trees undoubtedly are, there is no tree which can be compared to the little known *mahwa*, a member of the natural family of soap-worts, the *sapindia latifolia*.

This tree is a fountain, producing food, wine, and oil:—food which is consumed by hundreds of thousands of poor people in this district alone; wine, or rather spirit, to every native of Monghyr who is not a strict teetotaler, and who cannot afford to purchase the expensive European brands; and oil to the wealthy classes of Calcutta, whose *ghi* is largely adulterated with mahwa-oil pressed from the ripe fruit. Any one standing on the summit of the irrigation annicut at Kurrukpoore, and looking east towards Bhagulpore, will see stretched before him a vast well-watered plain. His eye will rest on a hundred thousand mahwa trees, which, if fresh from Bengal, he will probably mistake for mango trees. But unlike mango trees, so uncertain in their yield of fruit, however plentiful the blossom may have been, the chief, though not the only, value of the mahwa depends on the succulent petals of the flower, which cover the trees from year to year, apparently regardless of favourable or unfavourable seasons, so pregnant with weal or woe to other plants.

The flowering season, in March, is a great season for feasting among the humbler members of creation. Birds, squirrels, and tupaias, feast among the branches by day; whilst men, women, and children, sweep up and carry home the petals, which fall around in great profusion. Nor does the feasting end with the day: bears, pigs, and deer, have their turn during the night, and many of them fall a victim to their fondness for the mahwa flower, being shot by the bullets of the foresters concealed among the branches overhead.

Of the vast quantity of mahwa petals collected yearly and dried, by far the chief proportion is eaten. The residue supplies the 90,000 gallons of spirit produced in the Government distilleries throughout Monghyr, or is exported to Patna and elsewhere.

In yielding a spirit-producing flower, the mahwa tree appears to stand alone in the vegetable world; and the certain yield, hitherto unaffected by disease or blight, should of itself direct more attention to it than it has yet received. A ton of mahwa petals may be purchased on the ground for about a guinea, and this, with very little trouble or expense, will produce 30 dozen bottles of spirit at London proof. What would be the prime cost of a glass of such liquor, any one conversant

with fractions may work out; but certain it is that no English coin would be found small enough to pay the reckoning. In botanical books and elsewhere, the spirit distilled from mahwa has hitherto been described as "coarse and pungent." This is due to the essential oil which the petals contain; but now the chemist has stepped in, and having extracted these oils by a simple absorbent, he leaves the residue of the spirit pure, and containing all the best ingredients of the grape.

The chief materials used in the manufacture of spirit throughout the civilized world—the grape, potato, juniper berries, and the like—are so liable to disease and blight, that the attention of distillers may well be turned towards the mahwa tree, which, for unlimited supply, cheapness, and good wholesome qualities, appears to be unrivalled in the vegetable kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FACTORIES IN BENGAL.

It will be remembered that a few months ago very strong representations were made in the public press, and were also addressed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, as to the necessity of the immediate introduction of a Factory Act in the presidency of Bombay. It was stated that children commenced working in the factories at the age of six years; that they had sometimes to walk two or three miles to their work, and the same distance back to their homes in the evening; that the hours of work were practically from sunrise to sunset, with only the interval of half an hour for one meal; that in effect they were never employed for less than 11½ hours in actual labour; and that in the majority of mills work proceeds in three Sundays out of four, no exception being made in favour of women and children in respect to the hours of labour; and, finally, it was represented that children not uncommonly dropped down from exhaustion between the alleys and passages of the machinery.

Considerable attention was drawn to the subject, and under the orders of Government an inquiry was made not only in the Bombay presidency, but an investigation was also held into the facts relating to the employment of women and children in factories in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The results of the inquiries made in Bengal will be summarized in this article.

A few instances have been found of children of very tender years commencing working in the factories, but they are very exceptional. The Magistrate of Malda remarks of the silk factories in his district—"Children begin to work at seven or eight years of age, and a forward child may begin at six; but they are not often employed under ten." Again, in the Hooghly district, in connection with the jute and yarn manufactures, children are said to be employed at as early an age as six in the case of boys, and seven in the case of girls; but the Magistrate states that there are not altogether more than ten children below eight years of age. In the Howrah district children of five and six are said to be employed in the rope factories. On the whole, it appears probable that the majority of children employed are of ten years and upwards, but that eight years is not an uncommon age for them to begin, and that there are some examples of children younger than this being employed. Boys seem to be set at work at an earlier age than girls.

The reports do not show that women and children have frequently to walk from a distance to their work. In the great majority of cases, the labourers reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the factories, or (in instances in which labour is brought from a considerable distance,) they are provided with residences on the premises themselves. The latter is the case in the silk factories of Moorsshedabad and Rajshahye, and in the Budge-Budge jute factory in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The hours of labour are long, especially in the districts of the Presidency Division and in Hooghly; but this does not seem to be a subject of complaint among the labourers themselves. Nine to ten hours of work, exclusive of the intervals for rest and meals, is not an unusual time. The Magistrate of Nudda, Mr. Stevens, says—"I have myself seen the factory of the gentleman whose work-people are supposed to work all day with the interval of two hours, but I saw no signs of overwork." The Magistrate of Moorsshedabad writes—"I have no reason to believe that either women or children are overworked, and I have, at any rate, never heard any complaints on the subject." On the other hand Sir William Herschel, the Acting Commissioner of the Presidency Division, while confirming the above statements, writes as follows regarding the factories in the 24-Pergunnahs:—

"Children are employed as soon as they are found fit to work, without much reference to age. They vary from seven to fourteen. The youngest ones bear a noticeable proportion to the whole. There

are few girls, as they are not strong enough for the work. The hours are from 9 to 10, with a single three hours' break, either after the first three or first six hours. The same rule is observed for adults.

"The children employed solely as shifters—that is, training up to be spinners—have the hardest work to do. A single slow hand keeps sixty bobbins waiting. The emulation is therefore great, the wages are high, and the children work hard: in fact a great deal too hard. As regards this class, where it is separate, I am satisfied that the system is perceptibly injurious. The very youngest, who have just joined, are occasionally in fair condition; the elder ones, who have got hardened, are in passable condition of development, but very seldom show more than fair development; but the rest, forming the bulk of the younger ones, from seven to eleven, are decidedly overworked, skinny, with sharp shoulder blades, lanky limbs, and protruding ribs. Except for this want of flesh over their bones, I have seen nothing to suggest ill-health. They are lively, happy-looking children, and as eager in their work as as if it was their play.

"The other children training to be weavers have not such hard work, though it is of much the same kind. The pressure of excitement is not so great, and they are so far in fair condition, that if all the children were like them I should have nothing to say. None of them were quite so young as in the other class.

"Allowances are made for the children getting tired by having greater numbers than the machines would indicate to be necessary over and above the shifts, and in consideration, as I understand, of their being children; and other considerate arrangements are made in the way of medical attendance and places for the three hours' rest. But the broad fact remains that the children are expected to work (if they come at all) for nine hours, of which six are at a stretch, during which the work is performed standing, though with such cessations as the course of the machinery allows; and that to many of them is evidently too hard, as judged by their physical appearance alone."

Regarding Sunday work the evidence is scanty; but in the large jute works of Gouripore and Burronagur in the 24-Pergunnahs, no work is done on that day. In Calcutta and the suburbs three out of the ten factories are closed on Sunday. In the Sooburnokolly jute factory, in the Mymensingh district, work proceeds on Sunday as on other days. None of the Hooghly and Howrah district mills works on Sunday, but a number of workmen are employed in cleaning machinery. The silk factories of the Midnapore district cannot be closed on Sunday, owing to the nature of the work; and this is probably the case with all such factories.

The statement that no exception is made in favour of women and children in regard to the hours of labour does not appear generally to apply to the factories of Lower Bengal. At the Beneagram silk filature in Moorsheadabad women and children are said to work for only a few hours. At the Budge-Budge jute factory in the 24-Pergunnahs it is stated that the children have no work to do for ten minutes in every quarter of an hour. At the Sooburnokolly jute factory in Mymensingh the women work for seven hours, and the children for five hours a day. At the collieries of the Equitable Coal Company at Rancegunge women work only five days in the week, and leave off work daily at noon.

The stories of children having been known to drop down from exhaustion between the alleys and passages of the machinery may be dismissed as unworthy of credit, so far as the factories of the Lower Provinces are concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor has never heard of the occurrence of such a case, nor has any one of the Commissioners who have reported upon the question.

The inquiries that have been made in Bengal did not extend to the Government factories under the Government of India, such as the cartridge manufactory at Dum-Dum, in which large numbers of children are employed. Nor did they include tea and indigo factories, as the work at these is carried on during only a brief season of the year, and women and children are not employed in them upon any duties which involve either hard labour or continuous attention.

VITAL STATISTICS IN BENGAL, SEPTEMBER 1875.

THE statements appended to the following notes exhibit in detail the birth and death statistics of the circles selected in Bengal for the more accurate registration of such statistics for the month of September 1875. In this month registration was in operation in 142 circles, of which 77 are urban and 65 rural circles. The former cover an area of 37,480 square miles, and the latter 2,949·21 square miles.

The total population under registration in these circles was 2,712,131, and this number, grouped into circles and distributed into sex and class or nationality, stood as follows:—

		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Males	...	682,601	706,799	1,389,390
Females	...	620,303	702,438	1,322,741
Total	...	1,302,894	1,409,237	2,712,131
Christians	...	11,907	707	12,614
Hindoos	...	898,024	1,014,400	1,912,424
Mahomedans	...	379,163	322,049	701,212
Budhists	...	4,072	314	4,386
Other classes	...	9,728	71,767	81,495

The density of population in these circles is represented by an average of 3,473 persons per square mile in the urban and 478 in the rural circles.

During this month 5,535 deaths were registered in the selected circles, exclusive of 255 returned as born dead, and also exclusive of the results in Darjeeling, from which returns have not been received in time. Of these deaths 3,179 were stated to have occurred in the urban and 2,356 in the rural circles.

The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 of population in this month, in the previous month, and in the corresponding month of the preceding year, is shown below.

	IN SEPTEMBER 1875.		IN SEPTEMBER 1874.		IN AUGUST 1875.	
	For the month.	Per annum.	For the month.	Per annum.	For the month.	Per annum.
Urban	2·44	29·28	2·38	28·56	2·41	28·99
Rural	1·48	20·16	1·73	20·76	1·79	21·48
Combined	2·05	24·60	2·05	24·60	2·09	25·08

Thus it will be seen that the mortality in the urban and rural tracts of the selected circles was very nearly the same in all the three months under comparison.

The mortality according to disease was as follows:—

	IN RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Cholera	2·52	·60	1·56
Small-pox	·07	·06	·06
Fevers	15·36	14·76	15·00
Bowel complaints	4·08	1·20	2·64
Injury	·72	·60	·60
All other causes	6·36	2·76	4·44

As usual, fevers caused the highest mortality. Cholera prevailed epidemically in some, and severely in other circles. From a subsequent portion of these notes it will be seen which circles suffered most from fever and cholera as well as from the other diseases indicated above.

The following town and rural circles exhibited exceptionally high mortality:—

URBAN.			RURAL.		
Districts.	Circles.	Ratio.	Districts.	Circles.	Ratio.
Cuttack	Jajpur	118·20	Julpigoree	Mynagore	110·40
Durbhunga	Rossira	87·60	Hazareebagh	Kobak	86·84
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	82·08	Fureedpore	Syedpore, M.	66·36
Hazareebagh	Chuttra	65·28	Moorsheadabad	Mirzapore	55·36
Patna	Chowkhallan	58·68	Dinagpore	Kantobagh	50·16
Maldah	Maldah	57·00	Cuttack	Salipur	43·08
Gya	Gya	52·20	Durbhunga	Tajpur	41·62
Howrah	Howrah	48·24			
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	47·38			
Patna	Chowkhikarpore	43·92			
Ditto	Khajkullian	43·68			
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	41·16			
Bogra	Bogra	40·80			

The high death-rates in the thirteen town circles shown above are attributable to the severe prevalence in them of the following diseases:—

Cholera.—In Jajpore (56·88), Julpigoree (42·00), Gya (1·56), Howrah (3·36), Bhagulpore (15·12), and Chowkhikarpore (13·80). This disease also prevailed with great fatality in Monghyr (11·76), Cuttack (9·60), Chupra (7·44), and Naraingunge (3·24).

Fever.—In Rossira (57.12), Chattra (55.68), Maldah (52.44), Gya (30.84), Howrah (28.20), Cox's Bazar (33.48), and Bogra (38.76). It also visited with much severity Gora Bazar (36.60) and Rajmehal (32.52).

Bowel complaints.—In Jaipur (37.92), Chowkhallan (9.72), Gya (6.60), Howrah (9.24), and Khajkullan (7.20). Bowel affections also caused high death-rates in Ranchi (13.80) and Singbloom (14.88).

All other causes, or unspecified diseases.—The following circles returned the highest ratios under this head:—Chowkhallan (23.64), Gya (13.08), Bhagulpore (23.04), Chowshikarpore (15.00), and Khajkullan (20.64).

Injury.—From this cause Rossira suffered to the extent of 21.60 per 1,000 of population. This high death-rate is chiefly due to suicide and snake-bite, ten deaths from the former and five from the latter having been returned in a population of 9,441 souls.

The high death rates in the seven rural circles are similarly to be explained as follows:—

Cholera.—In Mynagoori (106.08), Echak (48.00), and Salipore (35.88).

Fever.—In Echak (33.24), Syedpore (47.40), Mirzapore (47.88), and Kantabagh (41.76). Fever also prevailed severely in the following circles, causing the high mortality noted against them:—

Maldah	37.20	Soori	27.12
Jamocoe	37.08	Belowiti	27.12
Arrarea	30.72	Gopalpore	26.04
Banka	30.48	Doomjoor	24.36
Jessore	27.96		

Bowel complaints.—In Mynagoori (13.20) and in Palma (12.00).

Injury.—In Mirzapore (6.36) and in Tajpore (19.56), chiefly from snake-bite.

The comparatively small mortality from small-pox is a noteworthy feature of the returns of this month. The only circles in which it proved fatal were the following:—

TOWN CIRCLES.		RURAL CIRCLES.	
Howrah	36 per 1,000	Bansberiah	24 per 1,000
Chupra	96 "	Gabsara	1.80 "
Cuttack	12 "	Lallunghe	2.88 "
		Sectamurhee	72 "
		Tajpore	1.08 "

In the remaining circles which have not been already commented on, the death-rates ranged as follows:—

NUMBER SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM				
	30 to 38.	20 to 30.	10 to 20.	Under 10.
Urban	16	26	16	5
Rural	11	19	23	4
Combined	27	45	39	9

The circles that exhibited death-rate under 10 per 1,000 population are the following:—

URBAN.			RURAL.		
Districts.	Circles.	Ratio.	Districts.	Circles.	Ratio.
Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	9.80	Purneah	Kishengunge ...	9.06
Backergunge ...	Dowlutkhan ...	8.88	Mozufferpore ...	Shewhur	7.58
Gya	Jehanabad	7.03	Mymensingh ...	Elanga	7.44
Mymensingh ...	Sherpore	2.88	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Pakour	6.86
Chumpanun ...	Metiharee	2.88			

We are not yet able to say what is the death-rate of the people in this province, and there are grounds for believing that it differs greatly in different parts of the province; still the foregoing figures are manifestly incorrect, and show a want of attention to the subject of registration in those districts.

The mortality in relation to sex was—

RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 FEMALE DEATHS.			
		Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Male	...	31.08	21.84	26.40	125	119	122
Female	...	27.36	18.48	22.68			

The registration of female deaths in many circles, and of male deaths in some, is still imperfect. The circles in which the registration of deaths is apparently most defective are the following:—

URBAN CIRCLES.			RURAL CIRCLES.		
Districts.	Circles.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Districts.	Circles.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Rungpore	Mohigunge	413	Maldah	Nawabgunge ...	314
Patna	Chowshikarpore	300	Jessore	Jessore	275
Dinagore	Dinagore	238	Bankoora	Chatna	230
Nuddea	Kishengunge ...	233	Monghyr	Jamocoe	210
Backergunge ...	Burrisaul	217	Dinagore	Kantabagh ...	200
Cuttack	Kendrapara	217	Rajshahye	Nowhatta	200
Balassore	Balassore	210	Julpigoree	Mynagoree	200
Sarun	Chupra	208	Patna	Mugra	200
Hooghly	Ooterparah	200	Mozufferpore ...	Shewhur	200
Mymensingh ...	Bazitpore	200	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Pakour	200
Tipperah	Comillah	189	Hazareebagh ...	Koderma	200
Maldah	English Bazar	188	Gya	Jehanabad	184
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	187	Nuddea	Choodanga	183
Bankoora	Bishenpore	183	Backergunge ...	Lakhotea	175
Monghyr	Monghyr	167	Pubna	Fureedpore ...	167
Hazareebagh ...	Chattra	167	Chittagong	Anwara	165
Purneah	Purneah	163	Mozufferpore ...	Sectamurhee ...	154
Midnapore	Midnapore	161	24-Pergunnahs ...	Dum-Dum	153
Mymensingh ...	Jamulpore	156	Singbloom	Cherai	150
Lohardugga	Ranches	153	Tipperah	Brahmunberia ...	90
Moorsbedabad ...	Gora Bazar	150	Durbhunga	Tajpore	89
Maldah	Maldah, M	150	Singbloom	Ghatila	78
Dacca	Naraingunge ...	150	Bogra	Khattal	73
Fureedpore	Fureedpore	150	Purneah	Kishengunge ...	60
Patna	Barh	75	Bhagulpore	Banka	60
Burdwan	Burdwan	74	Chumpanun	Koseria	60
Mozufferpore ...	Hajepore	73	Lohardugga	Palu	60
Patna	Chowkhallan ...	71	Cuttack	Salpore	38
Cuttack	Jaipore	71	Pooree	Khurdah	36
Gya	Aurangabad	67	Balassore	Balassore	27
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal	67	Backergunge ...	Maupura	25
Pooree	Pooree	67	Mymensingh ...	Gabsara	20
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ...	67			
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	60			
Purneah	Raneegunge	25			
Chumpanun	Metiharee	No female deaths.			

Five thousand five hundred and forty-one births were registered during this month in the selected circles, excluding those in Darjeeling, from which no return was received, and those in Dinagore, Rungpore, and Monghyr, and the town circles of Bishenpore and Jaipore in Bankoora, and rural circle of Beerbloom, in which circles the registration of births is not in operation. Of this number 2,677 were returned from the urban and 2,864 from the rural circles. Of the 5,541 births, 3,039 were returned as males and 2,502 as females.

The above figures afford the following results, but it will be observed that, for correctness of comparison, the death-rates of those districts in which births are not registered are eliminated:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population ...	26.16	26.64	26.40
Ratio of deaths ditto	29.52	18.96	24.12
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths ...		7.68	2.28
Excess per 1,000 of deaths over births ...	3.36		
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	124	120	121

The above table shows that births are still considerably under-registered, although it is satisfactory to observe that the rural circles exhibit excess of birth-rates over death-rates.

Thirty town and thirty-seven rural circles exhibited birth-rates in excess of death-rates. In five town and three rural circles the birth and death-rates were equal. In the rest of the circles (67) the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates.

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the

TOWN

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per annum in the previous month.	
BURDWAN	Hurdwan	Town of Hurdwan	16,290	16,031	32,321	6	38	54	14.04	20.04	15.48	
	Bankoora	Ditto Bankoora	8,695	8,099	16,794	13	83	22	23.62	16.60	19.99	
		Ditto Bishenpore	8,862	9,178	18,040	14	Not registered.	{ 7 }	Not registered.	{ 11.28 29.88 29.28 }	{ 42.72 29.28 18.24 }	
		Ditto Jaipore	1,354	1,454	2,808	6						
	Ditto Sooree	4,617	4,348	8,965	5							
	Beerbhoom	Ditto Midnapore	16,110	16,381	32,491	6.2	16	17	21.24	22.58	29.28	
	Midnapore	Ditto Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	6	45	47	17.04	17.88	24.00	
	Hooghly	Ditto Scrampore	12,433	12,002	24,435	4	82	62	28.20	31.36	18.24	
Ditto Ooterparr		2,239	2,160	4,399	6	59	65	28.02	31.80	30.26		
Ditto Howrah		54,098	43,686	97,784	12	12	12	32.76	32.76	40.20		
PRESIDENCY	24-Pargunnahs	North Suburban Town	14,348	12,915	27,263	7.09	56	77	24.60	33.84	31.68	
	Nudda	Town of Kishnagur	12,871	13,879	26,750	7	65	30	29.04	13.44	10.68	
	Jessore	Part of town of Jessore	4,639	3,513	8,152	4.78	4	20	5.88	29.40	24.96	
	Moorshedabad	Gora Bazar	2,000	2,303	4,303	.88	6	15	14.64	36.60	24.36	
	Dinagapore	Town of Dinagapore	9,148	5,458	14,606	4.15	Not registered.	27	Not registered.	22.08 21.86 57.00	26.28 41.88 53.44	
		English Bazar	6,400	6,899	13,299	2.35						
		Maldah Municipality	2,540	2,772	5,312	1.66						
	RAJSHAHY AND COCHIN BEHAR	Rajshahye	Town of Nattoe	4,939	4,735	9,674	3	21	26	26.04	29.16	29.76
Rungpore		Ditto Mohingunge	9,885	4,980	14,865	5.13	Not registered.	41	Not registered.	33.12 40.80 34.32	20.16 53.12 35.76	
Bogra		Ditto Bogra	3,343	2,529	5,872	1.33						
Pubna		Ditto Pubna	7,851	7,879	15,730	2						
Darjeeling		Ditto Darjeeling	2,108	1,049	3,157	1.07	Returns not received.					
Julpigore		Ditto Julpigore	3,837	2,444	6,281	6						
Dacca		Dacca	Part of town of Dacca	37,305	31,817	69,122	8	151	120	26.16	30.76	18.84
		Furcedpore	Town of Narangunge	7,101	8,810	15,911	2.25	15	15	16.44	16.44	14.36
	Ditto Manickgunge		6,760	6,792	13,552	7.84	26	20	27.00	27.00	22.80	
	Ditto Furcedpore		Ditto Furcedpore	1,787	559	2,346	.40	5	No births.	25.58	30.60
	Backergunge	Municipality of Furcedpore	5,921	4,176	10,097	6.27	5	21	6.48	27.36	42.96	
	Town of Burisal	Ditto Dowlatkhan	9,073	4,105	13,268	1.12	8	19	7.20	17.16	16.20	
		Ditto Nuzerabad	3,140	2,211	5,351	9.36	11	4	24.60	8.88	11.16	
		Ditto Jumalpor	5,820	2,433	8,253	1.5	17	17	24.60	24.60	30.28	
Mymensingh	Ditto Sherepore	7,310	7,002	14,312	.72	28	23	23.40	19.20	14.16		
	Ditto Kishoregunge	4,250	3,765	8,015	8.5	2	3	2.88	26.88	26.88		
	Ditto Bazilpor	6,882	6,955	13,837	6	19	35	16.68	30.72	40.44		
Tipperah	Ditto Comillah	1,937	2,131	4,068	.....	5	9	14.64	26.52	14.64	
	Chittagong	Ditto Chittagong	7,909	4,910	12,819	4.63	19	26	17.62	24.00	13.80	
		Ditto Cox's Bazar	12,206	8,398	20,604	9	23	33	13.28	19.20	18.00	
Ditto Noakholly		2,293	2,363	4,656	.75	10	16	25.68	41.16	33.48		
PATNA	Patna	Ditto Noakholly	5,777	4,286	10,063	3	17	15	30.16	17.36	22.56	
	Dewan Mohulla	Ditto Dewan Mohulla	4,044	4,320	8,364	1.43	17	18	34.36	25.80	48.72	
		Ditto Mogulpore	6,049	7,101	13,150	.605	43	28	39.00	26.32	46.32	
		Ditto Khajkullian	5,012	4,871	9,883	.178	88	36	43.68	43.68	39.66	
	Ditto Lodikutra	5,733	6,380	12,113	.614	35	28	34.68	27.72	31.68		
	Ditto Chowkullian	4,287	4,301	8,588	.118	26	42	50.28	58.68	72.60		
	Ditto Chowkshikarpore	4,520	5,037	9,557	.183	23	35	28.80	43.92	31.32		
	Ditto Dhawalpoora	4,153	4,332	8,485	.314	26	16	36.72	26.72	36.72		
BHAGULPORE	Ditto Barh	5,329	5,721	11,050	.637	47	21	51.00	32.80	39.28		
	Ditto Behar	5,001	4,958	9,959	1.016	25	22	29.76	26.16	33.56		
	Ditto Gya	33,471	33,772	67,243	7.65	219	291	39.24	52.90	54.36		
	Ditto Jehanabad	9,095	11,927	21,022	.81	17	14	9.60	7.92	48.60		
	Ditto Aurangabad	1,557	1,918	3,475	1.87	4	10	18.80	34.44	44.88		
	Ditto Nowadah	2,311	2,893	5,204	3.05	6	11	16.24	27.96	22.80		
	Ditto Buxar	6,708	6,842	13,550	.8	40	36	35.40	31.80	32.88		
	Ditto Mozufferpore	21,729	16,494	38,223	.6	49	30	15.86	9.36	13.44		
CHOTA NAGPORE	Ditto Hajipore	10,737	11,589	22,326	.....	40	26	21.48	13.92	10.20	
	Ditto Durrbhanga	23,003	23,847	46,850	.8	125	62	31.56	15.60	19.96		
	Ditto Rowra	4,614	4,827	9,441	.1	37	62	46.92	87.60	18.96		
	Ditto Chuprah	22,452	23,435	45,887	.7	49	111	19.60	28.68	26.40		
	Ditto Sewan	5,556	6,543	12,099	.4	28	17	26.08	18.24	12.96		
	Ditto Bettiah	11,220	8,488	19,708	9.22	65	63	39.48	38.28	10.22		
	Ditto Motiharee	4,795	3,471	8,266	1.69	8	9	4.32	9.88	4.32		
	Ditto Monghyr	12,670	13,004	25,674	1.66	Not registered.	72	Not registered.	32.88 47.28 15.60	31.44 46.32 17.52		
Ditto Bhagulpore	15,333	14,815	30,148	2.03								
Ditto Purneah	9,677	9,399	19,076	.20								
ORISSA	Ditto Raneogunge	8,224	9,129	17,353	.53	18	10	35.04	19.44	9.72		
	Ditto Doomka	8,659	6,634	15,293	.45	65	10	69.00	10.68	33.12		
	Ditto Rajmehal	3,843	4,217	8,060	.4	36	25	43.28	37.08	33.52		
	Cuttack	25,809	25,009	50,818	20.78	144	140	33.96	33.00	34.08		
	Ditto Kendraparah	5,201	5,481	10,682	4.53	32	19	35.88	21.88	23.52		
	Ditto Jajpore	5,192	5,501	10,693	3.24	30	106	22.86	118.20	54.60		
	Ditto Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	2.27	64	30	34.44	18.24	16.84		
	Ditto Balasore	9,929	9,234	19,163	6.5	41	31	26.88	20.28	24.96		
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	Town of Hazareebagh	6,812	4,738	11,550	2.34	39	20	31.44	21.00	42.24	
	Ditto Chattera	4,287	4,531	8,818	9.18	33	48	51.60	65.28	46.30		
	Ditto Rancha	8,860	5,236	14,096	3.60	28	33	27.72	37.08	40.68		
	Ditto Singbhoon	3,534	2,289	5,823	.1	10	14	24.84	34.80	7.44		
	Ditto Purulia	3,026	2,670	5,696	.8	23	18	46.86	27.36	31.56		
Total			680,483	619,354	1,299,837	372.88	2,977	2,179	39.16	39.28	39.28	

CIRCLES.

[illegible]

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the

RURAL

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per annum in the previous month.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Thana Ganzorriah...	66,375	64,825	131,200	181	63	116	5.76	10.56	15.36
	Bankoora	" Chitna ...	7,640	7,092	15,332	28	83	16	29.64	12.48	20.28
	Beerbhoom	" Soorie, excluding the town of Soorie and thana Mohamed Bazar.	33,600	30,490	70,168	235	Not registered.	200	Not registered.	84.20	38.48
	Midnapore	Pergunnah Bogree...	72,190	73,005	145,201	437	198	140	16.32	11.52	12.96
	Hooghly	Thana Bansberia, comprising 109 villages	19,743	21,607	41,350	47	67	68	16.44	19.08	31.48
	Howrah	" Doongoor ...	12,644	13,071	25,615	4	60	54	28.08	35.30	31.00
PRESIDENCY	24 Pergunnahs	Dum-Dum thana, excluding the cantonments	9,336	8,766	18,102	17.9	33	38	21.84	25.08	30.62
	Nuddea	Thana Choodangah ...	10,184	10,190	20,674	33	77	34	44.64	19.68	22.76
	Jessore	18 villages ...	5,771	5,800	11,577	6	53	30	54.84	31.08	27.96
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	423	477	900	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.82
	Moorsheadabad	Mirzapore ...	1,780	1,962	3,751	2.84	9	17	28.68	54.36	31.92
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Dinapore	Kantabagh and 31 other villages in station Narainpore	5,100	4,038	10,038	13.16	Not registered.	42	Not registered.	50.16	29.88
	Maldah	Maldah and 8 other villages in station Maldah	5,720	6,832	12,558	0.75	69	40	65.88	38.16	21.00
	Rajshahye	Nowhatta outpost	10,980	11,100	22,080	35.82	49	42	26.62	22.80	18.96
	Rungpore	Gopalpore and 4 other villages in station Kownegunge	4,325	3,954	8,279	10.19	Not registered.	23	Not registered.	33.24	30.36
	B. ga	Village area, Khattail	6,472	6,604	13,136	26.50	17	19	15.48	17.28	18.24
	Pubna	Fureedpore and other villages in the station	9,399	9,886	19,276	10	47	86	29.16	22.32	31.72
	Darjeeling	Mouzah of Atiokhur, Baraghona, Goshompore, Patheorghatta.	6,463	4,854	11,257	62.71					Return not
	Julpigoree	Pergunnah Mynagoree ...	449	455	904	50	1	9	18.20	119.40	53.04
DACCA	Dacca	Moonsheegunge tract	10,563	21,753	41,316	20.42	93	48	27.00	13.92	18.84
	Fureedpore	Village Fureedpore, Komulpore, &c.	2,912	3,305	6,217	5.24	5	11	9.00	21.12	40.08
	Sydepore M.	Sydepore M.	2,965	3,350	6,324	2.21	25	35	47.40	68.36	32.16
	Backergunge	Lakhotea circle	4,614	4,471	9,085	18.16	11	11	14.62	14.62	.....
		Manpura	2,390	2,177	4,567	3.62	5	6	13.08	13.08	.....
		Galsara	3,368	3,264	6,632	14.5	10	6	18.00	10.80	14.40
		Tanghal	8,204	8,040	16,244	10	17	21	13.48	16.48	14.76
		Ellanga	773	821	1,594	7	4	1	30.00	7.44	15.00
CHITTAGONG	Tipperah	Kidderpore	1,020	1,051	2,071	1	3	4	17.38	23.16	28.72
		25 villages in a compact block adjoining the town of Biamunberiah.	6,328	6,036	12,364	Not known.	28	19	27.12	18.36	19.32
	Chittagong	Outpost Anwara	13,707	16,411	30,118	62	56	66	22.20	22.20	22.20
	Noakholly	5 villages in thana Lukhipore	5,490	5,038	10,528	24	20	21	22.68	23.88	24.08
PATNA	Patna	Pulwari Sudder sub-division	5,251	5,744	10,995	12.19	48	23	52.32	25.08	31.68
		Mughra, Behar sub-division	5,021	5,104	10,128	12.39	66	18	78.12	21.24	39.48
		Futwa, Barh sub-division	5,318	5,977	11,295	2.16	43	28	45.00	50.76	32.68
		Gya	23,301	21,660	44,967	98.49	144	109	36.00	27.24	29.62
		Jehanabad	40,154	49,311	89,465	122.02	38	88	4.66	10.68	11.62
		Aurangabad	34,959	34,216	69,175	178.17	30	90	5.18	16.80	21.48
		Nowadah	44,838	45,144	89,982	139.45	186	102	24.72	21.60	17.40
		Thana Belowiti, containing 13 villages	9,514	5,033	14,547	25.75	52	33	42.84	27.12	36.28
		Seetamurhee	8,396	7,792	16,188	.....	27	33	19.92	24.36	15.48
		Lalgunge	5,913	6,425	12,338	.....	21	25	30.60	24.24	9.72
BHAGALPORE	Mozufferpore	Shewhur	9,126	5,076	14,202	2.52	116	9	97.92	7.56	15.96
		Tajpore	7,236	3,146	10,382	5.89	84	36	97.08	41.52	26.64
		Nagurbasti	4,628	5,253	9,881	1.75	193	14	234.36	10.92	53.40
		Manjhee	8,284	9,218	17,502	16	40	47	27.36	32.16	22.68
		Burragoon	11,367	11,298	22,665	29.50	52	25	37.48	18.20	18.96
		Kissuriah village	2,183	2,245	4,428	2.66	0	6	24.66	16.20	18.44
CHITTAGONG	Monghyr	Jamsoee circle	5,110	4,900	10,010	10.75	Not registered.	31	Not registered.	37.08	37.08
	Bhagulpore	Begoesera circle	4,965	5,445	10,410	6.25	45	28	67.24	14.88	17.28
		Sub-division of Banka	5,666	3,863	9,529	13.84	15	8	18.72	36.64	26.64
	Purneah	Kissengunge area	5,985	4,195	9,500	22	39	26	46.08	30.72	18.84
		Arracah area	5,072	5,082	10,154	125	15	11	11.76	10.80	13.80
		Rajmehal rural, or Burbait	6,173	5,908	12,150	90	37	6	43.20	6.96	17.68
		Pakour area	6,059	5,108	10,257	17.5					
ORISSA	Cuttack	Salipore	2,478	2,532	5,010	5.19	2	18	4.08	43.08	19.32
CHOTA NAG-PURNA	Patamootly	Patamootly	4,081	5,143	9,224	12.31	48	20	68.66	24.86	26.56
	Johar Singh in Khoordah	Johar Singh in Khoordah	2,071	2,013	5,284	10.12	17	16	38.69	33.96	29.52
	Gope circle	Gope circle	2,577	2,468	5,045	12.04	18	16	42.72	38.04	35.04
	72 villages	72 villages	5,674	5,710	11,390	27.1	25	14	36.28	14.04	18.96
CHOTA NAG-PURNA	Hazareebagh	70 villages of the Koderma police stations	3,887	3,569	7,456	33.14	31	15	54.72	24.12	24.12
	Behak	Behak	4,661	4,338	8,999	.....	18	65	24.00	80.64	161.28
	Lohardugga	All the villages in the district of the Pubna outpost, 63 villages plus 26 hamlets	9,352	9,588	18,940	80.5	75	64	47.40	34.20	43.68
CHOTA NAG-PURNA	Singbhoom	A special Kul or Ho area, embracing the whole of Chera Pir.	4,426	4,040	9,136	231	41	10	56.76	13.08	15.72
CHOTA NAG-PURNA	Tarai Ghatsalia of the Bengalee Dhulbhoom estate	Tarai Ghatsalia of the Bengalee Dhulbhoom estate	7,041	7,208	14,219	231	37	16	32.88	18.44	18.44
	Khushail	Khushail	27,563	25,697	53,260	280.13	211	84	47.69	18.84	22.68
Total			700,396	697,554	1,377,980	2,886.60	2,864	28.66	28.64	20.16	21.48

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of September 1875.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																					
			BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.										
Ratio of deaths per annum in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum of	Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum of	Number of deaths from										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from		
			Male births.	Female births.		Male deaths.	Female deaths.		Male.	Female.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.
Rural area has been changed.	153	119	38	25	6.84	4.56	63	53	11.28	9.72	110	...	...	1	5	...	...	9.96	...	08	36
15.60	245	220	27	11	42.36	17.16	11	5	17.16	7.80	9	1	...	...	6	...	...	6.96	72	...	4.68
41.88	Not registered.	138	Not registered	...	...	...	116	84	41.28	27.60	159	...	...	2	39	...	...	27.12	...	24	6.60
23.60	135	115	110	88	18.24	14.40	75	65	12.36	10.56	116	20	...	1	2	...	...	9.48	1.56	24	...
26.64	84	89	26	31	15.72	17.16	31	35	18.84	19.44	51	2	...	...	12	...	...	14.76	48	...	3.48
26.64	150	135	86	24	34.32	21.96	31	23	29.64	21.00	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.36	...	...	...
19.20	74	153	14	10	17.88	25.92	23	15	20.52	20.52	36	...	...	...	2	...	...	23.76	...	...	1.32
23.76	108	183	40	37	43.72	43.68	22	12	25.08	14.04	28	1	...	1	4	...	...	16.20	60	2.88	...
31.08	194	275	85	18	72.72	37.20	23	8	45.72	10.44	27	...	1	...	2	...	...	27.06	...	96	2.04
...
12.72	80	113	4	5	26.76	30.48	9	8	60.36	48.84	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	47.88	...	6.36	...
18.00	...	200	...	...	...	...	28	14	45.88	33.96	35	...	...	...	7	...	...	41.76	...	...	8.28
18.32	138	244	40	29	83.76	50.88	31	9	61.92	15.60	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	37.20	...	...	74
12.96	308	300	87	12	40.32	12.96	28	14	30.60	15.12	38	...	...	...	1	...	...	20.64	...	1.56	48
194.56	...	92	...	...	...	...	11	12	30.48	36.36	18	2	...	...	3	...	...	26.04	2.88	...	4.32
11.76	113	73	9	9	16.68	14.40	8	11	14.76	19.80	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	15.48	...	...	1.80
9.06	114	157	25	22	31.92	26.64	22	14	28.08	16.92	31	3	...	1	1	...	...	19.20	1.80	60	6.60
received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.08	No male births.	900	...	1	...	26.28	6	3	100.32	79.08	8	...	1	...	...	100.08	...	...	13.20	...	...
14.76	127	129	52	41	31.80	22.56	27	21	16.56	11.52	23	3	1	...	18	...	...	6.60	84	4.8	5.16
40.32	150	83	3	2	12.12	7.20	6	6	20.28	21.72	7	1	...	1	2	...	...	13.44	1.92	1.92	3.84
62.62	150	133	16	10	60.60	35.04	20	15	18.88	63.62	25	2	1	...	7	...	...	17.40	3.12	1.80	13.20
18.48	57	175	4	7	10.32	18.72	7	4	18.12	10.08	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.62	...	...	...
...	150	25	3	2	15.00	10.92	1	4	4.92	21.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.14	2.62	...	...
28.92	233	20	7	3	24.84	10.92	1	5	3.48	18.36	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	7.20	...	...	1.80
26.12	143	91	10	7	14.52	10.44	10	11	14.52	10.32	12	...	...	1	7	...	...	8.88	...	72	5.16
16.00	100	...	2	2	30.96	29.16	1	1	...	14.52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.44	...	...	...
34.08	200	100	3	1	23.52	11.40	2	2	23.52	22.80	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	11.52	5.76	...	5.76
23.28	133	90	16	12	30.24	23.76	9	10	17.04	19.80	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	10.56	...	...	7.68
26.64	93	155	27	29	23.52	21.12	34	22	29.76	16.08	39	4	...	...	1	12	...	15.48	1.56	36	4.08
14.76	122	110	11	9	24.00	21.36	11	10	24.00	23.76	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	22.08	...	...	1.08
62.64	153	130	29	19	66.24	30.60	13	10	20.64	20.88	13	5	...	1	4	...	...	14.16	5.40	1.08	4.32
6.40	128	200	37	29	88.32	68.16	12	6	18.60	14.04	11	...	...	...	7	...	...	12.96	...	...	8.28
29.64	87	100	20	23	45.12	42.20	11	14	31.60	28.08	17	1	...	...	9	...	...	18.00	...	...	9.48
7.20	125	122	80	64	41.16	31.08	40	49	30.84	23.76	97	...	...	...	2	...	...	24.24	...	96	1.92
8.40	322	184	29	9	6.96	2.16	67	31	13.80	7.14	61	10	2	1	1	13	...	7.32	1.20	48	1.56
4.92	83	100	14	16	4.80	5.62	45	45	15.36	15.72	68	20	...	...	4	...	...	11.40	3.36	...	...
4.92	145	91	110	78	20.40	20.16	77	85	29.52	22.56	144	5	...	...	1	12	...	10.20	3.60	12	1.56
36.40	180	120	32	20	40.32	47.64	18	16	22.08	35.76	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.12	...	...	...
14.76	108	154	14	13	10.92	19.92	20	13	28.56	19.92	1	10	6	...	3	13	...	7.32	4.44	2.16	0.60
...	130	127	12	9	24.24	16.80	14	11	24.32	20.52	3	8	2	...	1	9	...	7.68	1.02	2.88	8.64
18.48	182	200	66	50	86.76	118.20	6	3	7.80	7.08	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	6.72	...	...	84
27.72	110	80	44	40	72.96	152.52	10	20	26.52	76.20	1	10	2	...	6	12	...	11.52	2.28	10.56	6.84
41.28	75	133	83	110	215.16	251.28	8	0	20.64	13.08	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	10.92	...	...	6.00
26.82	83	124	18	22	26.04	28.56	26	21	37.56	27.24	6	...	...	...	9	9	...	17.76	2.64	1.32	6.12
20.64	126	108	29	23	30.00	24.36	13	12	13.68	12.72	1	10	6	...	1	6	...	5.28	2.92	96	3.12
31.60	125	50	6	4	27.48	21.36	2	4	10.92	21.36	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	16.20	...	...	...
25.08	...	210	...	...	...	...	21	10	40.20	24.48	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	37.08	...	...	...
33.26	...	86	...	...	...	...	6	7	14.40	15.36	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	11.52	...	...	3.36
46.68	55	16	20	31.44	90.24	10	18	21.48	58.04	...	24	...	...	1	3	...	...	30.48	...	1.20	3.72
17.28	275	80	11	4	25.80	10.56	3	6	6.06	13.72	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	8.64	...	1.20	...
6.88	160	117	24	15	56.76	35.40	11	12	33.12	28.32	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	39.72	...	...	...
11.76	150	120	9	6	17.40	12.00	6	6	11.64	9.96	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	8.88	...	...	...
17.52	147	200	22	15	62.08	34.56	4	3	9.48	4.56	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5.76	...	...	1.08
4.08	No female births.	38	2	...	0.00	...	5	13	24.12	61.56	15	...	...	...	...	35.36	...	4.08	2.28	...	...
20.76	50	82	16	32	40.92	74.64	9	11	23.04	25.56	...	8	2	...	...	10	...	9.72	2.10	...	12.12
27.24	89	36	8	9	35.88	41.28	4	11	17.88	60.40	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	6.72	6.72	4.44	15.84
22.76	125	100	10	8	46.68	38.88	8	8	37.20	38.88	...	7	2	...	...	7	...	16.56	4.68	...	10.56
18.96	275	27	11	14	23.16	20.28	3	11	6.24	23.04	...	2	4	...	1	6	...	2.14	4.20	2.04	6.24
20.88	100	200	17	17	62.44	67.12	10	5	20.84	10.80	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	17.64	...	1.56	4.80
...	125	97	10	8	25.68	22.08	32	83	82.32	91.20	30	...	...	...	4	48.00	...	33.24	...	...	5.28
30.96	10																				

VITAL STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1875.

The population of the town of Calcutta, according to the census taken in 1872, is as follows:—

	Inhabitants.
Christians	21,358
Hindoo	291,104
Mahomedans	133,131
Others	1,051
Total	446,732

Unfortunately there are reasons for believing that the census figures are not accurate, and under these circumstances the registration of vital statistics in the town, of course, loses much of its importance, and the returns are less valuable than they otherwise would be. It is believed that the registration of both births and deaths in the town is also imperfectly carried out. The number of births recorded certainly falls far short of the reality. The questions of the census and of the registration of vital statistics have both been under the consideration of the Justices and of Government, and it is probable that early measures will be adopted for a re-enumeration of the inhabitants of Calcutta and for the improvement of the present system of the registration of births and deaths. The vital statistics of Calcutta for October last, as furnished by the Health Officer, are published below with these explanatory remarks. The Health Officer is not able to offer any observations on the figures now published, but it will be observed that the absolute mortality of the month is considerable.

Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta for the months of October 1874 and October 1875.

STATEMENT NO. 1, OF BIRTHS.

RELIGION OR CASTE.	Number of births in October 1874.		Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Number of births in October 1875.		Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
Christians	22	29	51	28.56	47	52	99	55.56
Hindoo	157	128	285	11.04	243	201	444	18.24
Mahomedans	53	40	93	8.4	84	93	177	15.06
Others ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	232	197	429	11.52	374	346	720	19.32

Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta for the months of October 1874 and October 1875.

STATEMENT NO. 2, OF DEATHS.

RELIGION OR CASTE.	Number of deaths in October 1874.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Number of deaths in October 1875.	Rate per thousand per annum.
Christians	44	24.72	67	37.05
Hindoo	734	30.25	990	40.79
Mahomedans	260	23.43	369	33.26
Others ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	1,038	27.84	1,427	38.28

Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta for the months of October 1874 and October 1875.

STATEMENT NO. 3, CAUSE OF DEATH.

NATURE OF DISEASE.	Number of deaths in October 1874.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.	Number of deaths in October 1875.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.
Fever	386	10.34	.37	527	14.18	.36
Diarrhoea	87	2.45	.08	94	2.62	.06
Dysentery	110	2.95	.10	135	3.59	.10
Cholera	29	.78	.02	149	3.96	.10
Small-pox	2	.01	.00	2	.04	.00
Total	614	16.56	.69	907	24.30	.68
Deaths from all other causes	424	11.28	.40	520	13.98	.36
Grand Total	1,038	27.84	1.00	1,427	38.28	1.00

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1875.

The population of the suburbs of Calcutta, including only in this designation that part of the suburbs that falls within the jurisdiction of the Suburban Municipality, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement. The mass of the population consists of Hindoos and Mahomedans, the Hindoo element predominating in the proportion of about 60 to 39. Only 1.37 per cent. of the population are Christians, while other persuasions, Budhists, Parsees, &c., number only 254, or say .04 per cent. of the total population. Of the total number, 151,011 are males and 106,138 females. In other words, the males exceed the females by 50 per cent.

The preponderance of males over females is explained by the fact that clerks, artisans, workmen, and labourers of all classes, attracted by the trade of the metropolis, congregate in the suburbs of Calcutta, leaving their wives and families in their native villages. Still, even with this explanation, the disproportion is far greater than might have been expected.

The same explanation is given for the paucity of children of both sexes, the total number of children under twelve years of age being not more than 25 per cent. on the population; whereas in the interior of Bengal, it varies from 30 to even 47 per cent. in some places.

Abstract Statement shewing the Population of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

RELIGION.	Men.	Boys.	Total of males.	Women.	Girls.	Total of females.	Grand total.
Christians	1,393	504	1,897	1,084	553	1,637	3,534
Hindoo	73,678	10,036	83,714	40,708	15,329	56,037	139,751
Mahomedans	47,523	11,741	59,263	30,384	10,463	41,847	100,610
Others	113	24	137	93	25	117	254
Total	122,706	28,305	151,011	81,768	24,370	106,138	257,149

Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the months of October 1874 and October 1875.

STATEMENT NO. 1, OF BIRTHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN OCTOBER 1874.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN OCTOBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.
Christians	4	3	7	23.78	5	4	9	30.56
Hindoo	60	51	111	8.72	78	62	140	10.99
Mahomedans	27	26	53	6.32	49	34	83	9.06
Others ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	91	80	171	7.97	132	100	232	10.49

It is evident that the results shewn in this statement are deplorably in error, although a slight improvement is manifested in the registration during the current year's October. It is hoped that the attention of the Municipality will be called to the subject, and that a revised system for the registration of births may be established in the suburbs. The present returns are of no scientific value whatever.

Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the months of October 1874 and October 1875.

STATEMENT NO. 2, OF DEATHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN OCTOBER 1874.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN OCTOBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.
Christians	5	.....	5	16.97	11	9	20	67.91
Hindoo	356	245	601	47.21	536	425	961	75.49
Mahomedans	163	152	315	37.57	298	202	470	66.06
Others ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	524	397	921	42.97	815	636	1,451	67.71

* It will be observed that October has been a remarkably unhealthy month throughout the suburbs, far greater indeed, if the Calcutta figures are to be trusted, than the mortality in Calcutta. Great pains are taken to register the deaths accurately in the suburbs, and it is

believed that the returns there are fairly accurate. The Northern Division, including the registration circles of Chitpore and Soorah, was most unhealthy, if we may judge from the figures given; but the mortality in that division is affected by the location of the Pauper Hospital there, a large proportion of the hospital patients being moribund when admitted. The general mortality of the month was heavier among males, both as regards actual numbers and in proportion to the rates of population, and is probably attributable to the fact that men are more exposed than women to the vicissitudes of weather during the change of the season which takes place in October.

Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the months of October 1874 and October 1875.

STATEMENT No. 3, CAUSE OF DEATH.

	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN OCTOBER 1874.					NUMBER OF DEATHS IN OCTOBER 1875.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.
Fever ...	199	183	382	17.82	.41	307	282	589	27.47	.46
Bowel Complaints ...	119	98	217	9.89	.23	185	120	305	14.23	.21
Cholera ...	81	15	96	4.54	.04	115	62	177	8.25	.12
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	349	291	640	29.86	.69	607	464	1,071	49.97	.73
Deaths from all other causes ...	175	106	281	13.11	.31	208	172	380	17.73	.26
Grand Total ...	524	397	921	42.97	1.00	815	636	1,451	67.71	1.00

THE RAINFALL OF 1875 IN NORTHERN BENGAL AND BEHAR.

It is well known that failure and losses of the coming winter rice crop, to a more or less extent, have occurred in several districts of the provinces under the Government of Bengal, and that this failure is attributable to a deficiency of the rainfall towards the close of the rainy season. The deficiency of rainfall has occurred in Behar and in Northern Bengal. The following statement will be found to show in a comparative form the rainfall of 1875 in Behar and in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions of Bengal and the rainfall in 1873 (the year of drought which brought on scarcity), and the average rainfall in the districts of those divisions:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rainfall up to 31st August 1873.	Rainfall up to 31st August 1875.	Average for period up to 31st August.	Rainfall in September 1873.	Rainfall in September 1875.	Average in September.	Rainfall in October 1873.	Rainfall in October 1875.	Average in October.
COOCH BEHAR.	Northern Bengal.										
	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	41.6	55.1	60.0	1.6	5.5	12.8	Nil	Nil	6.0
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...	21.2	48.3	37.3	4.9	8.2	10.7	0.9	Nil	4.7
	Chanchal ...	Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye ...	28.4	59.3	42.7	3.1	8.9	11.3	0.3	0.9	5.0
	Natore ...	Natore ...	27.4	44.1	...	2.6	5.9	...	Nil	0.2	...
	Rangpore ...	Rangpore ...	39.9	48.7	57.0	7.3	5.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	4.3
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	33.5	49.4	62.1	3.3	6.0	14.2	Nil	1.9	5.5
	Pubna ...	Pubna ...	39.9	43.2	...	4.5	6.1	...	0.5	0.7	3.9
	Serajpore ...	Serajpore ...	30.3	49.6	47.4	4.3	3.8	10.7	0.5	1.3	...
RAJSHAHYE.	Julpigore ...	Julpigore ...	69.4	96.3	...	15.8	9.7	...	Nil	0.6	...
	Bodah ...	Bodah ...	59.3	71.4	50.1	7.3	0.6	20.0	Nil	Nil	5.9
	Titalyah ...	Titalyah ...	68.3	82.1	...	14.5	8.9	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ...	105.4	85.3	103.3	10.2	5.2	16.3	Nil	Nil	4.5
PATNA.	Behar.										
	Patna ...	Patna ...	29.5	40.0	...	0.9	5.4	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Behar ...	Behar ...	34.1	35.4	...	2.0	3.2	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Berh ...	Berh ...	31.5	36.8	31.5	1.6	4.0	7.2	Nil	Nil	2.5
	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	33.5	39.5	...	0.7	4.4	...	0.2	Nil	...
	Gya ...	Gya ...	31.4	31.0	...	4.1	7.3	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Nowadah ...	Nowadah ...	39.7	36.0	...	3.3	3.2	...	Nil	Nil	2.4
	Aurangabad ...	Aurangabad ...	31.2	38.2	35.0	1.9	3.8	7.0	Nil	Nil	...
	Jehanabad ...	Jehanabad ...	37.2	29.4	...	1.4	3.3	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Arrah ...	Arrah ...	34.7	29.3	...	3.0	3.6	...	Nil	Nil	...
CHAMPARNA.	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	32.3	48.3	36.3	1.7	3.7	7.8	Nil	Nil	3.3
	Buxar ...	Buxar ...	30.6	37.5	...	1.6	4.5	...	Nil	0.6	...
	Bhuboah ...	Bhuboah ...	33.3	42.0	...	3.5	2.5	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Mosufferpore ...	Mosufferpore ...	25.3	38.3	...	2.8	4.4	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Ilajpore ...	Ilajpore ...	32.3	23.6	35.8	3.3	2.5	9.8	Nil	Nil	2.2
	Seetamurhee ...	Seetamurhee ...	30.7	36.8	...	2.3	7.2	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	32.0	31.8	33.6	3.6	3.3	11.1	Nil	Nil	1.6
	Mudhoobunnee ...	Mudhoobunnee ...	27.7	36.7	...	3.3	7.1	...	Nil	Nil	...
	Tajpore ...	Tajpore ...	33.8	26.3	32.8	1.1	4.2	9.4	Nil	Nil	2.7
	Chupra ...	Chupra ...	32.3	37.1	...	0.7	3.6	...	Nil	Nil	...

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rainfall up to 31st August 1873.	Rainfall up to 31st August 1875.	Average for period up to 31st August.	Rainfall in September 1873.	Rainfall in September 1875.	Average in September.	Rainfall in October 1873.	Rainfall in October 1875.	Average in October.
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	34.0	42.2	...	3.7	4.3	...	Nil	0.1	...
		Begoo Serai ...	31.4	38.7	...	4.0	3.4	7.4	Nil	0.3	3.0
		Janosee ...	30.7	40.8	32.0	3.5	4.7	...	Nil	0.1	...
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	24.0	32.0	...	3.7	4.5	...	Nil	0.1	...
		Soopool ...	32.1	40.3	...	4.4	3.3	10.0	Nil	0.1	3.6
		Muddehpore ...	31.2	37.9	35.1	3.3	4.1	...	Nil	0.1	...
	Purneah ...	Hanka ...	29.5	31.7	...	6.7	7.3	...	0.1	1.0	...
		Sonburah ...	26.1	34.8	...	2.0	2.9	...	0.3	Nil	...
		Purneah ...	32.0	30.1	50.3	6.8	6.1	13.3	Nil	0.1	3.1
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Kishengunge ...	34.7	50.0	...	3.5	3.4	...	Nil	0.1	...
		Arrareah ...	29.0	45.8	...	5.2	1.9	...	Nil	1.4	...
RAJSHAHYE.	Rajmehal ...	Nya Doomka ...	43.2	47.3	...	9.6	6.5	...	Nil	1.0	...
		Re-turns not recd.	20.1	...	38.8	4.0	...	7.4	Nil	0.1	3.2
		Deoghur ...	37.1	36.0	...	7.9	4.3	...	Nil	0.4	...
	Jamtara ...	Jamtara ...	30.8	40.9	...	3.5	5.0	...	Nil	1.2	...
		Godda ...	20.8	28.8	...	7.2	7.1	...	Nil	0.3	...
		Re-turns not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deoghur ...	Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deoghur ...	Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be observed that in the Rajshahye Division the total rainfall of the year 1875 up to the 31st of August was somewhat below the average, except in the Maldah district and in the sub-divisions of Nattore and Serajpore. In Dinapore it was especially scanty, and less than the fall for the corresponding period of 1873. In the Cooch Behar Division the rainfall was slightly above average, except in the district of Cooch Behar, where it was small compared with the normal quantity.

In Behar the rainfall up to the 31st of August was generally above average. Somewhat less, however, than the usual quantity was registered at Mozufferpore, Jehanabad, and Arrah. In the Purneah district there was a considerable deficiency compared with former years; and at Seetamurhee the rainfall was especially scanty, and much less than the registered fall for the same period in 1873, which, however, was only slightly below average.

The rain which fell in September 1875 was considerably less than the average quantity for the month throughout the whole of the area to which the table refers. The September rainfall of 1875 compares, however, on the whole very favourably with the September rainfall of 1873, except at the following places:—Cooch Behar, Julpigore, Titalyah, Boda, Bhowanigunge, Serajpore, Nattore, the whole of the Purneah district, Deoghur, Soopool, Begoo Serai, Mudhoobunnee, and Seetamurhee.

In Behar (excluding parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where there were some showers on the 16th and 17th and again on the 22nd and 23rd, and Arrareah, where there was heavy rain on the 16th of October,) the rainy season of 1875 may be said to have closed about the 30th of September (at some places earlier). In 1873 the rains came to an end about the 20th of September in the Patna Division. There was, however, general rainfall in the Bhagulpore Division on the last two days of the month in September 1873.

In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions (excluding the districts of Rajshahye, Bogra, and Pubna, where there was good rainfall on the 16th and 17th, and again on the 22nd and 23rd of October,) the rains of 1875 also came to a close about the 30th of September, the same time that they ended in this locality in 1873.

The region over which there has been the greatest deficiency of rainfall in the present year lies north of the Ganges in Bengal, and especially in Behar. It extends from Assam on the east as far as the Sarun and Champarn districts on the west, and includes the districts of Cooch Behar, Julpigore, Dinapore, Purneah, part of Bhagulpore, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and (south of the Ganges) parts of Patna, Gya, and Shahabad. It is to be remembered that in the Cooch Behar Division the normal rainfall is extremely heavy; and the rainfall in September 1875, although much below average, was yet large in absolute amount. From the above remark, however, Boda, which falls within the very worst part of the region of scanty rainfall, must be excluded. At this place rain fell on only three days in September (as registered), the total amounting to only 0.64 of an inch, and no rain was recorded in October. West of Boda, at Arrareah, only 1.86 inches of rain fell in September. However, as has been above mentioned, 1.43 inches fell on one day in October. Further west, at Soopool, only 3.27 inches, at Mudhoobunnee 3.21, and at Seetamurhee 2.47 inches fell in September, and none at these places in October.

Along the line of country indicated above, immediately below the Himalayan range from Boda to Seetamurhee, the rainfall in September 1875 appears from the records to have been on the whole quite as unfavourable as that of September 1873 in the same locality.

STATEMENTS OF RIVER TRAFFIC IN BENGAL, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT, DURING SEPTEMBER 1875.

THE elaborate statements of boat traffic that are published in the following pages are the result of the first efforts that have ever been made in Bengal to register this traffic upon a consistent and complete scale. The statements have been compiled with much labour from the monthly returns of the several registration stations, and the delay which has been occasioned in the publication of this issue is attributable to the time and trouble this compilation has necessarily involved. In future months it is hoped that the local returns will be more regularly submitted. At the same time it is satisfactory to be able to say that the registration of river traffic recently organized under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders has now been fairly started, and that its success has been great. At every single local registration station the work has been intelligently carried out; the superior local officers have carefully supervised the registration, and in many cases have taken a marked personal interest in seeing that the arrangements worked correctly and smoothly, and with only a few exceptions the returns have been punctually submitted to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to all the officers concerned for the thorough manner in which they have taken upon themselves to ensure that the registration of the river-borne traffic in Bengal should be efficiently accomplished.

The arrangements that have been sanctioned for the registration were detailed in the last issue of the *Statistical Reporter*. The whole of the traffic registered is divisible into one of three classes. The first class comprises all the main staples of trade of which the weight in maunds only is registered. The difficulty of registering the value of these staples is so great that it has not at present been attempted. The second class comprises animals and articles consigned by tale, of which it is convenient that the number only should be registered. The third class comprises those goods, principally cotton manufactures and the like, which are not sold by weight, and of which it is convenient that the value should therefore be always stated, and, where possible, the weight also. Tickets are given to each boat when registered to prevent the possibility of second registration. There are twenty-three river traffic registering establishments now in Bengal at which the registration has been carried on according to a uniform and prescribed practice since the 1st of September last. An abstract of the returns for the month of September is now published, and in ensuing numbers similar abstracts will be published of the returns for ensuing months. The exports are first given, both in grand total, showing the traffic registered at each of the stations, and afterwards in detail, showing the exportation of each staple of trade from each district. These statements are followed by corresponding import statements showing whither the registered traffic has been consigned.

A reference to the statements themselves must be made by any one who is interested in the study of Bengal internal trade, and no detailed review or analysis of the statements will be attempted in this issue. Briefly it may be said that the weight of traffic registered under Class I amounts to about ninety lakhs of maunds for the single month of September, which it is believed is not a month when the river-traffic is especially heavy, but rather the reverse—a total exceeding the whole of the traffic registered at Sahibgunge during the twelve months of 1874. The station at which the greatest quantity of traffic has been registered is Khoolna, where 10,37,619 maunds of goods have been registered: at Hooghly 8,55,967 maunds, at Sahibgunge 8,49,524 maunds, at Nuddea 8,22,529 maunds, and at Serajgunge 8,02,131 maunds, were registered. As far as exports are concerned, the greatest quantity of goods was sent from Calcutta (9,95,246 maunds), (Pubna 7,05,255 maunds), Mymensingh (6,26,126 maunds), Jessore (5,14,237 maunds), Backergunge (4,97,547 maunds), Dacca (4,82,364 maunds), Dinagopore (4,64,000 maunds), (Bhagulpore 4,31,185 maunds), and Hooghly with Howrah (4,09,165 maunds). The total of all the exports of the Bengal districts registered is 65,64,449 maunds; of the Behar districts, 14,14,854 maunds; and the total of all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is 79,29,303 maunds. The total of Assam exports registered is 3,61,632 maunds; of the North-Western Provinces 5,22,151 maunds; and of Oudh 78,918 maunds. Of imports the consignments to Calcutta alone amounted to no less than 36,91,700 maunds. The importations into Pubna were 6,27,967 maunds; into Dacca, 6,23,056 maunds; into Fureedpore, 4,49,154 maunds; and into Hooghly with Howrah, 4,29,087. The total of the registered imports into the Bengal districts is 79,02,481 maunds; into Behar, 8,38,447 maunds; and the total into all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is 87,40,928. The total of the Assam imports registered is 95,516 maunds; of the North-Western Provinces, 1,03,553 maunds; and of Oudh, 5,962 maunds.

Of all staples, that of which the greatest quantity was registered is rice,—15,44,019 maunds. This supply was derived principally from Backergunge (4,44,368 maunds), Dinagopore (4,20,237 maunds), Rajshahye (1,34,795 maunds), and Dacca (1,22,350 maunds). This import of rice was principally destined for Calcutta (9,62,951 maunds) and for the 24-Pergunnahs (2,33,521 maunds). The returns of the importations into the 24-Pergunnahs and into Calcutta are not compiled without difficulty, as the suburbs are to all intents and purposes part of Calcutta, although strictly speaking they belong to the 24-Pergunnahs district. The registered importations of rice into the Behar districts amount to only 48,984 maunds. The total of paddy amounts to 4,15,625 maunds, of which a great part, or 1,69,420 maunds, was exported from Mymensingh. This quantity of paddy was consigned from Mymensingh to Dacca presumably for re-export.

It must be remembered that September is a slack month in the rice trade; but it is a great month for jute consignments, and the total quantity of jute exported is second only to the quantity of rice, and amounts to 15,11,194 maunds. Pubna sent 4,50,476 maunds of jute, Mymensingh 2,77,020 maunds, Dacca 2,35,754 maunds, Rajshahye 1,24,970 maunds, and Tipperah 1,00,879 maunds. The importations of jute are mostly into Calcutta (6,88,778 maunds) and into Fureedpore (2,83,643 maunds). The Fureedpore imports are to Goalundo, whence the jute is despatched by rail to Calcutta. The imports into Serajgunge, in Pubna, amounting to 2,60,472 maunds, and into Naraingunge, in Dacca, amounting to 1,85,907 maunds, are all re-exported to Calcutta. A certain double registration in the case of re-exports is unavoidable. If some of the traffic is registered twice over, at least the present system succeeds in registering the traffic of the large emporia of trade more effectually than any other system would; and the traffic is traced back to its original source, which it is always a matter of interest and importance to ascertain.

The next principal staple is salt,—10,51,617 maunds; of which almost the whole, amounting to 7,28,991 maunds, was sent from Calcutta. A considerable supply of 1,25,254 maunds was sent from Hooghly. The largest supplies of salt were sent to Mozufferpore (1,03,217 maunds), to Dacca (1,02,936 maunds), to Mymensingh (96,731 maunds), and to Pubna (67,730 maunds). The total of salt sent to all Bengal districts is 6,39,742 maunds, and to the Behar districts 2,93,932 maunds. The distribution of salt among the several districts of these provinces is one of the most interesting features in the statements of traffic.

The grand total of oil-seeds registered is 11,38,472 maunds. Of this total, the greater proportion, or 6,32,835 maunds, is composed of linseed. Linseed is derived from Behar (4,12,739 maunds), the North-Western Provinces (1,32,906 maunds), and Oudh (35,073 maunds). The total of the Bengal export of linseed is only 45,580 maunds. The produce of oil-seeds has been very large indeed during the current year, and the exports are probably larger than usual. It was not to have been expected that September would register so large a traffic. The principal exportation of linseed is from Mozufferpore (1,45,438 maunds) and Sarun (91,437 maunds). Mustard-oil, amounting to 4,19,664 maunds, is derived from Bengal (2,17,418 maunds) and from Behar (1,45,825 maunds). The principal exporting district is Mymensingh (91,564 maunds). The consignments of oil-seeds are almost entirely to Calcutta, being linseed 4,79,878 maunds, and mustard-seed 1,70,155 maunds.

The total of fuel and fire-wood is 5,31,750 maunds, derived chiefly from the Sunderbuns in Jessore (2,92,566 maunds) and in the 24-Pergunnahs (1,71,814 maunds). The consignments are almost all to the suburbs of Calcutta, 3,67,886 maunds, and are therefore shown among the imports of the 24-Pergunnahs. Coal and coke make up the considerable total of 3,43,244 maunds despatched from Howrah (1,70,235 maunds) and Calcutta (1,42,749 maunds), and mostly consigned to the 24-Pergunnahs district (1,12,325 maunds) and to Serajgunge (87,429 maunds).

The total of wheat is 3,72,822 maunds, derived mostly from Behar. The Bhagulpore district alone sent 1,26,429 maunds of wheat. The consignments are principally to Calcutta (2,66,619 maunds). Pulses and grain amount to 3,32,448 maunds,—a total to which almost all districts contribute their quota, but none to a preponderating extent. The consignments are chiefly for Calcutta (1,80,879 maunds). Other cereals, such as maize and millets, make up a total of 1,24,335 maunds, of which at least three-fourths are an export from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into Behar.

There is an export of lime and limestone (2,88,230 maunds), almost entirely sent from Sylhet and destined for Calcutta and its suburbs. The export of stone, i.e. road-stone, is registered as from Bhagulpore (1,78,325 maunds); but in all probability it was really despatched from Oodooa Nulla, in Rajmehal, near the borders of Bhagulpore. It was all sent to Calcutta.

Under Class II the enormous number of coconuts that has been

Class III comprises goods, such as cloth goods and cotton manufactures, of which the values only are given in these statements. It will always be difficult, if not impossible, to register the great bulk of this traffic according to its weight. The total value of goods registered under Class III amounts to Rs. 20,46,952. European cotton manufactures amount to eight lakhs of rupees in value sent up-country from Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, and also to a considerable extent re-consigned from the large marts of Moorshedabad, Patna, and Dacca. These European goods are consigned most largely to Backergunge, Fureedpore, and Jessore, but they are distributed to a greater or less extent among all districts. Native cotton manufactures amount to a much smaller total, Rs. 2,13,594, and are consigned from various districts to Calcutta. The returns of September are not so complete in this respect as they will be in subsequent months, as it has not always been stated whether the consignments are of European or of Native manufacture.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. I.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of Traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during September 1875.
EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																																																																																																																																	
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.										MIDNAPORE CANALS.																																																																																																																							
										CALCUTTA CANALS.					MIDNAPORE CANALS.																																																																																																																		
										Chitpore.					Bamunghatta.					Kidderpore.					Samokpotta.					Midnapore.					Kantapookur.					Ooloberta.					Hidgelee Canals.					Nairabad.					Bhojruib Bazar.					Narainpunge.					TOTAL.																																																																
										Kluolun.					Koolah.					Gonlundo.					Seraingunge.					Chittani.					Nudda Rivers Toll Stations.					Hooghly.					Chittani.					Seraingunge.					Gonlundo.					Koolah.					Kluolun.					Chitpore.					Bamunghatta.					Kidderpore.					Samokpotta.					Midnapore.					Kantapookur.					Ooloberta.					Hidgelee Canals.					Nairabad.					Bhojruib Bazar.					Narainpunge.					TOTAL.				
										Koolah.					Gonlundo.					Seraingunge.					Chittani.					Nudda Rivers Toll Stations.					Hooghly.					Chittani.					Seraingunge.					Gonlundo.					Koolah.					Kluolun.					Chitpore.					Bamunghatta.					Kidderpore.					Samokpotta.					Midnapore.					Kantapookur.					Ooloberta.					Hidgelee Canals.					Nairabad.					Bhojruib Bazar.					Narainpunge.					TOTAL.									
										Koolah.					Gonlundo.					Seraingunge.					Chittani.					Nudda Rivers Toll Stations.					Hooghly.					Chittani.					Seraingunge.					Gonlundo.					Koolah.					Kluolun.					Chitpore.					Bamunghatta.					Kidderpore.					Samokpotta.					Midnapore.					Kantapookur.					Ooloberta.					Hidgelee Canals.					Nairabad.					Bhojruib Bazar.					Narainpunge.					TOTAL.									
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registered during the month is worthy of notice, amounting as it does to 61,98,760. As many as 17,22,489 were exported from Backergunge, 11,85,697 from Calcutta, 9,93,194 from Rajshahiye, 3,72,234 from Nudda, 3,68,389 from Jessore, 2,20,965 from Noakhally, and 2,05,949 from Fureedpore. A large number of these consignments appear to have been re-exports; the imports into Backergunge being 12,21,644, into Nudda 4,55,447, and into Rajshahiye 2,47,012. Into Pubna the cocoanuts imported are no fewer than 11,25,184; into Patna the imports are 4,36,084. Curiously enough the importations into Calcutta amount to only 49,202. The total number of gunny-bags registered was 2,61,080. The principal export was from Doolalgunge in Purneah (53,780 bags) and from Bardwan (48,090). Nearly all the gunnies (1,56,075) were consigned to Calcutta. A supply of 5,91,340 bundles of hay and straw is registered as being despatched from Nudda to Calcutta, and 96,853 bundles from Hooghly; but no supply is registered as having come from the Sunderbun districts—a matter which seems to call for explanation.

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF EXPORT- ING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																												Total.
	NEDDEA RIVERS TOLL STATIONS.					CALCUTTA CANALS.					MIDNAPPORE CANALS.				HIDGOLLEE CANALS.				Naraingunge.										
	Patna.	Salaburgunge.	Nulda.	Kithlungunge.	Jungypore.	Mooghly.	Chinnait.	Sotajungunge.	Gualundo.	Koothia.	Khooina.	Chitpore.	Dammungbatta.	Kidderpore.	Samoekpotta.	Midnapore.	Kaulapookur.	Ooloberta.		Nairabad.	Bhojrab Hazar.								
																						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
BEHAR.—(Contd.)	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.						
Darbhanga	55	1,15,288	28,162	18,975	143	6,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	155	8,375	...	...	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champur	17	2,638	1,00,908	12,983	7,330	8,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	1,36,665	23,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpore	...	...	...	...	8,312	6,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal-Pargunnah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Behar	17,240	3,24,393	6,63,472	1,69,194	1,67,274	64,391	...	4,777	1,146	64	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	660	800	14,14,854	
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant- Governor of Ben- gal	36,152	3,35,641	7,78,001	7,96,128	4,93,399	3,21,699	845,608	59,532	7,84,819	4,09,420	1,08,955	9,00,939	2,25,051	6,86,039	1,16,661	1,77,684	55,171	7,373	72,618	44,879	57,451	1,51,168	6,11,968	79,79,303					
ASSAM.																													
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. PROVINCES.																													
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beswar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of N.W. Provinces	3,50,370	1,65,595	6,766	24,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUDEH.																													
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barr Bankes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oudeh	74,758	2,503	1,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Districts not specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF TRAFFIC REGIS- TERED	3,51,360	5,10,499	8,49,594	8,32,539	5,05,617	3,30,734	8,55,947	66,911	8,02,131	4,16,928	1,09,670	10,87,619	2,25,051	7,34,571	1,16,661	1,77,684	55,171	7,373	72,618	44,879	59,754	2,58,092	5,36,913	89,50,754					

EXPORT OF ANIMALS AND ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II, OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, PRIMARILY, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT, IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM						GRAND TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM						GRAND TOTAL
	Bengal.	Behar.	Assam.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Districts not specified.			Bengal.	Behar.	Assam.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Districts not specified.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	3,40,744	500	.....	2,000	...	...	3,43,244	34. Opium ...	...	2,187	.....	.....	...	...	2,187
2. Cotton ...	9,548	526	393	2,776	...	...	13,213	35. Salt (alimentary) ...	9,84,128	67,038	126	325	...	...	10,51,617
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	8,372	160	.....	.....	...	...	8,532	36. Saltpetre ...	.....	21,421	.....	.....	...	...	21,421
4. Ditto (European) ...	8,610	1	.....	.....	...	...	8,611	37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjerah, &c.) ...	3,877	9,193	.....	76,362	50	...	80,482
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	964	1,452	.....	9	...	...	2,425	38. Spices and condiments ...	67,688	11,782	776	1,766	...	16	82,028
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	1,316	239	.....	.....	...	...	1,555	39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	42,118	12,623	447	44,296	...	1,000	1,00,184
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	175	.....	...	...	175	40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	1,48,924	3,679	250	61,487	2,675	375	2,17,399
Safflower ...	1,207	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,207	41. Tea ...	216	2	200	.....	...	...	418
Cochineal ...	18	.....	.....	.....	...	...	18	42. Tobacco ...	90,752	34,608	1,290	148	...	...	1,26,798
Lac-dye ...	239	.....	.....	.....	...	...	239	43. Liquor ...	1,296	29	.....	.....	...	...	1,325
Red wood ...	490	922	.....	.....	...	...	1,421	44. Miscellaneous ...	1,18,180	14,077	3,413	727	...	897	1,37,294
Red earth ...	1,817	347	.....	.....	...	...	2,164								
White earth ...	.....	30	.....	.....	...	...	30								
Kiranchies ...	.....	162	.....	.....	...	...	162								
8. Indigo ...	152	523	.....	.....	...	...	675								
8a. Indigo-seed ...	4,450	2,949	.....	2,408	...	...	9,807								
9. Betel-nuts ...	57,564	546	60	.....	...	...	58,770								
10. Fuel and firewood ...	5,25,073	5,140	143	1,894	...	...	5,31,750								
11. Fruits, dried ...	7,254	340	.....	180	...	...	7,774								
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	47,076	2,701	27,731	.....	...	...	77,507								
13. Wheat ...	66,772	2,35,159	706	51,304	18,347	534	3,72,822	CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
14. Pulses and gram ...	2,25,072	86,931	680	18,633	...	1,132	3,32,448	1. Animals (to be specified) —							
15. Rice ...	14,97,358	18,368	7,648	20,240	405	...	15,44,019	Fowls ...	68,480	.....	.....	.....	...	1,000	69,480
16. Paddy ...	3,86,962	1,438	24,376	1,619	1,200	...	4,15,625	Horses ...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1
17. Other cereals ...	5,261	34,178	.....	67,367	17,105	424	1,24,335	Tortoises ...	488	.....	.....	.....	...	...	488
18. Gums and resins ...	4,810	75	.....	.....	...	...	4,885	Goats ...	5,884	.....	.....	.....	...	...	5,884
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	14,99,635	4,453	7,028	78	...	...	15,11,194	Cows ...	38	.....	.....	.....	...	...	38
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sack-ing, &c.) ...	5,973	2,230	.....	1,000	...	...	9,203	Buffaloes ...	298	362	.....	.....	...	...	660
21. Silk, raw ...	1,074	.....	.....	.....	...	4	1,078	Birds ...	1,002	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,002
22. Hides ...	6,228	1,070	558	830	...	...	8,686	Hogs and Pigs ...	80	.....	.....	.....	...	...	80
23. Horns ...	655	41	.....	.....	...	...	696	Turkeys ...	.....	.....	300	.....	...	...	300
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	39,384	3,094	.....	.....	...	...	42,478	Sheep ...	1,257	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,257
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	8,539	99	.....	.....	...	...	8,638	2. Timber ...	35,591	1,048	35,594	65	...	...	72,298
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	1,803	233	.....	2	...	...	2,038	3. Bamboos ...	1,01,278	1,487	16,820	126	...	...	1,19,731
27. Lime and limestone ...	40,172	4,432	2,43,196	430	...	...	2,88,230	4. Cocoanuts ...	61,14,106	71,928	4,100	8,026	...	...	61,98,760
28. Stone ...	485	1,99,300	150	5,461	...	...	2,05,390	Hay and straw, in bundles ...	8,68,028	95	.....	.....	...	...	8,68,123
29. Shell-lac ...	220	205	280	427	...	72	1,204	Gunny-bags ...	1,06,940	154,140	.....	.....	...	...	2,61,080
30. Stick-lac ...	.....	30	283	.....	...	...	263	Hides ...	.....	25,457	.....	2,870	...	...	28,327
31. Ghee ...	506	7,253	82	672	...	374	8,887	Bricks ...	77,400	4,550	.....	.....	...	...	81,950
32. Oil ...	29,357	806	132	59	...	...	30,354	Miscellaneous ...	78,512	25,763	34,914	44,812	...	...	1,81,031
33. Oil-seeds—								CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Linseed ...	45,580	4,12,789	3,200	1,32,900	35,073	3,247	6,32,835	1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	10,301	785	.....	212	...	...	11,391
Teel ...	8,087	8,904	72	17,458	1,360	160	12,423	2. Woollen manufactures ...	.....	1,387	.....	292	...	...	1,679
Mustard ...	3,17,418	1,45,825	37,697	17,458	1,360	0	4,19,604	3. Silk manufactures ...	16,845	.....	.....	.....	...	...	16,845
Castor ...	238	36,789	.....	2,377	...	...	30,884	4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	7,96,603	695	.....	.....	...	...	7,97,298
Poppy ...	779	23,045	.....	7,880	2,458	509	84,168	5. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	93,235	17,232	.....	3,025	...	...	1,13,195
								6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	4,34,245	3,306	5,537	7,096	...	...	4,50,184
								7. Miscellaneous European goods ...	28,258	150	.....	.....	...	...	28,408
								a. Miscellaneous goods ...	1,72,705	550	500	.....	...	...	1,73,755
								b. Cloths ...	4,53,987	.....	.....	.....	...	...	4,53,987
								Total ...	20,06,182	24,105	6,087	10,628	...	...	20,46,592

TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. III.—EXPORTS.

Detailed Statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BENGAL during September 1875.

Description of Goods.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.					CENTRAL DISTRICTS.										EASTERN DISTRICTS.													
	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hooghly & Howrah.	Total.	24-Pargannas.	Calcutta.	Nadwa.	Jessore.	Moornichabad.	Dinapore.	Malda.	Rajshahye.	Kunjpore.	Bongaib.	Pabna.	Tulpikere.	Cooch Behar.	Total.	Dacca.	Fairdpore.	Backergunge.	Mymensingh.	Tripura.	Chittagong.	Noakhali.	Total.	Grand total of Bengal.		
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1. Coal and coke ..	3,985	1,500	1,712,235	1,76,990	4,150	1,62,742	80	520	7,905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,62,989	1,610	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,285	3,40,744	
2. Cotton ..	..	90	769	769	4,559	1,933	154	6	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,304	821	45	..	..	..	..	72	..	1,445	9,548	
3. Ditto twist (Native) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,505	9,575	
4. Ditto (European) ..	..	..	..	..	4,235	4,238	16	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,610	9,610
5. Chemicals and medicines ..	..	..	..	..	..	742	..	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	867	12	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	964	964
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	1,294	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,316
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Safflower ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	104	..	981	16	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,907
Cochineal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
Lac-dye ..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	280
Red-wood ..	..	..	..	..	..	494	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	496	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	489	489
Red-earth ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817	1,817
8. Indigo ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	182
8a. Indigo seed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,055	3,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,302	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	4,450
9. Betel-nuts ..	175	..	175	369	1,516	4,177	7	1,683	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,302	10,617	2,009	13,046	1,038	..	..	..	..	..	42,912	57,504
10. Fuel and firewood ..	1,570	285	1,911	3,108	1,71,814	1,070	42,749	2,92,566	5,390	450	130	60	380	..	..	..	..	5,15,680	2,700	341	2,638	120	..	..	..	..	..	6,247	5,25,075
11. Fruits, dried ..	..	1,450	..	1,450	..	748	200	1,342	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,616	50	2,566	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,188	7,254
12. Do., fresh, and vegetables ..	..	20	4,517	4,537	6,925	213	613	20,719	270	10	851	1,750	2	..	..	..	..	30,955	554	5,935	3,709	407	1,153	..	..	..	..	11,583	47,075
13. Wheat ..	3,397	..	112	3,509	549	3,914	3,757	280	17,758	775	22,346	1,913	3,477	30	6,351	..	10	61,280	728	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,583	47,075
14. Pulses and gram ..	207	850	2,085	3,122	14,594	6,335	38,967	56,412	29,676	7,992	9,904	14,678	296	70	28,500	37	..	17,991	17,737	12,278	5,539	12,108	657	..	..	..	..	2,003	66,773
15. Rice ..	2,996	998	9,970	12,904	1,461	2,477	21,101	45,793	2,357	4,30,237	22,935	1,34,795	27,938	43,401	21,932	..	85	7,47,573	1,22,350	25,520	4,44,398	40,768	60,506	1,206	..	..	..	48,959	2,32,073
16. Paddy ..	6,994	43,366	1,760	23,129	17,138	770	13,117	19,318	676	8,265	6,620	23,750	4,541	2,135	11,734	..	1,286	1,09,538	19,905	11,947	4,097	1,69,423	21,142	..	..	..	..	7,37,191	14,97,368
17. Other cereals ..	..	550	..	550	250	410	346	792	713	..	1,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,549	..	858	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2,34,277	3,84,963
18. Gums and resins ..	..	25	..	25	..	30	..	..	..	4,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,779	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	863
19. Jute and other raw fibres ..	7,001	330	6,328	13,646	8,827	1,396	38,287	9,915	259	10,688	2,662	1,54,070	66,351	58,377	4,50,476	162	..	7,72,380	2,33,754	89,607	8,232	2,77,020	1,00,579	13	2,300	7,13,708	14,99,653	6	4,810
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, making, &c.) ..	..	..	183	183	..	1,056	175	110	401	1,334	621	107	16	..	231	..	..	4,550	306	..	204	..	750	..	..	..	..	1,309	5,973
21. Silk, raw ..	2	141	75	219	110	11	356	..	326	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,074	1,074
22. Hides ..	853	1,710	310	2,870	481	30	410	293	..	1,520	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2,476	135	1	2	19	403	..	300	..	..	888	6,238
23. Horses ..	..	125	..	125	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	307	195	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	655
24. Iron, and its manufactures ..	104	..	2,467	2,167	2,117	31,998	16	82	34	166	..	..	456	..	655	..	..	32,544	1,104	500	16	111	..	..	..	..	..	1,733	33,394
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ..	604	5	1,613	2,311	2,476	1,581	206	138	116	..	118	..	..	..	172	..	..	4,919	705	288	60	68	146	..	..	..	..	1,359	8,399
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ..	19	200	..	219	..	1,288	26	..	116	18	..	..	10	..	20	..	..	1,487	50	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	1,903
27. Lime and limestones ..	2,333	..	2,600	2,703	15,412	1,688	80	300	750	..	..	..	..	..	673	..	..	15,903	6,287	25	3,639	7,515	1,100	..	..	..	..	15,566	40,172
28. Stone ..	220	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	245	485
29. Shell-lac ..	..	..	..	..	..	114	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	150	5	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	70	230
30. Glass ..	7	..	146	153	19	65	..	23	75	..	5	..	12	..	26	..	..	294	54	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	666
31. Oil ..	2	..	1,335	1,337	1,025	1,806	576	2,473	28	75	75	116	3,389	100	12,483	..	..	23,935	3,466	264	..	625	600	90	..	..	..	6,665	28,357
32. Oil-seeds— Lined ..	2,100	..	50	2,150	360	612	9,300	1,899	8,190	200	6,146	4,122	106	51	2,770	..	..	33,905	2,699	1,423	..	1,941	..	..	..	..	..	9,625	45,559

[illegible]

Discontinuation not an option

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IV.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BEHAR during September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.											TOTAL.
	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozufferpore.	Durbhanga.	Sarun.	Chumparan.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Northal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
2. Co ton ...	211	...	3	...	...	132	...	100	80	...	...	526
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	100
4. Ditto (European) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	1,287	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1,437
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, charus, &c.) ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	23	...	...	239
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White-earth ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Red-wood ...	90	...	...	536	...	40	...	...	50	200	...	922
Red-earth ...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	347
Kirmachas ...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
8. Indigo ...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523
9. Indigo seed ...	1,044	...	...	1,115	...	100	...	...	90	600	...	2,949
10. Betel-nuts ...	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	546
11. Fuel and firewood ...	...	...	...	3,185	...	300	...	...	1,345	220	...	5,140
12. Fruits, dried ...	291	...	...	67	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	340
13. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	2,268	...	225	33	...	30	125	...	10	2	8	2,701
14. Wheat ...	18,878	...	8,279	8,808	...	31,421	...	32,830	1,20,129	18,478	20	2,35,569
15. Pulses and gram ...	38,095	854	11,154	4,080	...	2,006	...	13,933	9,838	5,219	405	66,981
16. Rice ...	2,071	23	1,000	...	...	8,001	...	62	0,015	3,803	253	18,968
17. Paddy ...	433	...	...	...	...	600	48	...	10	214	233	1,438
18. Other cereals ...	9,203	...	2,854	1,020	...	9,171	700	386	9,000	616	523	24,178
19. Gums and resins ...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
20. Jute and other raw fibres ...	236	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,380	1,786	1	4,453
21. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	907	200	2,230
22. Hides ...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	440	25	...	1,070
23. Horns ...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	84	1	...	41
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	1,075	...	...	...	...	44	...	1,000	60	5	10	3,084
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	4	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	99
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	198	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	233
27. Lime and limestone ...	550	...	450	175	...	...	...	600	289	...	2,375	4,432
28. Stone ...	296	...	404	...	...	25	...	1,325	1,78,325	1,225	17,700	1,99,300
29. Shell-lac ...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
30. Stick-lac ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	30
31. Ghee ...	201	17	20	3,074	55	440	...	1,556	683	519	...	7,953
32. Oil ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	43	...	806
33. Oilseeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ...	51,505	5,031	20,101	1,45,438	...	91,437	4,388	45,546	37,012	11,588	8	4,12,789
Teel ...	...	...	...	713	...	803	...	1,473	600	...	...	3,004
Mustard ...	6,410	...	331	44,841	...	7,607	1,021	21,203	28,273	35,089	111	1,45,825
Castor ...	5,001	...	318	6,705	...	3,712	18	2,203	17,242	673	15	56,769
Poppy ...	5,110	183	290	8,557	...	4,410	1,554	2,097	35	...	...	23,045
34. Opium ...	...	...	...	2,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,187
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	38,337	...	...	12,315	...	11,740	1,307	600	866	510	1,357	67,089
36. Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	1,558	...	7,063	...	...	...	...	...	21,421
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sapereh, &c.) ...	2,084	...	50	1,550	...	...	...	1,300	3,200	100	...	9,193
38. Spices and condiments ...	9,010	70	44	700	...	276	114	43	211	706	2	11,782
39. Sugar, refined (masri, chuni, khund) ...	2,331	46	410	1,148	...	3,852	...	650	4,042	27	117	12,623
40. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, chuni) ...	540	...	520	100	...	1,072	...	350	178	25	...	3,679
41. Tea ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
42. Tobacco ...	7,577	...	81	8,720	...	63	...	4,371	333	13,457	...	34,606
43. Liquor ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
44. Miscellaneous ...	1,810	...	96	532	...	330	...	...	7,082	4,178	19	14,077
Total ...	2,11,064	6,824	40,807	2,70,349	55	1,83,071	10,175	1,32,737	4,34,185	1,00,539	23,548	14,14,854
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffaloes ...	...	...	...	455	...	150	...	340	...	23	...	869
2. Timber ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	1,048
3. Bamboo ...	21	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	16	240	...	1,417
4. Cocoanuts ...	6,2408	...	...	...	...	2,350	...	...	600	3,050	2,620	71,928
Gunny-bags ...	38,765	...	...	21,200	...	800	400	...	...	63,780	...	1,54,140
Miscellaneous ...	5,883	...	2,781	1,804	2	473	7,800	40	200	3,420	3,248	25,708
Hides ...	97	...	...	11,152	...	2,084	11,224	...	...	...	...	25,457
Hay and straw, in bundles ...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Bucks ...	4,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,550
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures ...	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785
2. Woollen manufactures ...	87	80	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387
3. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	695	695
4. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	14,084	...	1,759	80	...	200	...	200	...	...	...	17,322
5. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	1,335	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	1,357	450	64	3,306
6. Miscellaneous European goods ...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
7. Miscellaneous goods* ...	500	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
Total ...	17,841	800	1,759	730	...	200	...	200	1,857	550	659	24,105

* Description not given.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. V.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of
ASSAM during September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	ASSAM.					TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2. Cotton ...	393	...	...	...	...	393
27. Dyes other than Indigo ...	...	175	...	...	...	175
9. Betel-nuts ...	...	...	...	660	...	660
10. Fuel and firewood ...	...	...	...	125	18	143
12. Fruits, fresh, and Vegetables...	...	350	...	27,381	...	27,731
13. Wheat ...	661	...	...	...	45	706
14. Pulses and Gram ...	185	...	...	495	...	680
15. Rice ...	1,018	...	...	6,339	291	7,648
16. Paddy ...	2,614	300	...	21,132	800	24,376
19. Jute and other Raw Fibres ...	3,123	...	...	3,450	455	7,028
22. Hides ...	350	...	...	168	40	558
27. Lime and Limestone ...	...	...	...	2,43,196	...	2,43,196
28. Stone ...	...	...	...	150	...	150
29. Shell-lac ...	200	80	...	...	...	280
30. Stick-lac ...	233	...	...	...	...	233
31. Ghee ...	...	...	...	82	...	82
32. Oil ...	132	...	...	...	...	132
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ...	...	...	...	3,290	...	3,290
Teel ...	65	...	...	7	...	72
Mustard ...	23,858	10,497	952	2,290	...	37,597
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	...	...	...	126	...	126
38. Spices and condiments ...	136	...	...	640	...	776
39. Sugar, refined (Misri, Chini, Khund).	406	...	...	41	...	447
40. Sugar, unrefined (Goor, Rab, Shira).	250	...	...	...	...	250
41. Tea ...	...	...	...	...	200	200
42. Tobacco ...	1,215	...	...	75	...	1,290
44. Miscellaneous ...	13	...	...	3,400	...	3,413
Total ...	34,882	11,402	952	3,13,047	1,349	3,61,632
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber ...	35,594	...	...	...	...	35,594
3. Bamboos ...	1,420	...	...	15,400	...	16,820
4. Cocoanuts ...	4,400	...	...	...	...	4,400
5. Miscellaneous ...	...	6,300	...	28,614	...	34,914
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	673	...	...	4,861	...	5,537
8. Miscellaneous goods* ...	...	...	...	400	100	500
Total ...	673	...	...	5,264	100	6,037

* Not specified.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VI.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of the
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.								TOTAL.
	Cawnpore.	Allahabad.	Jounpore.	Azimgur.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Goruckpore.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and Coke	2,000	2,000
2. Cotton	2,144	...	...	617	2,778
3. Chemicals and Medicines	4	...	...	5	9
4a. Indigo seed ...	750	800	...	...	200	...	...	408	2,408
10. Fuel and Firewood	75	...	...	...	1,319	1,394
11. Fruits, dried	180	180
13. Wheat	362	3,892	850	...	...	689	45,606
14. Pulses and Gram	2,104	...	75	10	3,278	3,622	0,614	18,433
15. Rice	128	985	...	...	...	14,049	20,340
16. Paddy	1,640	1,640
17. Other Cereals	2,738	...	250	1,007	62,075	67,307
19. Jute and other Raw Fibres	51	...	...	78
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as Ropes, Sacking, &c.)	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
22. Hides	580	830
24. Other metals and their manufactures.
27. Lime and Limestone	430	...	...	...	430
28. Stone	1,534	3,077	...	425	5,461
29. Shell-lac	427	...	...	...	427
31. Ghee	100	...	...	89	672
32. Oil	11	59
33. Oil-seeds—
Linseed ...	13,072	21,828	2,539	4,300	685	18,999	64,988	3,612	1,32,006
Mustard	3,911	...	...	800	...	618	...	17,458
Castor	1,061	42	...	121	...	88	...	2,377
Poppy	1,977	225	...	...	...	891	...	7,380

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of the
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during September 1875.—
(Continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.								TOTAL.
	Cawnpore.	Allahabad.	Jounpore.	Azimgur.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Goruckpore.	
CLASS I.—(Continued.)	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,637	59,725	...	76,362
37. Other saline substances (as Khor, Sajjereh, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Spices and Condiments ...	...	...	...	50	...	525	66	1,135	1,700
39. Sugar, refined (Misri, Chini, Khund.)	...	...	520	2,202	...	1,530	24,202	15,500	44,230
40. Sugar, unrefined (Goor, Rab, Shira).	...	...	...	11,502	...	...	20,407	20,578	61,487
42. Tobacco ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	132	...	148
44. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	25	540	...	150	...	727
Total ...	750	15,976	20,204	24,772	11,551	26,403	1,31,603	2,60,900	5,22,151
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkeys ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
2. Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	65
3. Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
4. Cocoanuts ...	...	...	...	...	6,000	2,026	...	...	8,026
5. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	37,854	6,951	...	...	44,805
Hides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,870	2,870
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures.	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	212
2. Woollen manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	292
3. Cotton (Native) manufactures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,388	140	3,024
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	6,500	...	...	...	85	211	300	...	7,000
Total ...	6,500	...	212	...	85	503	3,188	140	10,024

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of OUDH
during the month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.						TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Bara Banki.	Sahebpore.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Barach.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
13. Wheat ...	2,257	...	...	...	6,104	4,134	18,347
15. Rice ...	...	...	...	...	305	...	405
16. Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
17. Other Cereals ...	...	...	...	...	8,996	575	17,106
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ...	...	...	850	500	20,014	4,850	35,073
Teel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Mustard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
Poppy ...	...	...	100	100	929	215	1,110
37. Other saline substances (as Khor, Sajjereh, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
40. Sugar, unrefined (Goor, Rab, Shira)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,675
Total ...	2,257	950	690	51,170	9,774	21,101	78,918

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VIII.—EXPORTS.

Exports from unspecified places during the month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL.
CLASS I.	Mds.
13. Wheat ...	534
14. Pulses and Gram ...	1,132
17. Other Cereals ...	424
21. Silk, raw ...	4
29. Shell-lac ...	72
31. Ghee ...	374
33. Oil-seeds—	...
Linseed ...	3,217
Teel ...	160
Mustard ...	6
Poppy ...	509
38. Spices and Condiments ...	16
39. Sugar, refined (Misri, Chini, Khund)	1,000
40. Sugar, unrefined (Goor, Rab, Shira)	375
44. Miscellaneous ...	897
Total ...	8,750
CLASS II.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	...
Fowls ...	1,000

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORT OF ANIMALS AND ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II, OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT, IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

Report Period	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62
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RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. X.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL IMPORTS INTO						GRAND TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL IMPORTS INTO						GRAND TOTAL
	Bengal.	Behar.	Assam.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Unspecified places.			Bengal.	Behar.	Assam.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Unspecified places.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.*
1. Coal and coke ...	3,20,289	19,845	3,110	.....	...	...	3,43,244	33. Oil-seeds—							
2. Cotton ...	11,753	1,289	186	65	...	...	13,243	Linseed ...	5,15,566	1,15,708	.....	1,566	...	...	6,32,835
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	8,528	4	.....	.....	...	...	8,532	Teel ...	12,013	410	.....	.....	...	...	12,423
4. Ditto (European) ...	8,604	1	6	.....	...	...	8,611	Mustard ...	4,02,294	14,945	425	1,750	...	250	4,19,664
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	735	1,264	.....	328	25	73	2,425	Castor ...	37,557	1,569	.....	240	18	...	39,384
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	1,019	536	.....	.....	...	...	1,555	Poppy ...	23,288	10,802	1	75	...	...	34,166
7. Dyos other than indigo, such as—						175		34. Opium ...	.....	.....	.....	2,187	...	...	2,187
Safflower ...	1,206	.....	.....	1	...	...	1,207	35. Salt (alimentary) ...	6,90,277	2,93,932	44,485	17,753	4,054	216	10,51,617
Cochineal ...	.....	8	.....	10	...	...	14	36. Saltpetre ...	6,330	15,091	.....	.....	...	...	21,421
Lac-dye ...	235	.....	.....	4	...	...	239	37. Other saline substances (as khori, anjireh, &c.) ...	84,868	3,575	47	685	175	132	89,482
Red wood ...	361	995	.....	56	9	...	1,421	38. Spices and condiments ...	74,495	16,647	4,026	1,446	414	...	82,028
Red earth ...	109	1,887	.....	168	...	...	2,164	39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	88,149	11,164	1,101	70	...	...	1,00,484
White earth ...	30	.....	.....	.....	...	...	30	40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	1,81,055	20,492	5,156	1,637	...	...	2,17,390
Kiramchee ...	136	26	.....	.....	...	...	162	41. Tea ...	412	1	4	1	...	...	418
8. Indigo ...	634	41	.....	.....	...	...	675	42. Tobacco ...	1,11,898	4,049	8,190	2,666	...	...	1,26,798
8a. Indigo seed ...	4,080	2,777	.....	1,850	...	1,100	9,807	43. Liquor ...	688	1,300	.....	29	...	...	1,325
9. Betel-nuts ...	49,739	5,572	1,876	1,573	10	...	58,770	44. Miscellaneous ...	1,16,681	18,394	1,331	810	78	...	1,37,294
10. Fuel and firewood ...	5,25,091	6,659	.....	.....	...	...	5,31,750	Total ...	79,12,553	8,44,406	95,516	79,235	5,962	1,984	89,50,754
11. Fruits, dried ...	7,457	100	.....	217	...	...	7,774	CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	75,938	1,220	180	169	...	...	77,507	1. Animals—							
13. Wheat ...	3,02,355	64,417	222	5,825	...	3	3,72,822	Birds ...	1,002	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,002
14. Pulses and gram ...	2,05,906	30,470	5,299	563	...	210	3,32,448	Tortoise ...	223	.....	195	.....	...	...	488
15. Rice ...	14,67,208	48,984	14,349	13,478	...	...	15,44,019	Hogs and Pigs ...	80	.....	.....	.....	...	...	80
16. Paddy ...	3,79,083	15,791	633	195	...	...	4,15,625	Fowls ...	69,480	.....	.....	.....	...	...	69,480
17. Other cereals ...	24,517	87,006	54	12,158	...	...	1,34,335	Goats ...	5,851	.....	.....	.....	...	...	5,851
18. Gums and resins ...	4,831	27	1	26	...	...	4,885	Cows ...	38	.....	.....	.....	...	...	38
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	15,08,002	2,667	292	233	...	...	15,11,194	Horses ...	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	6,836	701	118	1,548	...	...	9,203	Sheep ...	1,257	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,257
21. Silk, raw ...	1,006	20	.....	52	...	...	1,078	Buffaloes ...	660	.....	.....	.....	...	...	660
22. Hides ...	7,286	1,400	.....	.....	...	...	8,686	Turkeys ...	300	.....	.....	.....	...	...	300
23. Horns ...	661	35	.....	.....	...	...	696	2. Timber ...	75,399	857	1,011	31	...	...	77,298
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	23,537	10,295	2,002	6,425	219	...	42,478	3. Bamboos ...	48,234	1,842	.....	68,675	...	...	1,18,731
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	8,094	186	408	.....	...	...	8,688	4. Cocoanuts ...	51,10,824	674,072	344,198	68,566	2,100	...	6,198,760
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	689	1,324	.....	25	...	...	2,088	Gunny-bags ...	1,04,186	94,494	.....	400	...	...	2,61,080
27. Lime and limestone ...	2,82,574	5,077	450	69	60	...	2,88,230	Miscellaneous ...	30,934	20,691	12	10,231	...	...	1,84,031
28. Stone ...	2,01,402	763	32	3,199	...	...	2,05,396	Hay and straw ...	8,68,048	75	.....	.....	...	...	8,68,123
29. Shell-lac ...	671	503	.....	30	...	...	1,204	Hides ...	97	28,230	.....	.....	...	...	28,327
30. Stick-lac ...	233	30	.....	.....	...	...	263	Bricks ...	77,400	4,550	.....	.....	...	...	81,950
31. Ghee ...	7,474	1,304	19	.....	...	...	8,887	CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32. Oil ...	28,698	90	1,563	3	...	...	30,354	1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	11,301	.....	.....	.....	...	...	11,301
								2. Woollen manufactures ...	292	687	.....	500	...	...	1,679
								3. Silk manufactures ...	16,845	.....	.....	.....	...	...	16,845
								4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	7,23,806	16,098	27,475	.....	...	...	7,97,298
								5. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	1,93,534	16,225	2,652	1,825	...	...	2,14,236
								6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	38,635	21,808	11,678	5,088	81	...	4,50,164
								7. Miscellaneous European goods	17,295	.....	3,550	2,563	...	...	26,406
								Miscellaneous goods*	1,72,085	550	3,120	.....	...	...	1,73,755
								Cloth ...	4,53,987	.....	.....	.....	...	...	4,53,987
								Total ...	19,12,615	55,565	67,375	9,966	81	...	20,46,591

* Description not given.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XI.—IMPORTS.

Detailed Statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BENGAL during September 1875.

[illegible]

Detailed Statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BENGAL during September 1875.—(Continued.)

Description of Goods.	WESTERN DISTRICTS										CENTRAL DISTRICTS										EASTERN DISTRICTS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Burdwan.		Medinipur.		Hooghly with Howrah.		24-Pargunnah.		Calcutta.		Nuddea.		Dumraon.		Moorshedabad.		Binnagore.		Malda.		Rajshahi.		Banga.		Hooghly.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.		Banga.			

* Not separately given.

† Description not given.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BEHAR during September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICT.											TOTAL.
	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozufferpore.	Durbhunga.	Sarun.	Chumpran.	Monghyr.	Bagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnah.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	4,100	.....	.....	6,385	.....	1,825	.....	.....	3,685	.....	4,850	19,845
2. Cotton ...	944	2	.....	94	57	90	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	1,389
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
4. Ditto (European) ...	.....	.....	.....	23	11	04	163	.....	77	21	.....	1,384
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	894	.....	11	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	108	.....	680
6. Intoxicating drugs other than Opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion ...	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	27
Red wood ...	944	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	945
Red earth ...	1,842	.....	.....	3	.....	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887
Kirmichee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	26
8. Indigo ...	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
8a. Indigo seed ...	800	.....	.....	1,077	.....	.....	87	150	1,924	1,089	600	2,777
9. Betel-nuts ...	690	9	.....	1,047	4	1,084	.....	.....	675	8 5	230	5,672
10. Fuel and firewood ...	3,85	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6,650
11. Fruits, dried ...	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	180	318	2	1	100
12. Ditto fresh and vegetables ...	61	16	.....	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220
13. Wheat ...	26,610	.....	.....	5,532	30	24,851	.....	67	30	2 1	7,043	64,417
14. Pulses and gram ...	4,143	.....	.....	12,996	.....	786	2,333	3,490	1,141	3,061	2,611	30,470
15. Rice ...	27,860	.....	200	6,543	.....	8,027	1 0	613	634	617	3,661	48,984
16. Paddy ...	5,938	.....	.....	1,717	.....	1,310	.....	25	107	6,128	616	15,791
17. Other cereals ...	17,060	.....	.....	12,936	.....	62,816	218	803	1,396	1,065	713	87,006
18. Gums and resins ...	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	12	.....	6	.....	27
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	1,843	60	22	104	.....	.....	.....	241	300	31	76	2,607
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as rope, sacking, &c.)	238	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	322	10	43	.....	701
21. Silk, raw ...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
22. Hides ...	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070	1,400
23. Horus ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618	.....	.....	35
24. Iron and its manufactures ...	6,224	10	.....	1,908	17	1,336	288	.....	1	980	5	10,296
25. Copper and brass and their manufactures.	3	.....	.....	65	.....	80	1	.....	.....	36	.....	186
26. Other metals and their manufactures.	1,161	80	.....	3	.....	90	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1,324
27. Lime and limestone ...	840	.....	.....	2,480	.....	6	.....	30	4	1,062	.....	5,077
28. Stone ...	425	.....	.....	10	.....	204	80	.....	.....	.....	25	763
29. Shell-lac ...	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	263	226	.....	2	.....	603
30. Stick-lac ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30	.....	30
31. Ghee ...	1,207	.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....	.....	11	2	29	1,304
32. Oil ...	70	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	90
33. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed ...	74,347	1	.....	.....	.....	30,801	.....	.....	158	.....	1,306	1,15,703
Tol ...	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
Mustard ...	8,584	.....	.....	3	.....	623	.....	.....	1,324	509	8,890	14,915
Castor ...	801	.....	.....	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	35	672	1,609
Poppy ...	8,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,865	.....	20	115	22	.....	10,802
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	86,096	1,328	1,803	1,03,217	24	48,720	7,670	41,570	18,377	31,496	24	2,03,332
36. Saltpetre ...	16,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,001
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajorch, &c.)	1,858	744	340	4	.....	15	84	355	100	125	.....	3,675
38. Spices and condiments ...	6,372	95	100	1,156	21	276	209	678	704	250	616	10,647
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund)	8,100	.....	.....	633	265	200	.....	797	2,642	2,651	850	11,164
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	17,794	.....	.....	708	274	1,511	60	3,302	3,424	924	1,445	29,492
41. Tea ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
42. Tobacco ...	1,248	100	.....	888	.....	.....	.....	18	1	80	1,734	4,049
43. Liquor ...	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	1,300
44. Miscellaneous ...	4,856	.....	2	2,459	.....	69	2	60	100	9,347	619	18,394
Total ...	2,81,077	2,435	2,550	1,63,221	858	1,87,008	11,731	53,447	38,252	65,779	37,513	8,45,097
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Timber ...	828	.....	113	57	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	46	304	857
3. Bamboos ...	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	1,842
4. Coconuts ...	4,36,884	2,250	29,200	64,893	625	22,600	600	31,800	77,650	14,970	500	6,74,072
Gunny-bags ...	68,095	.....	.....	11,499	.....	10,175	325	3,200	1,000	4,400	.....	24,494
Miscellaneous ...	6,882	257	20	758	3,925	974	851	2,153	.....	4,853	219	20,001
Hay and straw, in bundles	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Hides ...	28,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,230
Bricks ...	1,000	.....	.....	1,050	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,550
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Wollen manufactures ...	800	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	887
4. Cotton (European) manufactures.	16,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	595	1 0	16,175
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures.	89	50	.....	6,780	.....	.....	5,920	.....	.....	2,240	1,137	6,226
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	13,643	.....	.....	863	200	249	24	6,000	964	633	132	22,798
Miscellaneous goods*	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
Total ...	29,982	50	.....	7,643	280	249	5,953	6,000	1,051	3,408	1,309	59,546

* Description not given.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed Statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of ORISSA and ASSAM during September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.							TOTAL.
	Balasore.	Goapara.	Kamroop.	Durrang.	Se. Saucar.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
CLASS I.								
1. Coal and Coke	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2. Cotton	800	100	...	...	2,310	...	...	3,110
3. Cotton Twist (European)	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	136
4. Betel-nuts	1,414	30	...	...	418	5	...	1,877
5. Fruits, fresh, and Vegetables	110	...	...	...	70	...	...	180
6. Wheat	...	...	...	...	118	70	...	188
7. Pulses and Grain	1,108	215	...	...	3,067	550	...	5,299
8. Rice	5,147	400	...	...	2,602	5,500	...	14,349
9. Paddy	318	70	...	...	250	...	...	638
10. Other Cereals	...	...	...	...	25	20	...	45
11. Gums and Resins	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
12. Jute and other Raw Fibres	240	20	...	...	25	...	...	292
13. Fibres, manufactures of (as Ropes, Sack-lings &c.)	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
14. Iron and its manufactures	161	440	...	...	1,401	...	...	2,002
15. Copper and Brass, and their manufactures.	248	...	...	...	100	...	...	495
16. Lime and Limestone	...	...	250	200	...	...	...	450
17. Stone	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32
18. Clay	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
19. Oil	...	...	...	...	1,437	120	...	1,557
20. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	225	1	...	...	200	...	...	425
Poppy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21. Salt (alimentary)	10,068	6,061	...	...	20,708	158	...	44,955
22. Other saline substances (as Khorl, Sajjereh, &c.)	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
23. Spices and condiments	902	18	...	...	2,366	740	...	4,026
24. Sugar, refined (Misri, Chini, Khund)	215	125	...	...	704	57	...	1,101
25. Sugar, unrefined (Goor, Rab, Shira)	2,433	63	...	...	2,630	30	...	5,156
26. Tea	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
27. Tobacco	273	...	...	...	7,901	10	...	8,184
28. Miscellaneous	1	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	1,331
Total	24,112	10,480	200	...	53,484	7,240	...	95,516
CLASS II.								
1. Animals (to be specified)—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Tortoise	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
2. Timber	35	4	...	...	972	...	...	1,011
3. Coconuts	2,02,102	32,350	7,536	...	31,350	500	...	318,138
4. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
CLASS III.								
1. Cotton (European) manufactures	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Cotton (Native) manufactures	7,000	2,825	...	...	17,650	...	...	27,475
3. Miscellaneous Native goods	...	2,052	...	...	...	...	...	2,052
4. Miscellaneous European goods	...	2,191	7	1,000	8,280	...	...	11,078
5. Cotton manufacture, European and Native.	...	3,300	...	1,500	2,600	150	...	8,550
6. Miscellaneous goods	...	70	...	...	10,300	5,000	...	15,000
Total	7,000	11,238	7	2,000	15,000	41,880	8,750	67,375

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.										Total of North-Western Provinces.
	Cawnpore.	Allahabad.	Azamgarh.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazpore.	Gorakhpore.	Budge.	Jounpore.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
CLASS I.											
2. Cotton	25	...	40	...	...	65	
5. Chemicals and Medicines	228	100	...	...	328	
7. Dyes other than Indigo, such as—	
Safflower	1	...	...	1	
White earth	24	...	...	24	
Lac-dye	20	4	...	...	24	
Red wood	30	...	...	30	
Red earth	108	...	...	...	108	
8. Indigo seed	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
9. Betel-nuts	...	360	...	1,125	...	78	20	...	...	1,573
11. Fruits, dried	5	2	210	...	...	217	
12. Ditto, fresh, and Vegetables	44	125	...	...	169	
13. Wheat	100	...	3,160	2,565	...	...	...	5,825	
14. Pulses and Grain	50	513	...	...	563	
15. Rice	90	252	811	12,225	100	...	...	13,474	
16. Paddy	105	...	...	...	105	
17. Other Cereals	100	513	1,643	9,902	...	...	...	12,158	
18. Gums and Resins	18	8	...	...	26	
19. Jute and other Raw Fibres	...	100	...	30	...	26	77	...	...	103
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as Ropes, Sack-lings, &c.)	805	915	...	325	1,545	
21. Silk, raw	4	48	...	...	52	
24. Iron and its manufactures	171	1,300	...	50	4,439	...	645	6,425	
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	7	18	...	25	
27. Lime and Limestone	60	...	...	60	
28. Stone	250	...	...	...	2,949	...	...	3,199	
29. Shell-lac	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	
32. Oil	1	2	...	3	
33. Oil-seeds—	
Linsced	284	1,393	...	...	...	1,677	
Mustard	525	...	...	1,425	...	...	...	1,750	
Castor	140	100	...	...	...	240	
Poppy	75	...	...	...	75	

Detailed statements showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during September 1875.—(Continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.									Total of North-Western Provinces.
	Cawnpore.	Allahabad.	Azamgarh.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Gorakhpore.	Buxtee.	Jounpore.	
CLASS I.—(Continued.)	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
34. Opium	26,448	...	...	26,448
35. Salt, alimentary	1,398	...	...	3,000	5,295	410	6,750	17,753
37. Other saline substances (as Khori, Sajjereh, &c.)	127	476	82	...	685
38. Spices and Condiments	6	...	...	330	900	141	...	1,446
39. Sugar, refined (Misri, Chini, Khundi.)	70	...	...	...	70
40. Sugar, unrefined (Goor, Bab, Shira) 41. Tea	1,087	...	...	...	1,087
42. Tobacco	1,075	11	450	...	231	399	...	...	2,006
43. Liquor	29	...	...	29
44. Miscellaneous	40	584	172	...	...	810
Total	1,850	2,025	2,451	3,700	6,100	38,722	43,826	661	7,020	1,03,533
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)— Timber	26	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	21
3. Bamboo	50,500	...	...	18,175	...	...	68,675
4. Coconuts	5,000	...	...	18,550	8,550	31,400	...	...	63,550
5. Miscellaneous	3,082	7,143	...	...	10,221
6. Gunny	400	...	...	...	400
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Woollen manufactures	500	...	...	...	...	500
3. Cotton (Native) manufactures	1,500	1,225	...	...	...	1,825
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	898	3,080	...	...	5,065
7. Miscellaneous European goods	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Total	150	1,900	2,413	3,080	...	...	7,513

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of Traffic into the several districts of OUDH during the month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	OUDH.			TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Barrack.	
CLASS I.				
5. Chemicals and Medicines	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
7. Dyes other than Indigo, such as—		25		25
Red wood		9		9
9. Betel-nuts		10		10
24. Iron and its manufactures		196	23	219
27. Lime and Limestone		60		60
33. Oil-seeds—				
Castor		18		18
35. Salt, alimentary		4,954		4,954
37. Other saline substances (as Khorl, Sajjereh, &c.)		175		175
38. Spices and Condiments	256	158		414
44. Miscellaneous		78		78
Total	256	5,083	23	5,362
CLASS II.				
1. Coconuts	No.	No.	No.	No.
	2,100			2,100
CLASS III.				
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		81		81
Total		81		81

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVI.—IMPORTS.

Imports into unspecified places during the month of September 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL.
CLASS I.	
5. Chemicals and Medicines	73
6a. Indigo-seed	1,100
13 Wheat	3
14 Pulses and gram	210
33 Oil-seeds—	...
Mustard	250
35. Salt, alimentary	216
37. Other saline substances (as Khorl, Sajjereh, &c.)	132
Total	1,984
CLASS II.	
Gunny-bags	No.
...	6,400

JUTE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE following report on the cultivation of jute in the United States of North America is taken from the Official Report of the United States' Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1873, printed at the Government Printing Office at Washington. The account itself is from the pen of Mr. Emile Le Franc, of the Southern Ramie-Planting Association of New Orleans, whose experience both in the cultivation of ramie and of jute, and in the preparation of their fibres, enables him to speak confidently of the success that Company has met with. The United States' Commissioner, Mr. Frederick Watts, in his report to the President of the United States, under which he gives cover to Mr. LeFranc's account, lays stress on the great pains he has taken to impress upon the southern planters the importance of turning their attention to the cultivation of jute, and in giving them special instructions with regard to its culture, manufacture, and use. Mr. Watts states that the cultivation of jute will probably become one of the established industries of the Southern States. Judging from the tone of letters received from parties engaged in the cultivation of the plant, Mr. Watts is assured that jute will soon become an industry profitable to an extent now scarcely credible. It is evident, therefore, that under the circumstances this report is of great importance; and it is believed that it will be read with much interest by those who are connected with the jute trade in Calcutta.

Jute (*Corchorus capsularis*) is a filamentous plant of the *Hibiscus-Malvacea* family. It is a native of India, and has been used for many years in the textile fabrics of Asia. Its importance as an exportable product dates principally from the cotton crisis created by the war of secession. Then the British trade took advantage of the cotton scarcity to develop the resources of jute as a cheap staple applicable in many European fabrics.

It was largely imported, brought forward as an auxiliary to the existing staples, and introduced into various spun goods. Though it has been proved unfit to take the place of cotton, the numerous experiments then made through necessity have considerably enlarged the area of jute consumption. Millions of bales are now imported and used where only thousands were employed before. It is mixed with other fibres, as wool, flax, hemp, cotton, &c., and causes the remarkable cheapness of certain tissues. A more direct and extensive use to which this long fibre has been put is in the ground of carpets, in oil-carpetings, twines, cordage, sacks, bagging, &c.

The great centre of jute specialties is Dundee (Scotland.) There nearly one hundred mills, occupying thousands of hands, work the article into various goods. All over Europe jute is applied in numerous products. Of late years France has considerably increased her consumption of jute. The assessment of the additional tax on imported textiles amounts for jute only to over 200,000 francs. Other countries consume it in proportion. England, whose consumption of the article exceeds that of all other countries, has the monopoly of the product through her eastern possessions, where she has developed its cultivation to an enormous and annually increasing extent.

The American trade disburses every year millions of dollars in gold to pay for the manufactured and unmanufactured jute received from Calcutta. Though some sorts of canvas are designated in market reports under the denomination of American jute-bagging, there is no jute produced in America. The first trial of a regular jute culture has just been made in Louisiana.

Desirous of relieving his country from the heavy tribute paid in that respect to India, the Hon'ble Frederick Watts, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, has taken to heart the patriotic task of introducing jute into our agricultural industry. Having obtained from Congress an appropriation for the purchase of some seed from India, Mr. Watts has distributed that seed in the Southern States, and acquired the certainty that the plant can grow and prosper in those having, to a certain extent, some similarity in latitude and soil to the jute districts of India.

Louisiana seems to be remarkably congenial to the plant. Experiments made there on a fair scale have demonstrated, by facts and production, the facility of making jute a very profitable object of cultivation.

The Southern Ramie-Planting Association of New Orleans has planted it two seasons in succession, and by various methods, with the view of testing the adaptability and the yield of the imported seed. It has succeeded remarkably well, and the reproduced seed has proved to be fully as good as the former, and

even superior in some cases. It was so well acclimated the second year that it has grown and developed most luxuriantly in the various spots where it has been tried. In general, the domesticated seed has been more vigorous than the seed received from Calcutta. In the parishes of Saint James and Saint John Baptist that prolific plant has attained an average of 8 and 9 feet in height, with a thickness of growth similar to that of wheat; and in inferior soils around New Orleans it has furnished an average of 6 and 7 feet. That and many other facts conclusively demonstrate that jute finds itself at home in the alluvial and moist soil of Louisiana equally as well as in the old and half-exhausted lands of Bengal.

Texas and Florida have also made successful experiments.

Before describing the mode of culture and of production applied in the experimentations made in Louisiana, let us insert a report from a Boston merchant now residing in Calcutta, who has taken the trouble of examining the jute question. The following is what that gentleman, Mr. N. Goddard Fuller, writes on the cultivation of that plant in India:—

"The quantity of jute fibre and seed produced to an acre depends greatly on the richness of the land. It is planted in Serajgunge, Naramungunge (Dacca), and other north-eastern districts, where about four-fifths of the total crop is raised; the product is from two thousand to three thousand pounds of jute on an average, in some cases, however, as much as four thousand pounds are produced. The yield of seed is about one thousand to one thousand two hundred pounds per acre. In places, say about fifty miles around Calcutta, the production of which is called dessee, or country jute, the yield is smaller, being only about six hundred to one thousand pounds of fibre, and more seed, say one thousand five hundred to one thousand six hundred pounds per acre; but on rich, damp lands the product is almost as much as in the north-eastern provinces. The dessee description was used only for local consumption until about five years ago, when shipments of it to England began, and both the shipments and production of it are increasing every year. Jute is sown broadcast, and about twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds of seed is required to an acre. In the north-eastern provinces it is planted in February and March, and is cut about the end of June and beginning of July. The dessee is sown in July and August and cut in August and September. On rich land it grows and ripens quicker. In the north-eastern districts, when grown on rich soil, the diameter of the stalk at the bottom is from three-fourths of an inch to one and a quarter inches, and the length from seven to ten feet, and sometimes, but rarely, longer and thicker.

"The country jute around cities is from four to seven feet long and one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The plants are cut about three inches above the ground, excepting dowrah, which is uprooted. The butts are cut at the time of baling the jute for export to Calcutta. When the stalks are cut they have a green bark, which, after going through certain processes, become fibre; the planters cannot tell at the time of cutting the stalks whether any or how far from the bottom will be hard. The stalks are cut about a month before the seed ripens, and the poorer plants are generally let go to seed. Jute made of the plants producing seed is hard and barky; the unripe seed, cut with the stalks, is of no use. It grows best on rich, moist ground, but not on low ground. Castor-oil cake is the best for it, and next to that cow-manure; but the country planters, as the ground is naturally rich, use no manure whatever. An acre of cotton costs much more than an acre of jute. Jute and cotton do not interfere with each other in the least. Cotton grows in the North-Western Provinces, Central and Southern India, while jute is raised in Bengal. The little cotton that Bengal produces, and the little jute that the cotton districts produce, are of poor quality, and only used for local consumption. For the last few years jute has been encroaching on the linseed crop, as the same ground is suitable for both."

It was in the presence of such inciting reports, and of the encouraging counsels of the Department of Agriculture, that experiments were earnestly made in Louisiana. The selection of the soil and the methods of planting were diversified in order to discover the best application. The most favourable and economical system sifted out of these various tests is the following:—

To obtain good fibre crops the land must be elevated, rich, moist, and well drained, as in India; to raise seed, low lands may be used, provided that favourable weather allows sowing and enables the growing plants to keep above the points of overflow. However, when the growth is fully started, water is not to be feared, so long as the tips remain above the surface of submersion.

In the first case, jute is sown broadcast; in the second, in drills five feet apart. That interval is to facilitate the branching, and, at the same time, the destruction by plowing of the tall weeds which generally occupy low lands. In both methods the soil must be as well prepared as for ramie; plowed as deep as possible in January or February, then left exposed to atmospheric influences until the planting period. That period commences with April and terminates with June, in monthly succession. To prepare for sowing a second plowing is required, and as fine a harrowing as can be effected. The "circular pulverizer," applied before the harrow, shortens the labour. Then the sowing for fibre crop is performed broadcast with a Calloun sower. With that instrument, costing \$8 or \$10, a man can sow ten acres of jute per day. The quantity of seed required for each acre is from 12 to 15 pounds. That is amply sufficient, and if the Hindoos put more in the

land, there must be some accountable reason for that excess. Either the condition of their seed or of their land is inferior to that of America, or they are singularly prone to go to waste. We have repeatedly observed that when the growth is thicker than what is allowed by the aforesaid quantum of seed, some natural destructive agent enters into the stand and thins the space to the limit demanded by the plant. This fact was verified in several spots of jute plantation in Louisiana. Therefore no advantage at all can be derived from prodigality in sowing. The equal distribution obtained by the mechanical sower may account also for the economical difference existing between us and the Hindoo planters, who, having no machinery whatever, do all their work by hand.

The ground being well tilled and the seed properly sown, on wet days if possible, the jute is left alone like wheat. No other care than that of drainage is necessary until maturity.

The cost of that first operation cannot exceed \$4 per acre, if the material is adequate and the management judicious. That expense, of course, does not include the value of the seed, because, after the first outlay, planters will provide themselves with it from the low lands, or from the weak spots of the plantation. In the bottoms, when we plant in drills for seed, a subsequent plowing or two will be necessary in the intervals to neutralize the encroachments of grass. In Louisiana that labour is a necessity principally for the purpose of combating the tall weed called "wild indigo," which occupies the low grounds. That tall weed, which is also fibrous, is the only vegetable that keeps pace in growth with jute; all other plants are distanced and smothered by the shade of the corchorus.

In the field planted broadcast no parasite can resist the vigorous and absorbing influence of jute. Even the hardy and noxious gramineal plant, commonly called "ooco" in Louisiana, is destroyed after two seasons of broadcast cultivation. Another peculiar advantage of jute planting is the antagonistic influence it exerts over insects, especially the lepidoptera tribe which generates the caterpillar. It having been stated in some reports of the Department of Agriculture that cotton fields surrounded by jute plantations were respected by the devouring worms, the director of the Ramie-Planting Association made special experiments to test the reported fact. Three different fields, planted with various sorts of cotton, were belted by jute. None of them were visited by the caterpillar, while the cotton of adjacent plantations was partly destroyed by the insect. That protection is attributed to the above-mentioned influence hostile to insects. It was observed that flies and butterflies kept away from jute fields, especially at the blossoming period. The peculiar odour of the flower and the bitter exudation of the leaves seem to be strongly repulsive to them, if not poisonous. So important a fact deserves to be demonstrated once more on a larger scale. It would cost but little to plant belts of jute around the regular cotton plantations which have been heretofore invaded by these injurious insects.

The best period for cutting good crops of jute is during the stage that precedes the blossoming, or, at least, the seeding. The fibre is then fine, white and strong. The monthly sowing graduates the maturing of the successive crops, which facilitates labour. April planting can be harvested in July, May planting in August, and June planting in September. Any late growth can be harvested in October, and even after, if no frost interferes. The plant stands green until frost dries it up; but even then it can furnish a good material for paper. The cutting operation is done with a mowing and reaping apparatus. The albumen of the plant makes it easier to cut than dry wheat. The reaper gathering the stems, bundles are made and carried as fast as possible to the mill, where the textile is rapidly separated. Then comes the rotting operation. As fast as the fibre is turned out by the decortication machine, it is plunged into large vats filled with pure water and left exposed to the heat of the atmosphere. Kept under at least one foot of water, the filament is disintegrated by the dissolution of the gums or resins which united it in a sort of ribbon. That process of fermentation or rotting takes about a week in summer. With care and attention to the proper degree of rotting, the fibre comes out almost white, lustrous, and fine like flax. The disintegration is known to be complete when the fibre assumes a pasty character. Then the rotted hanks are withdrawn, carefully washed in clear water, and hung up to dry in the shade. Care must be taken that the filament be well covered with water during the fermenting period, because atmospherical agencies tend to communicate to it a brownish colour. After a few days of good weather it is ready to be shaken and twisted for baling like other textiles. That new process of rotting the separated filament instead of whole stalks combines different profitable results—the advantages of economy in labour, in value, and integrity of product. With this great progress in the manipulation, the India jute competition will surely be defeated if American agriculturists avail themselves of the chance offered exclusively to them at present.

The Hindoo planters cut their jute by hand, and subject it to the old system of ditch-rotting; they steep the plants in their draining canals and putrid water-pools until fermentation is generated in the bark; then they strip and wash by hand the rotted filament on each stalk. All this is done with a great loss of time and of value in the product. The various sizes of the stalks put to rot cause great inequalities in the disintegration; tips are rotted before the butt-ends, and while the former are weakened by over-rotting, the latter remain yet undivided through an insufficient action of the ferment. Hence the inferiority of India jute

as a filament and the large amount of butts and other rejected parts which have to be deducted from the regular staple.

The jute-textile is naturally stronger than it is as it comes from India. The imperfect system of disintegration weakens and spoils it in the proportion of at least 50 per cent.

There is no such loss in the decortication by machinery; stripped from the green envelope, and reduced to a uniform ribbon, the fibre receives the direct and equal action of rotting ferments, without the injurious influence of excessive or of insufficient disintegration.

The Hindoo process of rotting the stalks is expensive, though it seems simple and easy. The work of manipulation is considerable, and is entirely wasted on 80 per cent. of refuse. Besides all its anti-economical drawbacks, it has the great inconvenience of infusing into the fibre the tannic colouring of the bark. The brown tinge with which it is permeated depreciates considerably the staple; it prevents easy bleaching and mixing in white and coloured goods.

Fortunately for the United States, all these difficulties are removed by the mechanical decortication applied from ramie to jute. The decortication machine has operated publicly on the two plants and demonstrated the facts above stated.

Having tested the yield by the decortication of several acres, and verified in various manners the practicability of making this culture an abundant source of profit, the experimenters have purposely ceased cutting in order to save as much seed as possible for future development.

Samples of the fibre have been sent to different manufacturers, who have reported most favourably. Cordage made in New Orleans with the material has been considered superior to any made of the ordinary stock. The raw filament, produced directly by decortication, is already a marketable material. Extracted from young plants, that is to say, plants not yet in blossom, it makes an excellent strong stock for rope. When it becomes appreciated by use, it may be classed as valuable Sisal or Manila hemp. No doubt it will, sooner or later, be adopted in company with, if not in the place of, the imported fibre. It is a well-known fact that fibre obtained from its green stem is naturally strong and durable. That explains the qualities of the raw article, inasmuch as we, by our system, can rot it to the degree required for the purpose in view.

The long, soft staple made from it by water-rotting is remarkable in every sense. It has been pronounced equivalent to Italian hemp for many purposes, especially for packing yarns. As it can be thoroughly bleached and mixed with the other staples, it will soon exceed the value of the best India jute. Ropes made for home consumption of the two sorts—the raw and the retted—have been estimated at an average wholesale price of 20 cents per pound. Deducting 6 cents for waste and making, 14 cents would remain for the fibre. That result would leave a considerable profit to the producer, the average cost of production not being over 3 cents a pound where the cultivation is well managed. Let us add that the refuse, after the cleaning, furnishes 50 per cent. of good material for paper-making, the other 50 per cent. furnishing a good manure.

It is the same case with ramie, the cultivation of which can be easily associated with that of jute. The two cultures will ultimately be the most profitable of the country—especially in Louisiana, where the decaying cultivation of sugar-cane demands a substitute.

The plants whose introduction is here advocated will become for sugar-planters a timely relief, inasmuch as the large capital invested in their machinery can be utilized in ramie and jute production. Then, but a small outlay for seed and the decortication apparatus will be necessary.

There are two species of jute, as of ramie, the *dacca* and the *dessee*. The difference between them is notable. The first grows higher in stalks, but thinner in stands. It is the reverse with the second, which, however, grows and matures faster. The yield and quality of fibre in each are nearly the same. They are distinguished by the seed. One is inclosed in a pod, the other in a bean. The seed of the *dacca* variety is brown; that of the *dessee*, green. We have cultivated both varieties, and we think that the last-named could furnish two crops a year on account of its rapid growth. The *dessee* crop can be made within two months after sowing.

Besides the "Ramie-Planting Association of New Orleans," several Louisiana planters have experimented on the jute. M. deLobel-Mahy, of Saint James Parish, a gentleman of intellectual culture, has planted some for seed, and he expresses his opinion as follows:—

"I am convinced that the jute cultivation can perfectly succeed in Louisiana. Most probably that plant will produce better results than the sugar-cane cultivation, which is rendered more and more difficult by high wages," &c.

Dr. B. Laplace, a planter of ability in Saint John Baptist Parish, has also tried the jute. "There is not a more profitable cultivation," he says, "if only 6 cents can be obtained for the water-rotted product."

Mr. Revillion, of Lac Arthur, Calcasieu Parish, reports a remarkable growth, and the successful destruction of coco by jute; of which he speaks, like Dr. Laplace, with enthusiastic confidence.

Mr. F. Sanfroid, merchant of New Orleans, has obtained such a prolific growth of jute in a garden, that he thinks it destined to restore the prosperity of our agricultural industry if extensively cultivated.

Dr. Landry, of New Orleans, has observed the influence of jute growth on insects, and writes as follows: "I have seen on the 1st of October a cotton-field in full foliage, flowers and bolls, without a single insect-bite. That cotton was surrounded by a jute growth. All the other cotton-fields, far and around, were more or less devastated by worms. If this fact does not conclusively prove the protective influence of jute over cotton, it at least contains a great presumption in favour of the affirmative, as the emanations from the jute flower are injurious to the insects. Paris green has succeeded generally in saving the cotton, wherever it was properly applied; but the jute would cost less and be more reliable, on account of the uncertainty of negro labour in disseminating the green poison over the cotton leaves."

Besides these, and many other opinions expressed in favour of jute planting, besides, also, the repeated recommendations of the Hon'ble Frederick Watts, many merchants, manufacturers, and gentlemen of standing and intelligence in the North, warmly advocate jute production in the United States. The Hon'ble E. H. Derby, of Boston, has for years past earnestly fostered the idea of its introduction. He has studied the question, and, by publications, has disseminated a knowledge of the subject with perseverance and talent.

Having visited jute manufactories in Dundee, that gentleman has described in some official reports the working of the article, and shown how easy it would be for Americans to establish such factories in the Union.

Thomas H. Dunham, Esq., another Boston gentleman of high patriotic sentiments, has also, for a long period, recommended the same object, and has spoken with competency on the matter. "Our Government," he writes, "should do all in its power to encourage the growth of jute in the country. How immense would be the trade! Manila paper is nine-tenths jute; gunny-bags, oil-cloth, burlap, gunny-cloth—what vast use we make of each and all. Sacking for wheat in the California market alone is an immense trade for jute. What is wanted in the United States is a special worker to go into the carrying out of its growth, taking such practical steps as will insure its universal growth where it is possible in this country, making the matter a special bounty to encourage and stimulate the growth of jute. No one man can prepare the work unless he has that and nothing else to attend to. A pamphlet may give facts, but it brings so much care; one has to give time, patience, care, far beyond his means. I hail with great satisfaction the specimens of American jute sent to me; they are worthy of all praise and encouragement. The country is indebted to the producer, and I would have his labour remunerated. I will do all I can to further the labour in this culture. The policy of the British Government is to hold the jute trade; our policy is to bring every facility to its growth and culture here. The great use of jute in all branches will give it a constant demand fully equal to one-half of our cotton crop. It is good for a variety of purposes."

The above opinions express the sentiments of all competent economists and enlightened citizens desirous of promoting the national welfare. Every one familiar with this important question thinks the Government should take immediate steps to popularize the cultivation of jute throughout the Union.

1st.—A knowledge of the culture and production should be diffused by means of a short treatise distributed free.

2nd.—Premiums of sufficient amount to attract capital should be offered for the largest and best cultivation.

3rd.—A model jute plantation should be established and managed by the Government, under the superintendence of the Department of Agriculture, to start the great work, to impart the initial teaching, and, at the same time, to produce seed for the people. We have now in the country all the necessary elements for a successful and rapid development of jute cultivation; lands adapted to the purpose, climate congenial, seed domesticated, practical knowledge of the culture, and all the mechanical requisites for a valuable production. But little effort and outlay on the part of the Government would be necessary to develop jute and ramie culture so as to suppress foreign monopolies and save millions of dollars to the country, and to establish new industries which would give employment to millions of labourers. In every sense the matter is worthy of the patriotic attention of our national Congress.

TEA PLANTING IN INDIA: ITS CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE.

THAT tea is produced in India, as well as in China, is a fact now known to most people; but few can realize that there is every probability of the Indian article ere long entirely superseding that of China, for not only has the tea more body and strength, but is far more economical than the China produce, as, generally speaking, one-third of the quantity suffices.

Already, out of some 130 millions of pounds consumed annually in the United Kingdom, over 20 millions of pounds are imported from India. It may, therefore, be not uninteresting to give some details regarding the cultivation and manufacture of tea in that country.

The tea districts in India—that is, where tea is grown at the present time—are Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, Chittagong, the Dehra Doon, Hazareebagh, Neilgheries (Madras Hills), Darjeeling (Himalayas), Kangra (Himalayas), and Kumaon (Himalayas). As the treatment of the plant and the manipulation of the leaf is very much the same in all these places, it will serve the object I have in view if I select Darjeeling from among them, and give an account of tea planting there, founded on personal observation and experience.

Having selected an advantageous site as regards soil, facilities of procuring labour and means of transport, a good lay of land, jungle that can readily be got rid of, water and a healthy situation, and having made arrangements for the tea seed required for the first year's planting, a temporary bungalow, made of bamboo and grass, is erected, and a number of sheds run up for the coolies. Operations usually commence in October, the close of the rainy season.

Presuming that it is intended to make a plantation of 100 acres, some 200 or 300 men, women, and children, are set to work to cut down the jungle, probably composed of forest trees, and long, coarse tiger grass, the brushwood and undergrowth being cut first, and the big trees later, so that when they fall they may lie on the underwood, the very heavy timber being ringed or barked, and left standing. After allowing sufficient time for the timber and grass to become thoroughly dry, the whole is set fire to, and any unconsumed logs of timber that are left are gathered together in a heap and fired again. Having burnt the jungle, the coolies are set to work to dig out all the small roots, and where that is done the whole is dug some four or five inches deep. The land is then staked off with bamboo stakes at distances of four feet apart, showing where the tea plants are to be. Holes of 18 inches deep by 1 foot in diameter are next dug at each of the stakes, in which the surface soil is placed. This work is generally all completed by the end of November.

Three or four seeds, according to whether it is good or bad, are now placed in the soft soil of the holes, and pushed down to the depth of an inch.

The garden thus being planted, attention is paid to erecting more substantial buildings, which generally consist of a bungalow for the manager, with stables, cook-house, and necessary outbuildings attached and a number of comfortable houses for the coolies; and all that now remains to be done is to keep the garden quite free from weeds, and to fill up any vacancies that may occur from time to time from a nursery that is made when the plantation is first commenced.

On new plantations the soil is so rich that manure is unnecessary, and only attracts insects which are likely to destroy the plant while young.

When the tree arrives at maturity, it is with tea as with all other cultivations. It has been proved in England, and all other countries where really high cultivation is followed out, that the higher the system pursued, the greater the profit. Deep hoeing goes on from time to time between the lines of trees as weeds appear, while around the trees themselves careful hand-weeding goes on. The third year all the plants should be from four to five feet in height, and they are then pruned down to twenty inches, in order that the young leaves may be plucked readily, and also to promote the growth of new wood and tender shoots. Pruning has to be done in the cold weather, say between November and February, when the sap is down. The sooner after the sap goes down the better, for the sooner the tree will then flush or bring out new leaves in the spring.

A month or six weeks after pruning the new shoots are on an average 6 inches to 8 inches high, and can now be picked; and from this period all through the rains, or for a space of eight months, successive flushes take place at intervals, varying from fifteen to twenty days, according to soil, degree of cultivation given, moisture, and system of pruning adopted. The tea plant is said to flush when it throws out new shoots and leaves. A light cultivated garden should in its fifth or sixth year yield 500lb of manufactured leaf per acre, and the culture should increase yearly till the plant is in its twelfth year, when it has arrived at maturity, and should give 900lb per acre. Although it reaches maturity in twelve years, the plant has been known to yield just as freely at thirty years of age.

As soon as the "flush" is in a sufficiently advanced state, as many hands as can be spared (the preference being given to women and children, on account of their gentler touch,) are sent, provided with large baskets, to pluck the leaves. Tea can be made of the young succulent leaves only; the younger and more succulent the leaf, the better tea it makes. As a rule, it is found too expensive to pluck the leaves separately, although the principle in plucking is to leave the bud at the axis of the leaf down to which it is plucked intact, and not destroy it by plucking the whole stem. The leaves are named as follows, from the teas they would make, supposing there to be six leaves on a shoot of the tree: 1, flowery Pekoe; 2, orange Pekoe; 3, Pekoe; 4, Souehong; 5, Congou; or mixed together, 1, 2, 3, Pekoe; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Pekoe Souehong. If No. 6 be taken into account, it would make a coarse kind of Bohea.

In the evening all the leaf pluckers are called to the factory, where, after weighing the leaf in their respective baskets, it is spread lightly on bamboo mats or trays, tier above tier, to allow the leaf to wither. There are several tests to show when the leaf is withered. Fresh leaf gathered in the hand, held near the ear, crackles, but no sound should be heard from withered leaf. The stalk of withered leaf will bend double without breaking; but fresh leaf stalks, if bent very little, will break. In dry weather, if there is any sun when it comes in, the leaf is generally sufficiently withered by the morning; but should it not be ready, it is put out in the sun, or, if there is no sun, artificial withering is resorted to.

When sufficiently withered to roll without breaking, a quantity, of about 30lb, is given to each man, who rolls it on a strong wooden table (unless it is done by a steam rolling machine lately invented,) covered with a fine bamboo mat, the slightly rough surface of which enables the leaf to roll better. As much leaf as can be conveniently held in both hands is taken by the men from the heap, and this they roll with a backward and forward motion till the leaf gets in a soft state, and when in the act of rolling it gives out juice freely. When rolled sufficiently, it is formed into tight compressed balls.

The balls accumulated are allowed to stand until fermented. This is the most important point in the whole manufacture. The fermentation should be stopped in the ball just at the right time, which practice alone enables one to do. As a rule, the inside of the ball should be of a rusty red colour. The fermentation is stopped by breaking the ball and spreading the leaves out on mats, and without delay putting them out in the sun. When it has become blackish in colour, it is again collected and re-spread, so that the whole of it should be affected by the sun. With bright sunshine an hour or even less suns it sufficient. It is then placed on trays above charcoal fires, where it is shaken up and re-spread several times until it is quite dry and crisp. Any piece then taken between the fingers should break with the slightest attempt to bend it. The manufacture is now completed. The roll has become tea. The tea has now to be sifted, and the various qualities separated. For this purpose sieves of different meshes are used, the highest quality tea falling through the finer sieves, and the coarser tea through the larger sieves. All the red hard unrolled leaf is now fanned and picked out of the tea, and mixed with the Bohea. All the black teas, with the exception of Flowery Pekoe, are made in this manner. The manufacture of the latter is simple enough. When the leaves from each shoot are collected, they are exposed to the sun, spread out on mats, until they have well shrivelled. They are then placed over small and slow charcoal fires, and so roasted very slowly. If the above is well done, the Pekoe tips come out a whitish orange colour. The whiter they are, the better. Flowery Pekoe is quite a fancy tea, and very seldom made.

To make green tea, the leaf must be brought in twice in the day. What comes in at one o'clock is partly made the same day. The evening leaf is left till the following morning, laying it so thick that it will not wither. The leaf is then placed in hot iron pans over a small furnace, at a temperature of, say, 160°, and stirred with sticks for about seven minutes, until it becomes moist and sticky. It is then too hot to hold long in the hand.

It is then rolled for two or three minutes on a table until it gets a little twisted, after which it is laid out on mats in the sun for about three hours, and rolled twice during that time, always in the sun. It is then again placed in the pans at the same heat as before, and worked with sticks until it becomes too hot to hold. It is then stuffed as tight as it can be into canvas bags; the mouth of the bag is then tied up, and the bag beaten with a flat heavy stick, to consolidate the mass, and so it is left for the night. Next morning it is taken out of the bags and worked with sticks as before in the pans for nine hours without intermission. During this last process the green colour is produced, and the tea is made. The following are the kinds into which they are sorted; 1, ends; 2, young Hyson; 3, Hyson; 4, gunpowder; 5, dust; 6, imperial. The indigenous or hybrid plant makes the best black, and the plant produced from seed originally imported from China the best green tea.

The tea is now, after another drying over charcoal fires, packed in boxes lined with lead, containing from 80lb to 100lb, and sent down to the Calcutta market, where, as a rule, it is disposed of by public auction, and fetches from (according to quality) 1s. to 2s. per lb.

It may be interesting to add in conclusion that neither China nor Indian teas are easily procured pure now-a-days; a mixture containing a large portion of the former and weaker, and a little of the latter, being what is most generally sold in Great Britain.—*Anonymous Correspondent of the 'Field.'*

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE statement below, which is derived from the *Economist*, gives the total outturn of the cotton crop of the United States of America for every year since 1828, except during the period of the Civil War, when accurate returns were not kept up:—

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1874-75	8,832,991	1856-57	2,930,510	1841-42	1,083,674
1873-74	4,170,388	1855-56	3,527,815	1840-41	1,034,045
1872-73	3,930,508	1854-55	2,847,339	1839-40	2,177,836
1871-72	2,974,351	1853-54	2,930,227	1838-39	1,800,632
1870-71	4,352,317	1852-53	3,262,882	1837-38	1,801,497
1869-70	3,151,910	1851-52	3,150,229	1836-37	1,422,030
1868-69	2,439,039	1850-51	2,355,257	1835-36	1,361,762
1867-68	2,593,993	1849-50	2,000,708	1834-35	1,854,828
1866-67	2,019,774	1848-49	2,728,500	1833-34	1,205,324
1865-66	2,103,987	1847-48	2,347,634	1832-33	1,070,459
1864-65	(No record.)	1846-47	1,778,651	1831-32	987,487
1863-64	3,650,086	1845-46	2,100,537	1830-31	1,038,848
1862-63	4,069,770	1844-45	2,501,503	1829-30	976,845
1861-62	3,851,481	1843-44	2,030,409	1828-29	870,415
1860-61	3,113,002	1842-43	2,378,375	1827-28	737,603

The following table gives a comparative statement of the total exports of cotton from the United States to Foreign Ports for the past six years:—

From —	Exports to Foreign Ports for year ending August 31.					
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
New Orleans	1,005,530	1,302,535	888,978	1,177,068	1,147,314	995,270
Mobile	200,338	287,074	137,977	132,130	132,367	131,341
South Carolina	97,109	175,050	111,888	100,169	247,806	276,130
Georgia	265,031	464,369	295,798	375,895	429,371	428,235
Texas	152,550	221,243	116,597	210,158	274,383	234,284
Florida	50	70	1,032	6,833	8,335	15,370
North Carolina	9,000	5,417	8,307	7,722	20,721	67,213
Virginia	413,701	607,958	373,071	573,498	436,590	446,173
New York	1,677	8,005	13,128	11,128	25,390	30,220
Boston	1,380	2,100	6,702	6,702	28,215	30,000
Philadelphia	32,162	37,597	14,811	20,043	41,628	44,507
Baltimore	475	133	133	2,237	552	.....
Portland, Maine	.....	.....	12	824	408	451
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from the United States	2,174,917	3,166,742	1,937,314	2,679,986	2,840,981	2,684,410

A detailed statement of the exports of the past year, from 1st September 1874 to 31st August 1875, from each port, showing the direction which these shipments have taken, is also annexed:—

To —	New Orleans.	Mobile.	Galveston.	Charleston.	Savannah.	New York.	Baltimore.	Other Ports.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Liverpool	556,080	91,479	100,205	184,420	243,564	368,908	24,634	137,987	1,798,274
Palmouth, &c.	10,194	.....	.....	750	1,802	.....	.....	44	12,440
Queenstown, Cork, &c.	22,735	.....	7,295	13,347	10,311	7,038	.....	.....	60,721
Pictou	.....	.....	12,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,831
Havre	216,625	13,110	2,400	42,354	34,219	15,137	.....	.....	353,921
Rouen	3,997	.....	.....	1,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,778
Bremen	43,008	8,018	10,907	8,716	28,433	24,584	10,330	6,453	145,771
Hamburg	4,805	.....	.....	8,405	13,281	.....	.....	.....	30,091
Antwerp	.....	.....	.....	2,183	2,128	700	.....	3,466	8,507
Amsterdam	.....	.....	.....	2,785	2,128	1,234	100	2,190	6,128
Rotterdam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,969
Reval	41,368	13,068	.....	6,270	51,186	490	.....	.....	90,166
Constantinople, &c.	8,500	2,315	.....	1,130	17,003	4,150	.....	.....	29,013
Helsingfors	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,466	1,400	.....	.....	2,866
Göteborg, Nordkopping, &c.	.....	1,351	.....	.....	1,020	.....	.....	.....	2,371
North of Europe	.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,173
Barcelona	20,084	800	.....	11,648	13,423	.....	.....	.....	7,180
Malaga	7,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,884
San Sebastian, &c.	2,470	.....	.....	.....	1,204	10	.....	.....	1,081
Gibraltar	1,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,483
Genoa	1,828	.....	.....	.....	2,106	55	.....	.....	777
Canada, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	4,885
Mexico	8,988	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	905,370	131,341	224,284	275,180	423,335	445,173	44,507	145,709	2,684,708

GREEN TEA AND THE ADULTERATION ACT.—An eminent firm of tea importers have lately been in correspondence with the Commissioners of Customs on the subject of green tea, which appears to run some risk of exclusion from this country under the provisions of the new Adulteration Act. The firm in question sought information as to what amount of colouring matter would, in the opinion of the Custom House Analysts, render the highly sophisticated article unfit for human consumption; or whether the simple fact of any colouring matter whatever having been applied would bring the tea thus manipulated within the reach of the Act. Now, while green tea is drunk with approval by millions of people, it is both known and admitted that none of it, which reaches this country is wholly free from the colouring process; and as the trade is a considerable one, as well from other markets drawing their supplies from the metropolis as from home consumption, the importance attaching to the question raised will be readily understood. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the reply of the Commissioners of Customs will be considered satisfactory by the trade, for they merely state that each case will be considered and decided upon its individual merits. This is, perhaps, as much as could be officially said with safety, for on careful examination of the Act it will be found to contain nothing that can warrant serious alarm. The primary object of the Adulteration Act is to protect the public against compounds deleterious to health or so prepared as either to fraudulently increase the bulk or conceal the quality of the article offered for sale. In reference to this issue a contemporary observes:—

"The question what is and what is not injurious to health is of course a delicate one, but it is not at all probable that the Custom House will be vexatiously exact in its examination of tea. The danger lies all the other way. A large discretion is allowed to the Commissioners. They may release articles which have been detained on the ground that there has been an admixture of foreign substances—passing them on to the importers on such terms as they may see fit to direct. If green tea is not adulterated to an injurious extent, the probability is that it will run small risk of being condemned. It would be open to the Commissioners to pass it, but with the condition that it should be branded as not a pure, but an artificially coloured, tea. Of course, in cases where the adulteration is proved to be of a nature of an extent to injure health, it will be the duty of the Commissioners to prevent the distribution of the goods."—*Daily Recorder*.

JUTE ARRIVALS AT DUNDEE.—In the quarter ending with September, 14 jute ships, with a tonnage of 19,768, have arrived at Dundee from Calcutta. The total arrivals during the nine months ending September 30th, are 59 vessels, measuring 79,125 tons, carrying 547,520 bales. This is considerably in excess of last year's arrivals, which numbered 57 ships, of 71,200 tons, although much less than those of 1873, in which year 73 vessels, of 92,357 tons, arrived previous to October 1st. Of vessels on the passage and loading at Calcutta for this port there are 13, of 17,428 tons. Five ships, of 5,901 tons, have sailed, and may reasonably be expected to arrive before the close of the year, in which case the totals for the year will be 62 vessels and 85,026 tons.—*Daily Recorder*.

ENGLISH FOREIGN TRADE IN 1874.—The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1874, as compared in detail with the previous four years, has now been issued by the Board of Trade, and we have again to direct to it the attention of our readers. It should be understood that this is the final and complete statement of our foreign trade, containing voluminous tables showing as to each country and each principal article of commerce what our trade has been for the last five years, both in quantity and value, and containing additional particulars as to the transshipment trade, the trade in bullion, &c. A separate statement for shipping now accompanies the statement. The statements being issued in the October following the last complete year to which they refer, are now much more useful than they were formerly, when more than a year after the completion of the last annual period elapsed before publication; and the Statistical Department of the customs, by which the foreign trade statement is in reality compiled, is greatly to be commended for the energy and promptitude displayed. The most general figures of our trade for the last five years show a great increase between 1870 and 1872, in which latter year, however, a maximum was reached, 1873 showing a slight excess over it, and 1874 a slight falling off.

TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM FOR FIVE YEARS.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1870	303,257,000	244,081,000	547,338,000
1871	331,015,000	283,575,000	614,590,000
1872	354,694,000	314,589,000	669,282,000
1873	371,387,000	311,005,000	682,392,000
1874	370,083,000	297,650,000	667,733,000

The exports of British produce alone in the five years have been—199,587,000/, 223,066,000/, 256,257,000/, 255,164,000/, and 239,558,000/; while the exports of foreign and colonial produce have been—44,494,000/, 60,509,000/, 58,331,000/, 55,840,000/, and 58,092,000/, showing that it is mainly in the exports of our own produce and manufactures that the falling off has occurred. While the imports attained a maximum only in 1873, and have not since fallen off, and there has been no re-export of foreign and colonial produce to counterbalance them, the export of British produce and manufactures was at its maximum in 1872, and has since diminished—mainly through a falling off of price, but also in part through a reduction of quantity. The whole change, we believe, so far as it is one of quantity, arises to a large extent from the recent discredit of foreign investments of every sort, beginning with the collapse of American railways and South American loans in 1873, and ending with the more serious troubles of the present year, which are also leaving their mark on the records of its foreign trade. We are investing abroad less than formerly, and therefore we export less; but our resources are undiminished, and our home trade must be better than it was, as we continue to import as much as ever the fact of our home trade having gone on steadily improving being also proved, we need hardly say, by other circumstances. The greatness of the excess of our imports over our exports last year, viz. 73,000,000/, forms a better measure of the usual profits of our foreign trade, and of the amount of income derived from foreign investments, than the smaller excess, which is still seen in years when we make large investments abroad. Adding to it the excess of bullion imports over exports in the year, amounting to 7,000,000/, we may put down 80,000,000/ in round numbers, as, at least, the minimum which foreign countries have to pay us annually for the investment of our capital abroad, and for freight and other commissions.—*The Economist*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Map of Bengal, 1873. Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1.

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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., c.s., Registrar-General of Bengal. Price Rs. 10; postage Re. 1-2.

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Mortgages	£3,424,643 10 11	Loans on Personal Security	89,125 17 2
Loans on Policies within their value ..	241,633 11 0	Agents' Balances (since accounted for)	211,763 19 5
Landed Estate and House Property ..	162,794 13 8	Interest due and accrued	26,919 11 5
Government Securities	240,425 0 0	Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	125,108 19 6
Railway Stocks and Debentures	223,760 4 1		
Life Interests and Reversions	46,798 4 0	TOTAL FUNDS (15th November 1874)	£4,821,005 17 10
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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Calcutta, September, 1875.

GEORGE LUCAS KEMP, Secy., Calcutta Branch.

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Published by the Government of Bengal.

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The Statistical Reporter.

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STATISTICS OF FOOD-SUPPLY.

One of the results of the measures for the relief of the late scarcity in Behar may be said to be the collection of a mass of statistical information regarding those parts of the country where scarcity was severely felt, such as could probably never have been collected in an equally short space of time under other conditions. An immense addition was made on account of relief purposes to the regular administrative staff of the country. The local inquiries that were made, although they were for the most part necessarily partial and unmethodical, were yet far more complete than anything of the kind that had been before attempted. Agricultural statistics have been compiled in the Patna district, which are, it is believed, trustworthy. The Deputy Collector, Moulvie Delawar Hossein Ahmed, who was specially deputed for statistical inquiries in the Shahabad district, has submitted a report highly spoken of for its accuracy. In Chupra and Chumparun investigations on a limited scale have been carried out. But especially in the districts of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, where the failure of the crops was greatest, and where the executive service was strengthened for the time being to a degree hitherto unprecedented, inquiries of permanent value to the welfare of the people were set on foot. Mr. Maconnell, the Magistrate, succeeded almost without any additional expenditure, in taking a fresh census of Durbhunga, which comprised not only an enumeration of the people, but also the acquisition of agricultural and other statistics. In numerous reports submitted to Government, the fullest information was given regarding the cultivation and agriculture of the affected tracts of the country.

The extraordinary pressure occasioned by the famine having ceased, the necessity of collating and publishing the statistics which had been acquired became apparent, and Mr. Maconnell, whose experience and special knowledge suggested his fitness for the employment, has recently been deputed on special duty to compile a general report on the subject from the papers available. The primary object of Mr. Maconnell's deputation has been to analyse the facts of the famine with a view to placing in clear relief the relations which, in each district, existed between the failure there and the consequent distress, in order that on future occasions of a similar nature the Government may have the benefit of this experience for determining the provisions to be made for meeting the distress. In other words, the object of Mr. Maconnell's investigation is to assist Government in solving problems

which are actually now under process of solution:—given a certain failure of harvest in a certain area with a certain population, what will be the extent of the distress, and what provision, if any, in cash or in grain will the Government have to make?

In order to form an accurate estimate of the deficiency in food-supply, a knowledge of the average annual yield of the district in food crops is a necessary antecedent, and this is a point of statistical inquiry as difficult as it is important. It is certain, moreover, that any estimate of food-supply that does not take account of stocks in hand must be defective. The estimates of the deficiency in food-supply, submitted by local officers at the commencement of the famine, did make some allowance for stocks in hand, though it was generally believed at that time that those stocks would prove very small. The relief measures, however, demonstrated that considerable stocks must have existed. On this point, then, as well as on the average annual yield of the district, Mr. Maconnell has been directing his careful attention. The traffic in food-grains has also been specially considered.

Mr. Maconnell's report, which is of extreme interest and importance, is not yet complete. When it is complete it will be published and circulated as a Government selection. But the partial failure of the winter rice crop in North Behar at the present time, over almost the identical area where there was such extensive failure in 1873, has added an exceptional and immediate importance to the inquiries he has been undertaking, and the following articles on the Northern Sub-divisions of Behar, which are based on Mr. Maconnell's researches, though they are far less complete than Mr. Maconnell's own report, are accordingly now published as a brief summary, which it will be of convenience to both officials and the public to possess.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE DURBHUNGA SUB-DIVISION.

THE Durbhunga district consists of three sub-divisions: the headquarters or Durbhunga sub-division, the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, and the Tajpore sub-division. The total population of the district, according to the census of 1872, is 2,196,324 souls. The total population of the Durbhunga sub-division is 867,909,* of Mudhoobunnee 689,741, and of Tajpore 638,674.

The Durbhunga sub-division contains three thanas, with a population and area as follows:—

	Population.	Area in square miles
Rowserah	304,504	520
Bahera	255,727	417
Durbhunga	307,678	306
Total	867,909	1,345

The gross area of the sub-division is 1,345 square miles, or 860,690 acres; the cultivated area amounts to 654,128 acres, and the uncultivated area to 206,562 acres. The cultivated area may be divided into the rice-growing area and the upland area, the rice land being in proportion to the high land as 63 to 37. The rice area, again, is divisible into land which produces early, and that which produces late rice. The early rice-land is estimated not to comprise more than one-tenth of the whole rice-producing area. The early rice is in reality nothing more than a bhadoi crop, and it might be so considered; but it has been found more convenient to take the whole of the rice together in a general way as occupying the low lands of the country. The upland area, again, is divisible into land yielding food-grains, and into

* According to the special census taken in 1874 the population of the Durbhunga sub-division is 1,003,866.

land yielding crops other than food-grains. Crops other than food-grains either occupy the soil for a year, growing alone, or they grow simultaneously in the same field with food-grain crops, or, growing alone, they occupy the soil for a season only.

The chief example of crops, other than food-producing crops, which, growing alone, occupy the soil on which they grow for a full year, is sugarcane; but in Durbhunga and Behar generally indigo may be included in the same category. In the Durbhunga sub-division the area occupied by indigo cultivation is about 15,000 acres, rather less than more; sugarcane covers an area of about 10,000 acres. The area of cultivated land which annually never grows a food-crop is therefore 25,000 acres, or in round numbers, to make an allowance for other crops of the same kind, and a percentage for under-estimates, say 30,000 acres. The subtraction of this quantity from the cultivated upland area gives the quantity of upland in the sub-division on which a food-crop may be grown.

But a food-grain crop is not at each season grown on the total remaining area. The upland area produces food-grain crops, and crops, such as oil-seeds, &c., which are not food-grain crops; and the same lands will yield both edible and non-edible crops within the same year. The bhadoi or autumn crops may be said to be all food-grains; but the rubbee comprises a large proportion of oil-seeds that grow perhaps more frequently with the rubbee food-crops than separately, and the consequence is that it is quite impossible to assign any specific area to the cultivation of rubbee food-crops as distinguished from other rubbee products. In the following note the whole of the rubbee will, for the present, be considered as food-producing. When the food-supply is considered, a deduction will be made for oil-seeds and other non-food-producing crops.

At the same time, the acreage under food-crops which is subject to double cropping must also be taken into account, and this will considerably increase the total number of acres in the land under cultivation. The result of Mr. MacDonnell's inquiries in this respect, derived from careful examination of specimen areas, is that, of the available cultivated upland area, efforts are made annually to sow the whole down with bhadoi, and that perhaps 90 per cent. of it is usually sown down; while of the same area, plus the land which grows early rice, it is usually sought to sow seven-eighths down with rubbee, and that perhaps 75 per cent. is usually so cultivated.

The total acreage under cultivation in the Durbhunga sub-division, after allowing for double cropping, is thus stated:—

	Acrea.
Early rice	41,210
Late "	370,800
Bhadoi	193,621
Rubbee	184,104
Non-food crops occupying the land for a whole year	30,000

The average annual produce in food-grain of the sub-division is the next point for consideration.

The average outturn in husked rice of an acre of rice land is 14 maunds. The average produce of bhadoi land is given at 12 maunds an acre, and of rubbee at 10 maunds an acre. The total average produce of the Durbhunga sub-division is therefore—

	Mds.
Early rice	5,76,940
Late "	51,92,460
Bhadoi	23,23,452
Rubbee	18,41,040
Total	99,33,892

To this total produce an addition has to be made for the outturn of the subsidiary food-grains, such as the millet called *cheena*, which are grown chiefly in the interval between the harvesting of the rubbee and the sowing of the bhadoi crops. Mr. MacDonnell asserts that this crop never covers more than 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. The average outturn per acre of the crop is five maunds. The total outturn of the subsidiary food-grains will be 5,62,523 maunds. On the other hand, the rubbee outturn has been calculated on the basis that the rubbee lands, except those lands devoted to the sole cultivation of non-food crops, yield food-grain. But as most rubbee crops are sown simultaneously and in the same field with oil-seeds, a deduction must be made for the short food-grain produce caused thereby. It is estimated that two-thirds of the crops grown in such lands are rubbee food-grains, and that one-third out of the rubbee outturn, or 6,13,680 maunds, must therefore be deducted from the total above given.

The food produce of the Durbhunga sub-division, after these adjustments, will then remain—

	Mds.
Early rice	5,76,940
Late "	51,92,460
Bhadoi	23,23,452
Rubbee	12,27,360
Cheena, &c.	5,62,523
Total	98,82,735

It remains to compare this food-supply, locally produced, with the wants of the people. The population of the sub-division is 869,709, and at a daily rate of consumption of three-fourths of a seer per head, or six maunds per annum, the population will annually consume for food 52,18,254 maunds. A surplus of 46,64,481 maunds will remain over for seed-grain, and reserved, and waste, and exportation. At least 6,00,000 maunds will remain for seed-grain, and the remainder, or 40,00,000 maunds, may be said in general terms to be available for exportation from the sub-division, and in part to be held in reserve as a provision for bad years.

It is well known that the rent of land is defrayed either in whole or in part by the sale proceeds of food-grain, and that the proportion of rent so liquidated, and the amount of food-grain thrown on the market, varies largely. In the Durbhunga sub-division the proportion is high, and it is estimated that three-fourths of the annual rent of the land are defrayed from the sale proceeds of food-grain in that sub-division. The rice crop may be said to be the only food-grain used for liquidating the rent. What part of the rent the value of the rice does not cover is financed for by the sale of non-food staples, such as oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugarcane. In the rice-producing tracts of Durbhunga, the rice cultivation is carried on on a system of advances partly made by mahajuns and local grain-merchants, and partly by merchants in Sarun and other importing districts. The crop is hypothecated, and as soon as reaped is exported from the district, or stored in the local grain merchants' godas for exportation. Mr. MacDonnell estimates that 10,92,520 maunds of rice are sold to defray rent charges in the Durbhunga sub-division.

The Durbhunga sub-division is thus a considerable rice-exporting tract. The trade is almost entirely overland, and tends south-westward towards Sarun and Southern Mozufferpore, and southwards to Monghyr and the Ganges. No effort has hitherto been made to gauge the magnitude of this traffic; but from the figures above given, it appears a perfectly safe estimate which makes it, in average years, about 11,00,000 maunds. The trade is only to a very small extent river-borne, and is therefore not registered under the present system of boat-traffic registration.

After deducting this export, and making an allowance of about 5 per cent. on the gross outturn for wastage, the sub-division would be left in ordinary years with a reserve stock of food-grains, in round numbers, amounting to 24,00,000 maunds.

The bhadoi crop of the Durbhunga sub-division is fully sufficient in a fairly prosperous year to support the people for five months, from September to January inclusive. The rubbee harvest, of which it has been liberally estimated that two-thirds are food-crops, is sufficient to support them for two months more. Neither bhadoi nor rubbee is exported, but only rice. The stocks in reserve consist principally of rice, which is the main food-supply of the sub-division,—the rice produce being more than double the produce of all the other food-grains,—and to a proportionate extent of bhadoi and rubbee grains. In the Durbhunga sub-division, if the bhadoi and rubbee were to fail, and the rice were good, the distress would be comparatively less than if the rice were to fail and the bhadoi and rubbee were to be good. Durbhunga is a rice-eating and a rice-exporting tract, and its prosperity depends upon the excellence of its rice harvest. This is particularly true of the northern thana of Bahora, which in all natural features is similar to the great rice-producing sub-division of Mudhoobunnee, which skirts the north of the district. The south of the sub-division, again, in the neighbourhood of Rowsrah and Nagurbustee, partakes rather of the nature of the soil of the Tajpore sub-division, and the rubbee crops are there of greater importance. But, generally speaking, the remark holds true that although in Durbhunga rice is doubtless proportionately of less importance than it is in Mudhoobunnee or in other tracts bordering on the Nepal Terai, it is yet the principal crop in the sub-division, and furnishes the greater part of the wealth and food-supply of the people.

In the Durbhunga sub-division the winter rice crop of 1874 and the spring crops of 1875 were good, and the bhadoi crop of 1875 was excellent. In the north-west and western parts of the sub-division,

which are principally a rice area, the coming winter rice is said to promise an outturn little, if at all, below the average. In the Singhya jurisdiction, to the east, which is also one of the principal rice-producing tracts of the sub-division, the prospects are moderate. Towards the south of the sub-division, which is a rubbee area, the rice prospects are indifferent. Generally speaking, it is said that a full average 8-anna crop may be expected in the sub-division. The rubbee crops are promising in the south about Rowsrah and the Nagurbustee outpost, and with rain they will probably yield a fair outturn. It is not possible at present to make any accurate estimate of what the outturn may be, but it is reasonable to assume that it will be a half-crop.

It may be accepted, for purposes of calculation, that the full amount of reserve stock, amounting to 24 lakhs of maunds, was in hand in September last; and if so, these stocks, with the produce of the bhadoi harvest, amounting to 23 more lakhs of maunds, if nothing were exported, would be sufficient to afford a supply of food to the people for ten months. A half crop of rice and a half crop of rubbee will jointly produce another 30 lakhs of maunds. Even if the estimate of the reserve in hand last September be reduced by one-half, or 12 lakhs, it seems that an ample sufficiency of food-grain will be found from local resources for the inhabitants of the Durbhunga sub-division. Still from this sufficiency the full usual allowance must be made for wastage and seed-grain; and it must be remembered that a certain rice exportation must necessarily go on as heretofore, and that economic causes will prevent the general depletion of the reserve supply. As soon as a certain margin of reserve is reached, prices will rise; and if the rise in price is beyond a certain point, the deficiency in the food-supply will be remedied by importation at a great expense: and it will come to pass that whether food is or is not in the country, the poorest of the population will be unable to supply themselves with it, and without aid, will die, as they died in Orissa, of starvation. It is not likely that this point will now be reached in the sub-division of Durbhunga; and, considering the excellent bhadoi harvest that was reached last autumn, there seems no reason to doubt that, even if a large exportation of food-grains takes place, the sub-division will be left at the end of the year with a small reserve. It may be expected also that to some extent prices will rise, and that the local reserves will be supplemented by importation. At present the period for exportation has not commenced, and there is certainly no importation. But if prices remain low, the fact will prove that there is a sufficiency of food-supply in the sub-division, and grain will not be imported.

The actual prices of the food-grains, which will enable a detailed comparison to be made of the prices now prevailing, and of the prices as they existed at the same date in previous years, are not at present available. This information is only available for Mozufferpore, the capital station of the old Tirhoot district. The present prices are moderate, and not higher than is usual at the time of year.

The communications of the Durbhunga sub-division are almost entirely by road, and the roads are generally good and passable, at all events until the setting in of the rains. The State Railway now runs from Durbhunga, the head-quarters of the sub-division, to Bazitpore, on the north bank of the Ganges. The Bazitpore terminus is some seven miles from the East Indian Railway station at Barh, on the south bank of the Ganges; but a steam communication between the two stations has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and is now being organised. A steamer was urgently required here in order to tow country boats laden with grain and other merchandise against the strong current of the river. The river communication with the Durbhunga sub-division is by means of the Chota Gunduk, which is navigable at all periods of the year within the limits of the sub-division. The principal mart on this river is Rowsrah, which is the centre of a considerable trade. Goods are carried in carts, which are numerous in Durbhunga, as in all parts of the district, and on pack-bullocks. There are no deficiencies in available carriage for any reasonable requirements. In the event of scarcity the sub-division would derive supplies partly from Nepal, whither there are now serviceable roads, but especially from the districts of the North-Western Provinces. The food-supplies from the North-West would either be despatched by rail to Barh, and afterwards along the Durbhunga State Railway, or they would be floated down by river to Patna, and thence overland *via* Hajepore and South Mozufferpore. To a small extent supplies would be received from North Bengal. A certain quantity of rice is sent every year from Dinagopore and Maldah *via* the Ganges and Chota Gunduk rivers to the large market at Rowsrah.

It is convenient that the agricultural statistics of the sub-division should be supplemented by a few remarks on the population of the sub-division, showing in what proportion its character is agricultural, and in what proportion the inhabitants are artisans and dwellers in towns and cities. It has already been stated that the total population of the Durbhunga sub-division is 867,941. Of this population more

than 136,000 are semi-Hindooised aboriginal tribes, and, generally speaking, these are all employed in agricultural pursuits. Of agricultural castes, strictly so called, including the Koeries and Koormis, the population is 57,000. The labouring classes, as they are described in the census, are 18,000, and the fishermen castes number 67,000. The Mahomedans, who are almost all cultivators, comprise a total of 124,000. There are more than 100,000 of the pastoral caste of Aheers. The total of trading castes is only 13,000, and of artisans 65,500. The weavers number 36,000. The superior castes of Brahmins and Rajpoots number as many as 86,748; and of intermediate castes, such as Babbans and Kayasths, the numbers are 62,589. The population is, it will be seen, almost entirely agricultural. There are only two towns with a population of over 5,000 inhabitants, viz. Durbhunga (47,450) and Rowsrah (9,411). Rowsrah is an important river mart, both as regards its export and its import trade, and the urban population of the sub-division is entirely wrapped up in this place and in Durbhunga, the capital of the district.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE MUDHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION.

THE population of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, according to the census of 1872, is 689,741 souls. The sub-division contains six thanas, with a population and area as follows:—

	Souls.	Area.
Benihattee Khajowlee ...	100,491	174
Bhowarch ...	165,223	270
Mudheypore ...	137,251	251
Khujowlee ...	130,346	243
Hurlakee ...	63,220	132
Lowkaha ...	84,210	206
Total ...	689,741	1,282

The Mudhoobunnee sub-division comprises an area of 1,282 square miles, or 820,480 acres in extent. The cultivated area is estimated at 615,360 acres, and the uncultivated area at 205,120 acres. Unfortunately no agricultural statistics of a definite character exist for this sub-division, and in the following remarks it has been necessary to infer the condition of Mudhoobunnee to be in accordance with the condition of an adjacent tract, where the circumstances are similar to those of Mudhoobunnee, and where agricultural statistics have been collected. This tract of country is the rural thana of Bahera, in the sub-division of Durbhunga. This thana marches with the southern boundary of Mudhoobunnee for more than half its length; it exhibits the same predominance of rice land over upland, which is a distinguishing feature of the Mudhoobunnee landscape, especially towards the north and east of the sub-division; the staple productions of both regions are the same, the systems of agriculture in each are identical, and the people in each are purely agricultural. The proportions of cultivated land, rice land, upland, and so forth, that inquiry has shown obtain in Bahera, will therefore be extended to the sub-division of Mudhoobunnee. Upon the above basis it is estimated that the cultivated area of the sub-division is sown as follows:—

	Acres.
Early rice ...	60,000
Late " ...	420,000
Bhadoi ...	108,300
Rubbee ...	87,980
Non-food crops occupying land for a year ...	20,306

In Mudhoobunnee, as in Durbhunga, the average outturn in husked rice of an acre of rice land is taken at 14 maunds, of bhadoi land at 12 maunds, and of rubbee land at 10 maunds. The total average produce of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division is therefore—

	Mds.
Early rice ...	8,40,000
Late " ...	58,80,000
Bhadoi ...	12,99,600
Rubbee ...	8,79,980
Total ...	88,99,580

To this total must be added the produce of the cheena, millet, and other subsidiary food-grains, amounting to 2,98,000 maunds; and one-third of the rubbee outturn, or 293,320 maunds, must be deducted

as being the produce of crops other than food-grains. The net produce of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division from all sources will amount to eight and three-quarter millions of maunds, as follows:—

	Mds.
Early rice	8,40,000
Late " "	58,80,000
Rubbee	5,86,640
Bhadoi	12,90,600
Cheena, &c.	2,08,000
Total	89,04,240

It has already been stated that the population of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division is 689,741, and at a daily rate of consumption of three-fourths of a seer per head, or six maunds per annum, this population will annually consume 41,38,446 maunds. A surplus of 47,00,000 maunds will remain over for seed-grain, reserve, waste, and exportation; out of this total 5,00,000 maunds must be allowed for seed-grain. It is estimated that at least 13,00,000 maunds of rice is sold by the cultivators in order to defray their rental, and almost the whole of this is doubtless exported from the sub-division. Further, as in Mudhoobunnee the rubbee crop is comparatively speaking inconsiderable, the people have to fall back on the rice crop in financing for other wants. So that probably the rice they sell and export is not less than 18 lakhs of maunds. In Mudhoobunnee it is entirely rice that is sold to pay for the land rent, as the produce of the upland cultivation is so small as not to be more than sufficient for the local requirements of the people. A further deduction must be made for wastage, probably not less than 5 per cent. on the gross outturn. A net surplus of about 14 lakhs of maunds will then remain in the sub-division as a reserve after an average year. This amount represents the stock that may ordinarily be assumed to be in hand. It is sufficient to support the whole population for nearly four months.

Rice, as explained in the section on the Durbhunga sub-division, is a produce that is exported in enormous quantities, and the people of Mudhoobunnee, as elsewhere in Behar, support themselves as largely as possible from the food-produce of the bhadoi and rubbee crops. The experience of the late famine showed clearly that the bhadoi harvest by itself was enough in most places to support the people late into the spring, or until such time as the rubbee crop was harvested and ready for food. But in Mudhoobunnee rice is necessarily the preponderating food-crop. A good crop of bhadoi, amounting to nearly 1,300,000 maunds, is sufficient to feed the population of Mudhoobunnee for more than three months; the rubbee will suffice for at least a month and a half; and the remainder of the food-supply, amounting to more than one-half of the total required, is supplied by rice. It is believed that food-grains other than rice are never exported from Mudhoobunnee. The ordinary rice exports from Mudhoobunnee may be estimated at fully 10 lakhs of maunds.

The winter harvest of 1874 in Mudhoobunnee was about an average crop. The rubbee of 1875 was also an average crop, but the bhadoi was only 2/3rds of the average.

The coming winter rice crop is at present estimated at about a 1-anna crop, though there are reasons for hoping that it may not be less than a 5-anna one.

For the purpose of argument, it may be assumed that the maximum reserve stocks, 14 lakhs of maunds, were stored in the sub-division at the time of the reaping of the bhadoi crop last September. Those stocks, and the produce of the bhadoi crop, are supporting the people till the rice crop comes in in January. The position, then, stands thus: the reserve from 1874-75, plus the bhadoi crop, amounts to about 23 lakhs maunds; the consumption for the five months, from 1st September to 31st January, will be 17,25,000 maunds. For the remaining seven months of the year there will therefore be in hand 5,75,000 maunds, as well as the whole outturn of the winter rice and rubbee crops. The rice outturn will probably not be less than two million maunds. It is impossible to estimate at present what the rubbee outturn may be, but as the total outturn in Mudhoobunnee is at all times inconsiderable, the estimate is not of much importance: it may amount to 2,25,000 maunds. A total supply of 28 lakhs maunds of food-grains will therefore remain available for consumption in Mudhoobunnee during the remainder of the year, and if this total has been correctly calculated, it is sufficient for the support of the people. For seven months' consumption 24,00,000 maunds would be sufficient. But, on the other hand, a maximum of food reserve has been assumed to have been in existence in the sub-division in September last, and there are no safe grounds for assuming that this was the case. In point of fact, considering the distress that has recently prevailed in the sub-division, it is not probable that more than one-half of this reserve was then in hand; and, again, the calculation above given has

not taken into allowance any exportation of food-grain, which it is probable will continue to be considerable in spite of the partial failure of the rice crop. The usual allowance must also be made for wastage, and possibly more than the usual allowance for seed-grain. Moreover, economically speaking, it is a very improbable circumstance that the reserve stocks of the sub-division will be permitted in any case to undergo so rapid a depletion. If food-stocks are depleted to such an extent as has been contemplated, the effect would be to run prices up, and grain would be attracted from other localities to the sub-division. The tendency towards depletion that must exist this year will raise the prices and draw importations, and it is to be hoped, and it is quite possible, that the reserve food-supply in hand at the time the bhadoi of next year is reaped may not be much less than the amount of food-supply that was in reserve at the same period of the present year. In general terms, it may be calculated that to bring about this result at least a million maunds of food-grains must be imported; but this amount necessarily depends on the amount of the exportation from the sub-division. What is to be feared is that the importations may be insufficient to keep prices down to the point at which the population will be able to supply itself with food. Even in the direst famine it is always notorious that there are considerable food-stock in stores; the famine is occasioned by the fact that the stores of food are not available to the general public at a price they can possibly pay. There has already been a marked rise in prices over normal rates in the rural markets in this sub-division.

The Mudhoobunnee sub-division is now well provided with roads and communications which connect the sub-division with Nepal on the north, Durbhunga on the south, and Seetamurhee on the west. The exports are entirely overland, and the means of carriage are sufficient to provide for a very large normal exportation of food-grains. The east of the sub-division, comprising the pergunnah of Alapore, is the principal rice-producing and exporting tract. But although the exports are large, it cannot be said that there are any large markets in which the trade concentrates itself. There is not a single town in the sub-division of which the population exceeds 5,000. The population is almost entirely agricultural, probably even to a greater degree than is the case in the other sub-divisions of the district. Men of the fisherman caste are as many as 51,000, and there are 75,000 Mahomedans. There are 100,000 Ahcers, there are 31,500 Brahmins, 30,000 Rajpoots, and 32,200 Babhans in the sub-division. The class of men known as Tirhootia Brahmins are very numerous in Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga, and being men who are not accustomed to work for their own support, they are very helpless, and their presence causes embarrassment in times of scarcity. The advantage of a great part of the Durbhunga Raj being in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division cannot be overestimated; and were it not for the influence that the Court of Wards is now able to exercise, it is to be feared that not much substantial assistance would be obtainable from zemindars either in Mudhoobunnee or Durbhunga.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

THE Mozufferpore district also consists of three sub-divisions: the head-quarter or Mozufferpore sub-division, the Seetamurhee sub-division, and the Hajeeepore sub-division. The total population of the district, according to the census of 1872, is 2,188,382 souls. The total population of the Mozufferpore sub-division is 926,928, of Seetamurhee 717,609, of Hajeeepore 543,845.

The Mozufferpore sub-division contains five thanas, with a population as follows:—

	Souls.	Area in square miles.
Mozufferpore	347,463	448
Budraj Semur	124,433	202
Belsund	103,639	187
Kutreh	218,210	307
Paro Khas	133,183	217
Total	926,928	1,311

The Mozufferpore sub-division comprises an area of 1,311 square miles, or 839,040 acres in extent. The cultivated area is estimated at 612,500 acres, and the uncultivated at 226,540 acres. Of the cultivated

area 385,875 acres are described as land fit for rice, and 226,625 acres as uplands. It is necessary, as has been done in the case of the sub-division of the Durbhunga district, to subdivide the rice land and the uplands still further,—the former into lands which yield early rice and into lands which yield late rice, and the latter into lands which yield both a bhadoi and a rubbee crop. This division is important, not only as regards the nature of the crops, but also regarding the times when they are harvested. The early rice crop is in reality an integral part of the general bhadoi crop, but it has been found more convenient to consider the whole of the rice outturn under one general heading. It is estimated that the early rice forms a proportion of three-twentieths of the whole rice crop. Allowance has also to be made for double-cropping, and this has been done in the case of the rubbee crop to an extent of 63 per cent. of the cultivated upland area, in the case of bhadoi to an extent of 75 per cent., and in the case of non-food-grain cultivation (occupying the soil for a whole year) to an extent of 15 per cent. Upon the above calculations, it is estimated that the cultivated area of the sub-division is shown as follows:—

	Acres
Early rice	57,881
Late „	327,994
Bhadoi	169,969
Rubbee	178,238
Other staples occupying the soil for a year	33,993

As regards the rice crop, the lighter soil of central and southern Mozufferpore has induced the local officer to accept an average outturn of rice at 13 maunds of cleaned rice per acre, which is less than the outturn given for the more fertile Terai lands to the north. An average of 12 maunds per acre is allowed for the bhadoi and rubbee crops. Applying these rates of produce to the areas under cultivation, the following results will be obtained:—

	Outturn in maunds.
Early rice	7,52,453
Late „	42,53,922
Bhadoi	20,37,628
Rubbee	21,18,856
Total	91,62,859

To this total an addition has to be made for the outturn of the subsidiary food-grain crops, such as cheena, which is a species of millet. The cultivation of this crop varies as to extent with the favourable or unfavourable character of the other harvests. When they are abundant, its cultivation is inconsiderable; when they are deficient, its cultivation is more extensive. Its average cultivation cannot therefore be fixed with any approach to precision, but has been estimated by Mr. MacDonnell at about 1,78,750 maunds. On the other hand, a deduction of one-third of the rubbee outturn, or 7,06,289 maunds, has to be deducted on account of the produce of rubbee crops, such as oil-seeds, &c., other than food-grain. The total food-supply of the sub-division from food-grains may, after these adjustments, be stated to amount to 86,35,323 maunds, as follows:—

	Outturn in maunds.
Early rice	7,52,453
Late „	42,53,922
Bhadoi	20,37,628
Rubbee	14,12,570
Cheena, &c.	1,78,750
Total	86,35,323

At the rates of average daily consumption which are now usually accepted by Government, viz. three-quarters of a seer per head, or six maunds per annum, for each individual, the total consumption of food-grains in the Mozufferpore sub-division will amount to 55,61,568 maunds. In round numbers, a surplus production of three million maunds will therefore remain for seed-grains, waste, exportation, and other uses. About 6,00,000 maunds must be deducted for seed-grain. The wastage during the year may perhaps be estimated at a minimum of 5 per cent. upon the gross produce, or about 4,30,000 maunds. It has been estimated also that three-fourths of the rental of the cultivation of the Mozufferpore sub-division is liquidated by the sale of food-grain in the district. It is the rice crop that is sold, and it was made abundantly clear in the famine of 1874 that it was the bhadoi crops other than rice that were reserved by the people for their own

consumption. It has been estimated that in the Mozufferpore sub-division, to pay that share of the rent that is realized from the sale proceeds of food-grain, the cultivators must sell no less than 10,44,450 maunds of rice. This quantity is then removed from the hands of the producers to those of the zemindars and traders, and is available either to find its way in exportation from the sub-division or for re-sale to the cultivators. In point of fact, a considerable exportation does take place in ordinary years from Mozufferpore in a south-westerly direction into Hajeeepore, Patna, and into the Sarun district. This export may be estimated at from 5,00,000 to 10,00,000 maunds. An average reserve supply of about one million maunds is then left in hand, and forms the food-stocks of the people of the sub-division.

The winter, spring, and autumn harvests of the past year, were favourable in the Mozufferpore sub-division. A 5-annas winter rice harvest during the present cold weather is anticipated. It is believed that at least a half crop of rubbee may be calculated on.

Assuming that the maximum food reserves were in store in September last, the food-supply of the people at that time would be one million maunds in reserve and two million maunds outturn of the bhadoi. Three million maunds would suffice the whole population for about seven months. The rice outturn may be estimated at about 13,00,000 maunds, and the rubbee outturn at about 8,00,000 maunds. There will then remain a clear net deficiency of one month's food-supply for the people, not to speak of the stocks that must be allowed for seed-grain, waste, and of a certain margin of reserve which must at all times be maintained. Under the circumstances, it is not probable that there will be any exportation from the sub-division during the year; or, if any, the amount exported will certainly be very small. On the other hand, a considerable importation will be necessary, which it is apprehended will be derived from the neighbouring sub-divisions of Sectamurhee, Durbhunga, and Mudhoobunnee, and also from the districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Rice will also be imported from Northern Bengal *via* the Chota Gunduk, on the banks of which are situated the grain-marts of Malighat, Mangoondha, and Somastepore, in the Mozufferpore and Tajpore sub-divisions.

The sub-division is already well supplied with roads which are passable up to the commencement of the rains, and with carts and other means of carriage. The population of the town of Mozufferpore is 27,320, but there is no other town in the sub-division with more than 5,000 inhabitants. The proportion of persons engaged in agriculture preponderates; but it is remarkable that the number of Brahmins and Rajpoots in the sub-division is no less than 88,000, and the number of Babbans and Kayasths is 120,000. The semi-Hindooised population numbers 130,000, Ahcers 96,000, fishermen 46,000, and Mahomedans 113,000.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE SEETAMURHEE SUB-DIVISION.

The total population of the Seetamurhee sub-division is 717,609. The sub-division contains four thanas, with a population and area as follows:—

	Souls.	Area in square miles.
Shewhur	159,977	203
Seetamurhee	166,687	200
Belamochpukownee	93,679	134
Jalley	297,866	369
Total	717,609	906

The cultivated area in acres in Seetamurhee is estimated by Mr. MacDonnell, after making due allowance for double cropping, to be as follows:—

	Acres.
Rice	325,900
Bhadoi	181,474
Rubbee	147,448
Other non-food-grain staples occupying the soil for a year	34,026

The average outturn of the crops is taken at 14 maunds of cleaned rice per acre, and 12 maunds per acre for the bhadoi and rubbee crops. Applying these rates of produce, the outturn will be as follows:—

	Mds.
Rice	45,62,600
Bhadoi	21,77,700
Rubbee, food grain only (excluding deduction for oil-seeds, &c.)	11,79,556
Total	79,19,856

To this total must be added the outturn of the subsidiary food-crops, such as cheena, which is a species of millet. Mr. MacDonnell estimates that the outturn of this may be set down at 1,68,000 maunds. The net food-supply of the sub-division will then be 80,87,850 maunds.

The population of the sub-division being 717,609, at the rate of consumption of three-quarters of a seer per diem, or six maunds per annum, for each person, the total consumption would amount to 50,00,000 maunds in the year. This leaves a margin of more than three million maunds for seed-grain, wastage, storage, and exportation. About 5,00,000 maunds must be set apart for seed-grain, and about 3,70,000 maunds for wastage. It is estimated, further, that three-fourths of the rental of the cultivators of the Seetamurhee sub-division is liquidated by the sale of food-grain in the district. Mr. MacDonnell sets down the quantity thus sold at one million maunds, and the whole of this is ordinarily available for exportation. A reserve of more than one million maunds is then left in hand to compose the food-stocks of the sub-division.

The past winter, spring, and autumn crops, were on the whole not unfavourable. The coming winter rice crop is expected to yield an outturn of at least five annas. It is too early to speak yet of the prospects of the rubbee, but perhaps a yield of a one-third crop may be assumed. The reserve stocks and the bhadoi outturn will amount to about 24,00,000 maunds, and are sufficient to support the people for more than six months. The rice and the rubbee, between them, will yield another two million maunds. Altogether, therefore, it appears that the local food-supply of the sub-division for the year cannot result in the production of a surplus. Wastage of the current year's harvest has to be allowed for, and seed-grain must be reserved for the next harvest, and exportation cannot be stopped. In all probability the exportation will be very small, but it is not possible that the course of the ordinary channels of trade should be entirely reversed. In any case there will be a deficit in the sub-division, and importations will have to be made to supply this deficit. The necessary importations may be estimated at from half a million to a million maunds of food-grain. It is expected that these supplies will be received from the same quarters as will supply the Mozufferpore sub-division, though owing to the scanty harvest in the Nepaulese Terai, the usual help from that direction must not be counted on this year. The prices of food-grains are not yet perceptibly disturbed in Seetamurhee.

There is a marked similarity between the agricultural condition of the Mozufferpore and of the Seetamurhee sub-divisions. There are no large towns. Seetamurhee itself contains only a population of 5,496 inhabitants, and the population of the sub-division is almost entirely agricultural. The semi-Hindooised population numbers 90,000, Brahmins, Rajpoots, Buhans, and Kayasths 100,000, pastoral castes 73,000, Koeries and Koormis 70,000, and Mahomedans 107,000. The oilmen and wine-sellers are numerous, being 31,000 and 28,000 respectively. Some of the principal zemindars of Seetamurhee and Mozufferpore are well disposed, helpful, and resourceful men, whose assistance was of great value during the past scarcity.

THE RAINFALL OF 1875.

The first month of the year was wetter than usual, and considerably more than the average quantity of rain was registered generally throughout the Lower Provinces. February, on the other hand, was unusually dry everywhere, and so also was March, except in Assam, where the rainfall was considerably above average. It was abnormally heavy in Sylhet, Cachar, and the north-east of the Valley.

During the first six days of April there was heavy and tolerably general rain in Bengal Proper; there followed a rainless interval, up to the 23rd, of the hottest weather of the year. During the remainder of the month showers, more or less general, were frequent,

and there was very heavy rainfall at some places on the 26th and 27th. Notwithstanding the long break of dry weather in the middle of the month, the total quantity of rain which fell was generally above average in the Lower Provinces. It was somewhat deficient, however, in some of the northern and eastern districts of Bengal, and in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpore. In Assam the April rains were generally very copious, and especially so in Sylhet, Cachar, Sibsagar, and Luckhimpur.

The rainfall during the first half of the month of May was unusually plentiful in Bengal. In the second-half of the month it was not so heavy, but there was no considerable break in the showery weather which continued from about the 22nd of April up to the setting in of the regular rains in June. The total rainfall for the month of May was considerably above average in the Lower Provinces, excluding the northern and eastern districts of Bengal, where the distribution was irregular, and Assam, where the rainfall was scanty, except in Cachar and at some of the hill stations.

The rainy season set in about the 5th of June in Central and Eastern Bengal. In the western districts, in Orissa and Chota Nagpore, there was but little rain up to the 11th. From the 11th to the 13th there were some general showers in Behar. But it was not until about the 17th in Orissa and Chota Nagpore, and about the 21st in Behar, that the rains became heavy and continuous. In the western districts of Bengal the June rainfall was, with a few remarkable exceptions (Cutwa and Sooty, &c.), slightly below average. In the central districts south of the Ganges, in Maldah and in the eastern districts it was much above average, especially so in Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Jessore, and in the Chittagong Division. In the northern districts—Dinapore, Rangpore, and Cooch Behar—the rain which fell was much less than the normal quantity for the month; and this area of scanty precipitation extended into North Behar, and included the district of Purneah and parts of the districts of Bhagulpore, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore. Only 3.37 inches of rain fell at Seetamurhee, while at Hajeeepore, to the south, 22.12 inches were recorded. Elsewhere in Behar the rainfall was plentiful, and very heavy in the districts of Patna and Gya and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Chota Nagpore the June rainfall was considerably above the normal quantity. Such was also generally the case in Orissa, where, however, the distribution was more irregular. In Assam the rainfall in Sylhet and Cachar again became excessively heavy in June, and all over the province the quantity registered much exceeded the average. At Jowai 119.8 inches were recorded, nearly three times the average June rainfall of the last six years at that station.

For some distance inland round the northern shores of the Bay of Bengal—throughout Orissa, parts of Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, parts of Jessore and the Chittagong Division—the July rainfall was above average, and it was very heavy near the sea. The rainfall was also above average in Chota Nagpore and in the district of Monghyr in Behar. Throughout the remainder of the area comprised in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, the July rains were below average in quantity, and they were very scanty in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division of Bengal, and in the greater part of Behar. At Azimgunge, in Moorshedabad, only 2.52 inches of rain fell in the month. At Dinapore, where the normal rainfall of July is 16 inches, only 3.9 inches were registered during the whole month; and the only fall between the 3rd and the 24th was 0.13 inches on the 6th. At Seetamurhee, in Tirhoot, rain fell on only four days between the 3rd and 29th, measuring one inch and one-tenth; the total fall during the month was four inches. The scantiness of the July rainfall in Bengal and Behar up to about the 25th of the month was probably owing to the abnormally low atmospheric pressure which prevailed round the northern shores of the Bay during the same period, and which retarded, or altogether turned back, for the time the vapour-bearing currents from their inland courses. Round the region of low pressure, however, the rainfall was abnormally heavy. About the middle of the month a change took place. The atmospheric disturbance in the north of the Bay gradually disappeared soon after the cyclonic gale which passed over the mouth of the Hooghly on the 14th and 15th. Towards the end of the month the pressure rose rapidly in the Bay, and fell in Bengal and the North-West. As a consequence, the monsoon current returned to its normal course, and was drawn inland with great vigour. Very heavy rainfall in parts of Bengal and Behar and in the North-Western Provinces was the result.

The torrential rains, which set in over the greater part of Northern India about the 25th of July, continued with little intermission up to the 6th or 7th of August. This was the wettest period of the monsoon. In the Chittagong Division the fall was unprecedentedly heavy. In ten consecutive days, from the 27th of July to the 5th of August, 41.38 inches of rain fell at Chittagong, being 40 per cent. of the average annual

rainfall of that place. Of this amount, 31.69 inches fell in five consecutive days, from the 30th July to the 3rd of August. The total rainfall for the month of August was considerably above average, generally throughout the eastern and central districts of Bengal, and also in Behar, where it was especially heavy in the Shahabad district. In the western districts of Bengal, in Orissa, and in Chota Nagpore, the rainfall was not so heavy, and it was even slightly below average in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, and in Southern Orissa. At Hazareebagh there was a considerable deficiency, and such was also the case at Dinagore, in Bengal, where the defect of total rainfall for the year up to the 31st of August amounted to 36 per cent. of the averages of former years.

The rain which fell in September was below the average quantity, except at a few stations, throughout Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore. In Orissa the September rainfall was unusually heavy up to about the 8th of the month. In Chota Nagpore, in Western Bengal (excluding the Hooghly and Howrah districts, where the rainfall was scanty), and in the country lying round the Rajmehal Hills, comprised in the districts of Moorshedabad, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the deficiency was inconsiderable. In parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, in Naddea, Jessore, and in the eastern districts (excluding parts of Backergunge and Chittagong), the defect was somewhat greater. But throughout the northern districts of Bengal, comprised in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions, and throughout the greater portion of Behar, the September rainfall was excessively scanty. The country over which the deficiency of rainfall was greatest, not only in September, but in the earlier months of the monsoon, June and July, lies north of the Ganges, extending from Sarun and Chumparun on the west to Assam on the east. And, contrary to the usual law of distribution of rainfall in this locality, the defect was been generally greater at places near the Himalayan range than at places further south. Thus at Cooch Behar only 5.19 inches of rain was registered in September last, against an average of 16.77 inches for the month; at Bodah 0.64 (average 16.59); at Kishengunge 3.38 (average 12.15); at Arrareah 1.86 inches (average 13.84); at Soopool 3.27 inches (average 10.76); at Mudhoobunnee 3.21 (average 12.24); and at Soetamurhee 2.47 inches, against an average of 10.61 inches. At the last-mentioned place, and also at Dinagore, the total rainfall registered up to the 30th of September was not less than 40 per cent. below the averages of past years.

Throughout the whole of the area comprised in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, except at four stations—Bankoora, Gurbetta, Cuttack, and Pooree—the rainfall registered in October was much below the averages of former years. In Behar (excluding the Sonthal Pergunnahs) the monsoon rains of 1875 may be said to have ended during the last few days of September. They also came to a close about the same time in the districts of Maldah and Dinagore and in the Cooch Behar Division of Bengal. With the exception of a few light and partial showers in the early days of the month, the October rainfall in Bengal, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chota Nagpore, was mostly confined to the periods from the 15th to the 18th, and from the 22nd to the 24th. It was heaviest in Western Bengal and the 24-Pergunnahs. In Orissa there were some good showers in the Pooree district in the early days of the month. But the rainfall from the 16th to the 24th was very heavy, and especially so in the southern districts. The 24th of October may be laid down as the date of the final termination of the monsoon rains of 1875 in Bengal, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa. The month of November was rainless all over the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In Assam there were some showers during the month, principally on the 12th and 13th, at a few places.

North and east of the Ganges, in Bengal (excluding Maldah and the Chittagong Division), the total rainfall for the year, as recorded up to the 31st of October, was somewhat less than the average quantity. The defect, however, was only considerable in the northern districts. At Dinagore, where it was greatest, it amounted to 45 per cent. of the average fall. In the Chittagong Division, as in the neighbouring Assam districts of Sylhet and Cachar, the rainfall was very heavy. In Maldah it was somewhat greater than the usual quantity. South and west of the Ganges, the total rainfall was on the whole about the average quantity, although slightly deficient in parts of Burdwan and in the Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah districts. The distribution of rainfall in Behar was somewhat irregular. About the average quantity was recorded in Chumparun, in Patna, in the Tirhoot sub-divisions of Hajepore and Tajpore, in parts of Shahabad, and in Monghyr. Elsewhere in Behar the total rainfall was somewhat deficient. At Soetamurhee, where the defect was greatest, it amounted, as recorded, to 42 per cent. of the average fall.

Two regions may be traced in which the rainfall of the year has been much more deficient than elsewhere. The principal one lies north of the Ganges, in Bengal and Behar, extending from Assam on the east as far as the Sarun and Chumparun districts on the west.

This area includes the districts of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree, Dinagore, Purneah, and parts of Bhagulpore, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore. Over this tract of country the defect of rainfall was generally greater near the Himalayas than further south. The second area of scanty precipitation lies south of the Ganges, extending from the Rajmehal Hills on the east into the Shahabad district on the west. It includes the greater portion of South Behar, and the northern parts of the province of Chota Nagpore. The deficiency of rainfall was not so large in this second region as in the tract above mentioned. In the remainder of the province of Chota Nagpore the rainfall of the year was about average. This was likewise the case in the northern portion of Orissa. In the southern districts of Orissa the total rainfall of the year was unusually large.

Comparison of the Rainfall in the months of September and October, and of the total rainfall of the year up to the 30th of October 1875, with averages.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rainfall in September 1875.	Normal rainfall in September.	Rainfall in October 1875.	Normal rainfall in October.	Rainfall from January to 31st October 1875.	Normal rainfall from 1st January to 31st October.
BURDWAN.	BENGAL.							
	Western Districts.							
	Burdwan	Burdwan	13.40	8.08	1.73	5.47	58.00	58.20
		Cuttack	0.16	7.70	0.83	3.71	58.30	55.08
		Culina	3.01	5.53	2.15	4.24	48.52	50.00
		Bood-Bood	0.24	7.50	0.71	4.20	43.61	51.60
		Kishengunge	7.08	8.16	0.04	3.23	48.40	50.74
	Bankoora	Jehanabad	7.70	0.02	4.83	0.11	45.40	55.11
		Bankoora	0.20	7.07	5.40	4.50	57.03	52.16
	Beerbhoom	Soory	8.08	0.30	2.11	4.23	61.83	53.84
		Hetampore	7.63	...	0.83	...	70.40	...
	Midnapore	Midnapore	6.35	8.04	3.06	6.04	53.20	56.67
		Tundook	10.11	8.11	0.76	5.88	56.57	57.86
		Gurbetta	10.06	0.07	0.16	3.45	53.95	52.39
		Contal Exe. Engr.'s office	14.90	13.12	4.05	12.83	60.02	72.43
	Hooghly	Hooghly	4.78	8.20	1.61	3.97	53.61	61.67
	Howrah	Sorampore	4.62	6.81	3.07	5.65	59.47	54.17
		Howrah	7.24	10.27	3.97	5.12	59.89	64.74
PRESIDENCY.	Central Districts.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Sauver Island	12.10	13.30	6.00	11.11	72.31	74.75
		Calcutta	7.41	10.17	3.42	5.61	50.98	64.76
		Alipore	8.16	8.95	3.30	6.44	57.14	61.73
		Bansorhat	6.04	8.28	1.58	3.78	56.24	58.08
		Barasat	8.10	7.54	2.07	4.00	63.38	54.40
		Diamond Harbour	9.01	9.00	4.55	7.41	67.71	66.53
		Barpore	7.38	8.38	5.08	7.17	60.49	63.40
		Natkhira	5.77	7.48	1.74	4.02	64.05	56.75
		Barackpore	8.88	6.00	2.71	3.80	47.31	52.35
		Dum-Dum	6.16	8.58	3.14	5.04	59.88	56.40
	Nuddea	Kishnagur	5.83	7.20	1.06	4.25	54.70	55.01
		Bongung	4.84	6.00	1.48	4.50	62.44	53.14
		Moharpore	4.93	7.01	1.80	3.11	51.00	51.61
		Chowdangah	7.63	8.39	0.90	3.80	50.13	54.22
	Jessore	Kooshitea	3.78	8.37	0.80	3.43	55.92	63.00
		Ranaghat	5.72	5.06	1.20	3.17	54.28	48.45
		Jessore	6.40	8.04	0.72	5.70	63.92	63.25
		Narail	1.54	7.07	0.58	8.05	59.66	60.88
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Khoolna	4.00	8.35	0.70	3.60	60.83	62.35
		Jhenidah	9.89	9.01	0.40	5.00	68.07	65.57
		Haghrhat	6.36	8.13	4.44	4.60	73.01	64.95
		Magura	5.86	8.11	1.54	3.94	64.92	58.85
		Borhampore	6.56	9.30	1.92	6.83	51.60	53.29
	Dinagore	Ramporehat	9.31	...	1.64	...	57.88	...
		Lalbagh	10.12	10.43	1.30	4.30	67.40	51.61
		Junkipore	9.07	10.71	0.88	5.13	44.47	53.30
		Azingunge	10.03	6.68	0.20	5.00	52.00	...
		Paigolla	9.04	...	0.55	...	46.22	...
	Maldah	Kandee	9.44	...	0.77	...	...	...
		Dinagore	5.40	12.75	Nil.	5.08	48.00	78.73
	Rajshahye	Maldah	8.21	10.74	0.02	4.07	54.40	52.72
		Chanchal	8.44	...	Nil.	...	62.16	...
COOCH BEHAR.	Bogra	Baulsh	8.01	10.87	0.86	5.32	40.00	58.20
		Nattoro	5.05	11.77	1.31	4.73	51.07	50.81
		Rungpore	3.45	11.00	0.28	4.08	60.45	83.55
		Bhowanikungo	5.86	12.08	0.11	3.95	62.70	64.14
		Kurigram	4.52	...	Nil.	...	...	...
	Pubna	Boglogra	5.30	...	Nil.	...	...	...
		Bogra	6.50	14.17	1.85	5.46	57.81	81.68
	Darjeeling	Pubna	6.14	11.38	0.73	4.40	50.08	66.76
		Serajungo	3.77	9.08	1.32	3.38	54.72	57.17
	Julpigoree	Darjeeling	11.44	17.31	0.05	7.89	114.84	120.72
		Julpigoree	9.65	24.70	0.59	6.16	106.53	127.50
		Buxa	18.75	34.68	4.08	11.52	154.02	225.91
		Bodah	0.64	16.50	Nil.	0.27	72.07	84.77
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Titalya	8.89	31.24	Nil.	6.25	90.09	108.46
		Cooch Behar	5.19	16.77	Nil.	4.47	90.40	124.40

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rainfall in September 1875.	Normal rainfall in September.	Rainfall in October 1875.	Normal rainfall in October.	Rainfall from 1st January to 31st October 1875.	Normal rainfall from 1st January to 31st October.
Dacca.	BENGAL—(Continued.) Eastern Districts.							
	Dacca	Dacca	6.29	8.52	0.22	5.02	59.42	70.37
		Moonsheegunge	4.90	7.11	0.15	2.77	50.97	...
		Manickgunge	4.39	8.02	1.50	2.61	55.00	...
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	7.64	9.47	1.50	4.20	68.51	72.22
		Goulundo	5.45	8.45	1.91	3.03	63.37	64.45
		Madaripore	6.05	8.47	2.30	5.40	64.38	70.30
	Backergunge	Burrial	9.44	10.81	1.21	4.70	68.02	72.78
		Perceppore	5.19	9.22	0.75	4.74	74.03	67.61
		Pakoschally	12.60	10.29	5.02	7.70	119.10	...
CHITTAGONG.		Dowlakhani	13.60	12.25	3.02	6.06	110.46	90.35
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	11.29	13.30	2.40	4.82	80.13	95.12
		Jamulpore	12.05	14.57	0.35	3.06	75.06	70.29
		Atia	7.21	11.98	1.77	5.45	73.55	70.13
		Kishoregunge	8.32	15.35	2.92	6.35	88.43	88.87
	Chittagong	Chittagong	13.92	13.14	2.16	6.59	135.72	103.98
		Cox's Bazar	20.90	16.95	2.85	9.48	147.66	142.43
	Noakhally	Noakhally	9.47	15.61	1.75	3.22	110.81	102.31
	Tipperah	Comillah	5.00	0.84	0.42	6.25	80.30	80.23
		Brahmanbariah	4.20	10.95	1.31	4.05	78.29	74.90
PATNA.		Chittagong Hill Tracts	7.86	10.05	2.40	9.43	103.72	90.75
		Hill Tipperah	3.88	7.40	2.57	4.58	101.02	...
	BEHAR.							
	Patna	Patna	5.36	7.12	0.03	2.34	45.33	38.45
		Behar	8.23	6.73	Nil.	2.71	38.67	43.75
		Barh	4.41	7.63	Nil.	2.61	41.45	39.49
		Dehree	2.47	6.36	0.05	1.23	50.81	41.99
		Dinapore	4.40	8.37	Nil.	2.27	43.89	42.93
	Gya	Gya	7.29	6.86	Nil.	2.67	58.25	42.42
		Nowadah	3.24	7.68	Nil.	2.19	39.20	40.98
BHAGULPORE.		Arungabad	8.75	6.00	Nil.	2.20	42.87	43.74
		Johannabad	3.26	...	Nil.	...	32.68	...
	Shahabad	Arrah	3.80	0.84	Nil.	2.55	33.06	47.60
		Sasaram	2.69	8.85	Nil.	4.31	50.98	47.25
		Buxar	4.51	7.87	0.02	3.21	42.03	42.40
		Bhuboah	7.17	7.64	Nil.	3.17	40.17	51.76
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	4.36	8.33	Nil.	3.19	32.61	42.89
		Hajepore	0.32	10.54	0.11	1.99	56.27	40.72
		Seetamurhi	2.47	10.61	Nil.	1.61	26.07	45.20
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	7.19	11.35	Nil.	1.44	45.82	49.48
ORISSA.		Madhubance	8.21	12.24	Nil.	1.75	34.76	46.02
		Tajpore	7.09	9.08	Nil.	1.13	43.94	42.16
	Saran	Chupra	4.18	6.97	Nil.	2.36	32.44	37.67
		Sowan	5.28	11.86	0.53	2.98	43.55	52.09
	Chumparun	Mitiharee	8.03	8.37	Nil.	2.84	47.73	42.79
		Bottiah	6.05	11.24	Nil.	0.82	51.68	52.86
	Monghyr	Monghyr	4.25	7.78	0.05	3.52	46.51	41.00
		Begowari	3.35	7.14	Nil.	3.40	42.04	41.71
		Jamooie	4.65	7.17	Nil.	2.00	45.48	40.51
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	4.45	7.80	Nil.	4.47	36.47	47.03
CHOTA NAGPORE.		Soopool	3.27	10.76	Nil.	2.17	43.50	49.39
		Muddelpore	4.85	11.41	Nil.	4.06	42.25	52.74
		Banka	7.25	10.02	0.99	2.94	39.94	46.63
		Sanbora	7.00	...	Nil.	...	42.08	...
	Purneah	Purneah	5.09	13.77	Nil.	3.67	44.16	63.48
		Kishengunge	8.38	12.16	Nil.	2.61	53.35	70.28
		Arrarah	1.80	13.84	1.43	2.78	45.07	66.66
	Sonthal Pergunnah.	Nya Doonka	6.50	9.90	1.55	2.93	55.83	56.98
		Deochur	4.33	8.24	0.43	5.14	41.62	48.08
		Rajmahal	16.30	14.48	0.30	3.05	60.26	50.14
BRITISH BURMA.		Godia	7.13	...	0.33	2.67	36.30	...
		Jamtara	6.80	5.09	1.21	2.45	48.00	...
	ORISSA.							
	Cuttack	Cuttack	10.26	9.07	10.25	6.60	91.92	68.03
		Jajpore	13.15	10.96	6.55	7.40	90.35	62.77
		Kendraparah	11.70	7.70	4.50	7.90	80.90	56.19
		Jagatsingapore	...	...	...	8.11	...	51.59
		False Point	14.10	11.30	6.55	13.20	88.10	72.68
	Pooree	Pooree	11.37	9.27	16.01	8.54	64.16	53.74
		Khurdah	17.70	11.10	7.47	8.82	85.81	64.92
CHOTA NAGPORE.		Balasore	12.69	12.92	2.37	7.38	59.45	68.93
		Hindrak	11.88	9.12	1.04	4.14	50.65	50.49
		Jellasore	8.64	...	4.94	...	60.57	...
		Sorah	15.43	...	3.89	...	61.98	...
		Chandbally	8.30	...	2.72	...	57.08	...
	Cuttack Tributary Mohals.	Sumbulpore	14.05	7.70	2.31	3.92	60.02	52.22
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
		South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	5.35	8.25	0.96	3.42	48.52	51.24
		Pachamaba	7.10	8.39	1.00	3.07	47.08	49.50
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.		Lohardugga	8.74	7.47	1.07	3.23	59.03	45.18
		Palasow	5.95	8.42	0.11	2.44	43.17	51.50
	Singbhoom	Chyobassa	8.62	10.68	3.71	4.07	63.76	53.63
	Manbhoom	Purulia	6.94	7.07	1.42	4.11	53.18	45.37
		Gobulpore	5.93	8.01	1.78	3.80	51.68	54.41
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	7.24	10.69	4.17	4.73	69.84	83.39
	Cachar	Silchar	11.50	14.11	1.80	7.06	132.39	116.78
	Sylhet	Sylhet	18.05	17.67	2.58	8.89	183.57	158.61
	Akyab	Akyab	20.84	24.55	5.70	18.23	185.23	190.97

District Abstract of the above Table.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Rainfall in September 1875.	Normal rainfall in September.	Rainfall in October 1875.	Normal rainfall in October.	Rainfall from 1st January to 31st October 1875.	Normal rainfall from 1st January to 31st October.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	7.87	7.01	1.81	4.51	49.88	55.66
	Bankora	6.20	7.37	5.46	4.50	57.93	53.16
	Beerbhoom	8.29	9.30	1.46	4.23	70.06	58.84
	Midnapore	10.08	9.89	3.65	7.20	89.20	60.89
	Hooghly	4.70	7.30	2.34	4.81	61.74	57.92
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	5.69	10.37	5.02	5.12	59.50	54.74
	24-Pergunnahs	7.37	9.56	3.44	5.94	60.23	60.03
	Naddea	5.45	7.23	1.23	3.73	54.75	53.87
	Jessore	5.84	8.28	1.41	4.34	65.04	61.64
	Mooredabad	9.33	9.33	1.02	5.31	53.19	52.77
RAJSHAHY	Dinapore	5.46	12.75	Nil.	5.06	43.60	76.78
	Maldah	8.32	10.71	0.01	4.67	55.25	52.72
	Rajshahye	7.28	11.32	1.06	5.08	60.04	69.05
	Kumgore	4.53	12.38	0.90	4.46	56.53	73.84
	Bogra	0.60	14.17	1.85	5.45	67.31	61.98
Dacca	Patna	4.95	10.68	1.07	3.23	53.46	61.96
	Darjeeling	11.44	17.31	0.06	7.89	114.84	130.74
	Julpigore	9.48	24.33	1.17	7.30	105.90	126.65
	Cooch Behar	5.19	10.77	Nil.	4.47	90.40	124.40
	Dacca	5.16	7.98	0.65	3.43	55.13	70.37
CHITTAGONG	Furzedpore	6.66	8.80	1.98	4.54	65.43	65.96
	Backergunge	10.23	10.68	2.15	5.96	92.90	78.91
	Mymensingh	9.73	13.77	1.86	5.07	79.08	82.35
	Chittagong	17.30	14.84	2.50	8.03	141.79	133.70
	Noakhally	9.47	10.61	1.75	6.23	119.31	102.31
PATNA	Tipperah	4.90	10.59	0.84	5.45	63.79	68.04
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	7.98	10.95	2.46	6.43	103.72	90.75
	Hill Tipperah	5.86	7.40	2.57	4.58	101.02	...
	Patna	4.06	7.04	0.02	3.23	43.94	41.23
	Gya	4.38	7.05	Nil.	3.86	3.18	44.88
BHAGULPORE	Shahabad	4.64	7.80	0.15	5.31	43.96	47.27
	Mozufferpore	5.45	9.83	0.04	3.83	38.33	44.58
	Durbhanga	5.83	11.06	Nil.	1.44	41.51	44.09
	Saran	4.71	9.41	0.26	3.67	37.99	44.88
	Chumparun	7.14	9.80	Nil.	1.83	49.70	49.33
ORISSA	Monghyr	4.03	7.36	0.02	3.08	44.08	45.27
	Bhagulpore	5.44	10.00	0.20	3.83	40.97	45.70
	Purneah	8.44	13.25	0.44	5.03	48.55	65.13
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	9.02	9.45	0.86	3.23	48.10	61.35
	Cuttack	14.55	9.36	7.13	6.63	76.33	69.85
CHOTA NAGPORE	Pooree	14.53	10.18	11.34	6.68	74.95	59.58
	Balasore	11.47	11.02	3.19	5.76	87.94	57.21
	Sumbulpore	14.65	7.70	2.61	3.92	66.03	53.23
	Hazareebagh	6.22	8.33	0.98	3.24	45.59	50.50
	Lohardugga	7.34	7.94	0.39	2.78	51.10	45.24
ASSAM	Singbhoom	8.52	10.03	3.71	4.07	63.76	53.63
	Manbhoom	6.43	7.64	1.60	3.96	53.58	49.39
	Cachar	11.56	14.11	1.80	7.06	132.39	116.78
	Sylhet	18.05	17.67	2.58	8.89	183.57	158.61
	Akyab	20.84	24.55	5.70	18.23	185.23	190.97

THE RICE TRADE OF THE SUNDERBUNS.*

Rice is emphatically the great staple of cultivation in the Sunderbuns, and the land is so fertile that it is never necessary to leave a plot fallow for a term in order to allow it to regain its strength by a period of rest. It is difficult, writes Mr. Westland in his report on the Jessore District, to give an idea of the wealth of rice-fields that one sees in passing during harvest time along the rivers that intersect the Sunderbun reclamations. In other parts of the country one's view is always restricted by trees or by villages, but in the Sunderbuns it is different. You look over one vast plain, stretching for miles upon each side, laden with golden grain, a homestead is dotted about here and there, and the course of the river is traced by the fringes of low brushwood that grow upon their banks; but with these exceptions, one sees in many places one unbroken sea of waving dhan, up to the point where the distant forest bounds the horizon. This is in the parts where reclamation has been going on for years: in places where reclamation has only more recently begun, a fringe of half a mile broad on either side of the river contains all that has as yet been done by the extending colony.

In the thannah of Bagirhat, and in the Sunderbun lots in thanas Rampal and Morrellgunge in the Bagirhat sub-division of Jessore, it was estimated by Deputy Collector Baboo Ram Shunker Sen, who was employed on special duty in this tract in 1873, that there

* A Report on the District of Jessore. By J. Westland, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Second Edition: Revised and Corrected. Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta, 1874.
A Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jessore. By Baboo Ram Shunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta, 1874.

were 191,713 acres of land under rice cultivation. At an average outturn of 18 maunds of cleaned rice an acre, the total rice outturn of this tract would amount to 34,50,834 maunds. The population of this tract according to the census of 1872 is 168,740 souls; and allowing a consumption of six maunds annually per head, they would consume 10,12,400 maunds. This estimate leaves 24,38,434 maunds available for reserve stocks, waste, seed, and exportation. The net amount available for exportation, therefore, from this portion of country must in round numbers exceed a million maunds; and it must be remembered that this tract is only a specimen area of the extensive cultivated rice-fields of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge districts.

The rice crop is reaped about the first fortnight of January, the soil easily retaining up to that time, from tidal causes, all the moisture necessary for the growth of the grain. The reapers are mostly professional gangs of *duals*, or grain-cutters, who come from the north of Jessore, and from Naddea and Fureedpore in boats, each of which contains a separate gang. The ryots cultivate either under advances or without advances. Most ryots in the Sunderbuns are well enough off to cultivate with their own capital, but several also receive advances from merchants, who, for this purpose, send their men over the country during August and September, and then again after the harvest to collect in ships the grain which has been pledged to them. The greater quantity of rice is, however, cultivated without advances, and the ryots dispose of it themselves, either taking it to market, or delivering it on the spot to a trader who comes to purchase it. The latter method may be the more frequent in the case of very remote clearings; but in those which are situated within reach of a market, the ryot takes his grain to sell it there. There are many markets in the Sunderbuns to which grain in this way is brought. The principal markets in the Backergunge Sunderbuns are Sahobgunge, Jhalokata, Burrisal, Nulchitty, Neamutty, Bhandarapara, Allygunge, Anagona, Bhandareah, Raneerghat, Rajah Hat, Patar Hat, Alipore, and Soebpore; and in the Jessore Sunderbuns, Chandkhali, Paikgachha, Sarkhali, Gaurambha, Rampal (or Parikhali), and Morrellgunge. The following account of the Chandkhali market, which is derived from Mr. Westland's report, will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any of the large markets in the south of the districts of Backergunge, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs.

The chief of the *hâts* or markets in the Jessore Sunderbuns is Chandkhali, and Monday is the *hât-day*; convenience of trade causing that only one day in each week, instead of two, should be set aside as *hât-day*. If one were to see Chandkhali on an ordinary day, one would see a few sleepy huts on the river-bank, and pass it by as some insignificant village. The huts are many of them shops, and they are situated round a square; but there are no purchasers to be seen, and the square is deserted. On Sunday, however, ships come up from all directions, but chiefly from Calcutta, and anchor along the banks of the river and of the khal, waiting for the *hât*. On Monday boats pour in from all directions laden with grain, and others come with more purchasers. People who trade in eatables bring their tobacco and turmeric to meet the demands of the thousand ryots who have brought their grain to market, and will take away with them a week's stores. The river—a large enough one,—and the khal, become alive with native crafts and boats, pushing in among each other, and literally covering the face of the water. Sales are going on rapidly amid all the hubbub, and the *byapâri* and *mahajans* (traders and merchants) are filling their ships with the grain which the ryots have brought alongside and sold to them.

The greater part of the traffic thus goes on the water, but on land, too, it is a busy sight. On water or on land, there is probably a representative from nearly every house for miles around. They have come to sell their grain and to buy their stores: numberless hawkers have come to offer these stores for sale,—oil, turmeric, tobacco, vegetables, and all the other luxuries of a ryot's life.

By the evening the business is all done: the ryots turn their boats homewards; the hawkers go off to the next *hât*, or go to procure more supplies; and with the first favourable tide the ships weigh anchor and take their cargoes away to Calcutta, and, to a smaller extent, up the river. By Tuesday morning the place is deserted for another week.

At this Chandkhali *hât* alone 3,000 or 4,000 rupees worth of rice on an average changes hands every *hât-day*, and during the busiest season the amount probably reaches twice that quantity; and about 1,500 boats are brought up by people attending the *hât*, boats being almost the only means of travelling here.

Chandkhali is after all only one out of many *hâts*; and besides the trade that is done in the *hâts*, there is an immense traffic carried on, less conspicuously, by traders stationed all over the Sunderbuns. Some of these have large ships, and with them they visit the clearings and fill their ships close to where the grain grows. Others, stationed at some village, buy up grain when they can get it, and ship it of themselves

or sell it to larger traders. And everywhere there will be found a class of traders called "*farias*," who insert themselves between the more petty sellers and the regular trader or *byapâri*, buying up in very small quantities, and when a certain bulk has been accumulated, waiting for the *byapâri* to come to buy, or taking the grain to him to sell it.

In these ways, then, the rice passes from the hand of the cultivator into that of the trader (*byapâri*) or the merchant (*mahajan*). The trader is a man who has a capital, perhaps of Rs. 300 or 400; he sometimes exports his purchased rice himself, taking it to the merchant in Calcutta or elsewhere, who will buy it, and so give him money to use for a second similar transaction; or he will sell it on the spot to the larger exporting merchants, men who have large firms in Calcutta, and have agencies in the producing districts.

The principal export from the Sunderbuns is to Calcutta, and there is a general westward motion of the grain through them, the produce of the Backergunge Sunderbuns passing through the Jessore rivers. The routes adopted for this traffic are nearly the same that they were a hundred years ago.

There is first the inland route, which goes across the district by Kochua, Benghahat, Khoolna, Baitaghatta, Diluti, Paikgachha, and so into the Kabadak. A new excavation was made a few years ago which communicates directly between the Sipsâ river, which passes Paikgachha, and the Kabadak. It is a straight canal of three miles in length, and saves a very long detour. The name of the Assistant Engineer who cut it is perpetuated in the local appellation of the khal, for people call the little village which has sprung up at the west end of it Millettgunge, and call the canal itself the Millettgunge khal. This forms the more inland of the routes, and large numbers of ships pass by it in each direction each day. Of salt-laden ships alone more than twenty are not unfrequently brought up to Khoolna by this route during a single tide.

In the cold season this line of rivers in some places does not afford sufficient water for ships of 1,500 or 2,000 maunds, and these therefore pass by the southern route. This route enters at Morrellgunge and passes by the Ghoskhali and the Chilla Chandpai khal into the Passar. Thence the ships pass by the Bajua khal and the Dhaki river into the Sipsâ, whence the Manus river takes them to Chandkhali. This route passes through a tract in some parts uninhabited, and is therefore avoided by ships which can take the northern route.

These are the two routes by which the rice passes from east to west in the Sunderbuns; but another route should be mentioned in this place, namely, the one which is used by the ships which are to pass up the Madhumati, or have come down it. These use the Atharabanka (eighteen bends) between Khoolna and the Madhumati, and on the western side of Khoolna they use either the northern route just described, or, if they are too big, they use the southern one between Chandkhali and the Chumkhuri khal, coming into the Passar by it, and so passing up to Khoolna.

The navigation in all these streams is by tides, for in all these Sunderbun rivers the current flows one way during the ebb and the opposite way during the flood-tide. Part of every journey has to be made with the flood and part with the ebb, and the speed of the voyage depends exactly upon how far the voyager succeeds in catching the ebb and the flood at the proper points.

The Sunderbun rivers are the great thoroughfare through which the produce of Eastern Bengal flows into Calcutta. At every flow and ebb of the tide a fleet of boats, the shape of the prow and stern of which easily suggest the district they come from, may be seen gliding up and down, freighted with merchandise; and at the spot where they anchor to wait for the tide, far as some of them are from the abodes of men, there will be found a busy scene and a floating bazaar of people present to sell to the passing boatmen some vegetables or some fish. More than one fisherman will have stationed himself there to offer his wares to the passing ships, and many a solitary boatman will be found who has brought down vegetables in his little craft, hoping by their sale to make a profit sufficient to reimburse him for his long journey. The beggar, too, will be there in his frail prow-broken canoe, or *tal donga*; while the Byragee, the itinerant minstrel of Bengal, goes on board the vessel in order to regale the ears of the crew with song and music, often assisted by his helpmate. Large ships may take about five days to cross from Morrellgunge to Chandkhali, and between these two places they can get no supplies except what they may pick up at these anchoring places. The water even is not drinkable, and boats coming from Morrellgunge bring water with them from there.

The steamer routes through the Sunderbuns differ, of course, from the routes above described. Within the 24-Pergunnahs district they keep much further south, and they come northwards by the Sipsâ river, or, by the Passar river to Khoolna, and thence by the Atharabanka to the Madhumati. Steamers that intend to pass through Backergunge district cross Jessore by a route very far south, never coming near human habitations till they appear at Morrellgunge.

MISCELLANEOUS SUNDERBUN INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

BESIDES the cultivation of rice, there are some other industries connected with the Sunderbuns which deserve specification. Taken as a whole, this forest country is a source of inexhaustible wealth to the people of the surrounding districts. It affords an unfailing supply of timber for the purpose of building boats and houses; of wood for fuel; of thatching-leaf (*gol patta*) for covering the roof; of cane, which is applied to a variety of purposes; of *nal* reed for the manufacture of mats, which are in constant demand all over the country; of honey for the rich man's table; of wax for his candles, and of other substances which bounteous Nature has spontaneously provided for man's use.

The first of the miscellaneous industries in the Sunderbuns is the wood trade. The wood-cutters live for the most part just north of the Sunderbuns, and when the rains have ceased their season begins. A body of them start in a native ship for the Sunderbuns—to some southern portion of them, not very far from the sea. Their ship is provisioned for four months or so, and during that time it remains anchored at the place which they choose as their head-quarters. They themselves leave the ships to go to their work, and come back there at night as they would come back to their home, which the ship really is.

A party, of whom some are sure to be of the Bhawali or wood-cutter caste, may consist of ten or fifteen, and they are usually chartered by some regular wood merchant, who has a contract with them, by which they receive advances from him and sell him their wood. During the four months they are absent they cut their wood, shape it to a certain extent, and bind it up into rafts so placed that the high tide will raise them. They are some four days' voyage from home, but some of them occasionally come back to bring news of how the party are progressing, or perhaps to say that one of them has been caught by a tiger or by an alligator. When their rafts are ready, some of the party float them up with the flood tides to the places where they are to deliver them, the rest still remaining engaged in their wood-cutting.

These regular expeditions are undertaken chiefly for the purpose of procuring the larger forms of wood,—those which are to be used for posts, or for making boats and other articles; but both these regular wood-cutters and the occasional wood-cutters also bring up large quantities of wood in smaller forms intended to be cut up into firewood.

The occasional wood-cutters include a very large number of the ryots living within the Sunderbun limits, or just without them. If they have an idle season (as they frequently have, for rice cultivation does not employ them all the year round), they take a boat and go down to the Sunderbuns, cut a cargo of wood, and bring it up with them to sell it. There are very many ryots who go down to the Sunderbuns when they want a post for their house or some wood for their cooking, preferring a few days' absence from home to spending money in purchasing. The demand for wood, and especially for firewood, is so great, that it offers ample inducement to ryots who otherwise even are very well off to engage in it and reap from it a little profit.

A great part of the wood thus brought up is sundri wood, and it has this unfortunate characteristic, that it does not in its green state float in water. It is brought up in two shapes—beams, and short pieces of four or five feet long, intended for firewood. The former are sometimes brought up by being tied outside boats, or by being made into rafts, floated by being firmly tied up with a mass of lighter wood, of which a description has already been given. The latter are mostly laden in boats.

Chandkhali, of which a description has been given in the preceding article, is also a great centre towards which the wood trade of the Sunderbuns tends. The ryots who cut the wood there meet (as in the case of the rice trade) the traders, who are ready to carry it off to Calcutta, where by far the most of it goes, or up the Kabadak to the villages and sugar factories on its banks. The Magistrate was told that Rs. 3,000 worth of wood comes to this hat on one hat-day in the busy season, and this represents about 50,000 maunds, but it is probable that the truth is less than these quantities. The boats used by ryots who only occasionally enter into the trade carry 100 to 150 maunds of wood, but the boats employed in the regular trade are of 1,000 or 1,500 maunds. These last, however, do not come to Chandkhali; they are either employed on the part of mahajans, as above described, or they are managed by parties acting on their own behalf, and in this case they are taken straight to Calcutta, and the wood is sold there.

When the Port Canning Company had a lease of forest rights over a large part of the Sunderbuns, they used to collect two rupees upon each hundred maunds of wood. At Chandkhali one of their superintendents was stationed, and he had some twenty darogas under him,

who were always voyaging about and collecting the rates the Company levied. The tract under this superintendent was not so large as the Jessore Sunderbuns, but the Chandkhali people say that Rs. 20,000 was sometimes collected within one month. This was made up almost entirely of collections on the firewood as above described, and it represents a million maunds of wood as the amount cut within the month.

Another Sunderbun industry is that which has to do with reeds, which are extensively used both for making mats and for making baskets. The mat-makers, Naluas by caste, do not ordinarily dwell within the Sunderbuns. During the cold weather the men, in several trips, bring up a large quantity of reeds from the Sunderbuns to their homes, in the north, and the reeds when dry, are woven into mats. They are woven sometimes of very large size, and these Naluas are frequently employed by Europeans to make mats for their rooms, as their mats are much better woven than native-made reed mats usually are. During the absence of the men the women alone work at home, but at other times the men work also. As brick and mud houses are not common in tracts of the country liable to inundation, there is a great local demand for mats.

The reeds are used for baskets also, and there seem to be little colonies of basket-weavers, just as there are of mat-weavers. For instance, there is one colony at Keshabpore, and their habit is this. During the cold weather they migrate to some town in the Sunderbuns—Rampal, for example, and remain there weaving baskets, which meet with a ready sale, as they are required for the rice harvest there. When the cold weather is over, they come up to Keshabpore with a stock of reeds, and there again they set about their manufacture and sell their wares to the people of that place who want them. The baskets they make are very thick and substantial, and can be made of almost any size.

The remaining products of the Sunderbuns may be shortly enumerated. A peculiar long leaf is brought in large quantities, and is used for thatching native huts. Almost every hut in the south of the districts of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs, and many of the huts in Calcutta, are thatched with this leaf, which the natives call "*gol patta*." Honey and wax are collected in the forest, and form a rather remunerative trade, though it is naturally a very hazardous one. Shells are collected both on the banks of rivers and marshes, and away down by the sea-shore. These are burnt so as to form lime, and they make an exceedingly good lime. Khoolna is the principal place where lime-burning goes on, and the trade seems to be a very ancient one. At the end of last century large quantities of it were sent down to Calcutta, for use in building or repairing Government House. It is for chunam or plaster that this lime is chiefly useful.

From the fishing grounds of Backergunge, ships laden with fish are continually passing through the Jessore Sunderbuns to Calcutta. The ships are filled with water and fish in perhaps equal bulk, and the water is continually cast out and new water cast in. The fish die in great numbers, and are cast out as they die, but sufficient reach Calcutta alive to pay for the trip. The stench which issues from these boats is something fearful, and may be perceived a very long distance off. Large quantities of fish also are salted, that is tumbled into large earthenware jars with a considerable proportion of salt, and so sent off to Calcutta.

Another trade of the Sunderbuns, if trade it may be called, is that of wrecking. Boats occasionally make expeditions to the sea-shore of the Sunderbuns, and are almost sure to find teak beams, the spoil of some ship that has been destroyed. Thread and other things are also occasionally found, and sometimes chains or other parts of the furniture of ships. All this used to be done in secret until some five or six years ago, when some case occurred in which the authorities refused to interfere. Since then the trade is openly carried on, and large teak beams may be seen at Khoolna and at some other places, the product of these expeditions. Most of the things are, however, taken straight to Calcutta, where they are more likely to find ready sale.

CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

THE cultivation of tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is at present entirely confined to the banks of the streams and rivers near which the villages of the different tribes are situated. Each community raises tobacco for home consumption, and it is only such amount of the plant as is in excess of their own requirements which is sold and finds its way into the markets of Chittagong.

The following report on the cultivation of tobacco is derived for the most part from information supplied by Captain Lewin, when he was Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The report is complete and interesting, and shows that the country produces an excellent indigenous stock of its own tobacco. There is no doubt that under proper supervision the area of cultivation might be largely increased, and it is to be hoped that signs may soon appear of European enterprise (which is already very active in the encouragement of tea cultivation in Chittagong) taking the direction of the fertile Matamoorree valley.

The amount of cultivation during the last five or six years has not varied in any notable degree, each family raising sufficient for its own wants, and after reserving enough for home consumption, the surplus only is sold, for what it will fetch, to the *beparees*, bamboo-cutters, or other inhabitants of the plains, who may from time to time visit the isolated hill villages. The number of acres under cultivation has been estimated at 177. The average quantity produced per acre is about 490 seers. Each plant produces on an average eight leaves fit for consumption; in one acre there are about 10,980 plants, and 176 leaves go to the seer. The cost of cultivation can hardly be ascertained, as the hill people employ no hired labour. The heavy work of culture is performed by the men, and the lighter duties by the women and children of each family. Taking the ordinary price of local labour at the prevailing rates (five annas per diem), the average cost per acre may be estimated at eight rupees. The quality and price of the tobacco produced in different parts of the district vary considerably. In the head-quarter sub-division the quality is not very good, and the rate of selling varies from two to three annas a seer, according to demand and supply. There is only one variety of seed known and cultivated and the quality of the produce naturally varies from different external causes, as selection of ground, care of culture, &c. In the Sungoo sub-division there are three qualities of tobacco recognized. The first and best sort is the *khoo-doung*, so called from the name of the valley on the Matamoorree river, where alone it is found. The word *khoo-doung* is Burmese, and signifies "pigeon's wing." It is the name of a certain species of rock which is found on the Matamoorree, as to which the belief prevails that where this rock protrudes from the earth on one bank of the river, the opposite shore will afford the best soil for the culture of tobacco. The excellence of this particular sort of tobacco may be fairly attributed to speciality of soil rather than to any peculiar mode or extra care in culture. This belief is greatly strengthened by the fact that the seed of this variety of tobacco when sown elsewhere only produces an ordinary crop. The second quality of tobacco in the Sungoo sub-division is known as *Mri-kheoung* or Matamoorree tobacco, *Mri-kheoung* being the Burmese name for the Matamoorree river. This quality is the ordinary sort grown throughout the whole valley. The third quality is the *Rigre-kheoung* or Sungoo river tobacco. This description is raised entirely in the Sungoo valley.

The prices of these three sorts of tobacco are as follows:—

(1.)— <i>Khoo-doung</i>	... 9 annas per seer, or Rs. 22-8-0 per maund.
(2.)— <i>Mri-kheoung</i>	... 8 " " " " 20 "
(3.)— <i>Rigre-kheoung</i>	... 6 " " " " 15 "

There is also a dwarf variety of tobacco met with in the Sungoo sub-division. It is, however, of very inferior quality, possessing only the advantage of being very hardy, and susceptible of cultivation in places where the better sorts would not thrive. This dwarf tobacco and the rejected leaves of the second and third qualities above-mentioned are sold to the poorer classes at about three annas a seer.

Tobacco is universally and largely consumed by all the hill tribes. They smoke it as cheroots and also in pipes; they chew the leaf, or eat it as an adjunct to *Pan*, of which they are inordinately fond. Tobacco water is also bottled and used as an astringent and preservative for the teeth and gums.

There is but one method of tobacco cultivation, which is common to the whole district. It is rude and primitive, but apparently answers the purpose of producing good tobacco, as the best variety of *Mri-kheoung*, or Matamoorree river, is said to be of peculiarly delicate flavour, certainly not inferior to good Manilla produce.

The mode of culture is as follows. A spot of land is selected on the river bank about a month after the rivers have fallen subsequent to the rains (in November or latter part of October). By preference the ground should be alluvial, that is, it should have been submerged by the high water in the rains, and have been exposed to light and air long enough for a good crop of jungle grass and weeds to spring up before cultivation begins. The undergrowth is cleared, collected in heaps, and burnt; the ashes thus obtained form the sole fertilizer used by the cultivators. The soil should be light and friable; it is not repared or broken up in any way for the reception of the seed, which is simply scattered broadcast over the ground. A space equal in

extent to one-half of the actual cultivation is thus sown, and the spot left to itself. In about five to six weeks' time the seed, having germinated, springs up, and the young crop having reached a height of some four inches, the transplanting is commenced; the strongest half of the plants are removed and planted at distances of about a foot apart in the remaining half of the land. The transplanting is performed, if possible, in the evening, so that the plants may have the benefit of the night dew and cool temperature.

After the transplanting is finished, the plot will be roughly fenced in with slips of bamboo and the crop be watched and tended. The ground is kept clear of weeds, grubs and caterpillars are destroyed, and the plants watered. For about a week after transplanting, water is given twice a day, in the morning and evening; after that it is only occasionally administered, as the appearance of the plants seems to indicate. In about two months after the plants are well rooted, the terminal or top shoot of the plant is nipped off to prevent its further upward growth, the plant being kept down by this process to about half its nominal height.

The collection of the crop begins about the month of March and continues until April. The plants are not cut down until the whole crop is gathered; they are allowed to remain standing, the weaker or redundant leaves being plucked off from time to time. If left to itself, the plant would throw out some 50 to 60 leaves; but these would be of low quality and flavour. The leaves plucked from time to time are thought very inferior, and in many instances are thrown away. It is the last six to eight leaves remaining on the plant which are of superior quality, and which are specially gathered and stored. About three to three and a half months after planting the crop approaches maturity. This is indicated by the appearance of the leaves, which become of a reddish color, and small red spots break out here and there upon their surface. The thickness, brittleness, &c., of the leaf are also signs of maturity.

In gathering the crop the leaves are not usually removed from the stalk; but, when practicable, the stalk is cut into small pieces, upon each of which remains two leaves of tobacco. This arrangement is favored by the growth of the plant, the leaves being generally in pairs, one on each side of the stem. The pairs of leaves are arranged in a thin layer along a slip of bamboo, upon which is superposed another slip, confining as with a clamp the small piece of stalk left to each pair. Each layer would be only two leaves thick and about six to eight feet long. The leaves finally are hung up in rows of layers inside the house of the owner, and here they are allowed to remain. The rows are not too close together, and the tobacco has every advantage of dryness and ventilation. This drying process lasts for about a month or five weeks, in which period the leaf grows fit for packing. The length of this period, however, naturally depends much upon the state of the atmosphere, as the fall of rain or any excessive moisture of the air would retard the process. The leaves are then taken down and cleared from dust and dirt; they are packed afresh in rows between bamboo clamps as before. Each row is about 18 inches long, and contains something over a quarter of a seer of tobacco. The leaves packed thus in rows are stowed in baskets, and either kept for consumption or sold as inclination or need may dictate.

The quantity of tobacco exported annually may be roughly estimated as follows:—

	Maunds
Matamoorree	80
Sungoo	50
Head-quarter sub-division	50
Fenny	15
Total	195

The greater part of the Matamoorree exports finds its way via Cox's Bazar to Akyab, where it is manufactured into cheroots for the local market.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TUSSEK SILK INDUSTRY.

For some years past the attention of Government and of private individuals has been given to the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, the most important of these being the tussek (*Antheraea paphia*) and other varieties.

The worm abounds in most forest tracts in India. Mr. Geoghegan (page 110 of his *Account of Silk in India*) says that it is found "in the sub-Himalayan tracts almost throughout the extent of the

range, through the hills from Assam to Chittagong, in the Sundarbans, everywhere in the great belt of hill and forest inhabited by the Sonthal, the Kol, the Khond, and the Gond, in the Western Ghâts, and in portions of the Madras presidency." Captain Coussmaker says he has found it in the jungles between Tanna and Ankola (Bombay presidency), a distance of 330 miles, and he has reared the worm successfully in the three districts of Satara, Kolhapur, and Dharwar. The worm also abounds in the tracts between the Burrakur and the Soane (Bengal presidency), a tract of country measuring 200 miles in length by 80 miles in width, and it is largely distributed in the districts of Gurdaspur and Siálkot, and in the Jummoo territory.

Hitherto the worm has ordinarily been confined to the jungles, but Captain Coussmaker's and other experiments seem to prove that it is quite capable of domestication. Its home, however, is undoubtedly the jungle tracts, and, owing to this and to the collection of the cocoons having hitherto been left entirely to certain classes of aboriginal tribes inhabiting the forests, there are no accurate data on which to found an estimate of the supply available. It seems clear, indeed, that even now the supply is more than equal to even a greatly increased demand, and that this supply is capable of indefinite extension. But at present there is practically no demand in the European market for this silk, except in the shape of fabrics prepared in this country, and for these the demand is limited. Whether it is possible to create a sufficiently large demand to remunerate outlay on the part of Government is a question which cannot yet be positively answered, but the probabilities are in favour of the creation of such a demand if certain difficulties hereafter to be described can be overcome.

In 1872 Captain Coussmaker, an Assistant Superintendent in the Bombay Revenue Survey, who had for some years given his attention to this matter, had some tussler silk reeled off and woven into fabrics, under his superintendence, in the Dharwar Jail. Samples of these fabrics were sent for report to Calcutta, where the samples, especially a twilled kind, were much approved. In connection with the report on these samples, it was stated to the Government of India that certain difficulties connected with the reeling and dyeing of the silk which had hitherto operated to prevent the creation of a regular and extensive trade in tussler silk had recently been overcome in Italy. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was accordingly requested to cause inquiries to be made in England and the large centres of silk manufacture on the continent, and to communicate the results. While this inquiry was being originated by the Government of India, Captain Coussmaker went on leave to England, proposing to devote some time to inquiries into the subject.

A reply from the Secretary of State has now been received, and the result of Captain Coussmaker's inquiries has also been made known. The outcome of the researches is as follows:—

From the papers received from the Secretary of State, it appears (1) that a person at Lyons, unnamed, holding the position of chief chemist to the firm of Guinon and Picard, manufacturers of chemical products at Lyons, has discovered how to reel and dye tussler silk. The reeling process, he states, is thoroughly inexpensive. He has submitted samples of the result of his process to Mr. Haden, British Vice-Consul at Lyons, and this gentleman pronounces them to be "really remarkable," adding that "he has reason to believe that if experiments carried on under inspection resulted in similar success, the Government of India would possess the information it desires." The dyeing process the inventor declares to be absolutely successful, "except as to one point, which he thinks could be satisfactorily dealt with." The inventor has patented his processes in France, and would require similar protection in Italy, Great Britain, and India, before doing anything for the Government of India. He declines to come to India, and he expects a fixed sum (not stated) for communicating and practically demonstrating all he knows about the matter. (2) The Vice-Consul at Lyons has also been in communication with a person named Chalon, a worker in velvet at Beaurepaire in the Department of the Isère, who professes that he can reel off a thread a thousand mètres (nearly 1,100 yards) in length from the unpierced cocoon. This person also requires a fixed sum before imparting the secret of his process. The Vice-Consul adds that this is probably the process to which the Government of India referred in its letter to the Secretary of State. (3) The Consul at Genoa has been in communication with, amongst others, Mr. Mylins, a silk manufacturer at Buffalora, who has tried experiments in a small way, but without much success. He says, however, that no serious trials have yet been made with tussler, and expresses his willingness, if the Government of India will send him a parcel of cocoons, to make a series of experiments with them. The Consul says that Mr. Mylin's standing and reputation are unexceptionable, and his works on a large scale. (4) The Consul has also heard of an invention patented jointly by Mr. Gaddum of Latour and Mr. Bosshardt of Turin for carding the silk produced

from difficult cocoons. It appears that tussler cocoons have been successfully treated by this process. (5) Mr. Thomas Wardle, a silk dyer of great experience, states that he has discovered a way of dyeing tussler silk in brilliant colours, and of giving it the lustre of Chinese silk. Mr. Wardle is ready to continue his experiments, and also to teach his process to natives of India. It is not stated whether this gentleman is ready to come to India, and on what terms; but the Secretary of State has asked to be furnished with samples of dye-stuffs, and of tussler and other wild silks, so that Mr. Wardle may be in a position to continue his experiments. Local Governments have been asked to supply these samples, and they are now in course of collection.

Captain Coussmaker's inquiries in regard to reeling in England have been unsuccessful. Messrs. Mason and Company, silk spinners, have bought this and other wild silks as "waste," and have carded it, and Messrs. Lister and Company of Bradford are ready to take a large supply of pierced cocoons for the same purpose, converting them into spun silk, but no English manufacturers seem to have attempted, or to be disposed to attempt, the reeling of the unpierced cocoon. But Captain Coussmaker succeeded, by the good offices of Chevalier G. Jervis, Conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum at Turin, in inducing an Italian spinner to try experiments, with the result that the silk can, it is stated, be reeled at the cost of something over £2 per cwt. of cocoons. If this be actually the case, the rate is extremely low, but there is probably some mistake in the figures. The firm, which is not named, say that the reeling can be done much cheaper eventually after perfection of the process and adaptation of the machinery to this particular kind of silk. The specimens thus reeled were valued in London at from 1s. to 2s. per lb more than the samples reeled at Dharwar by Captain Coussmaker, and these were in Calcutta thought very good, and in London were considered equal to anything of the kind sent from India and China.

In addition to the results thus obtained, reference has been made direct to the Government of India by Mr. Jules Deveria, of Rampore Beaulah, who states that he has discovered a process of reeling tussler in an ordinary filature. The sample of the skein of the silk which he reeled under this process was not entirely successful, and a report obtained on it by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was unfavourable.

With the preliminary information thus obtained, it is of importance to consider the next steps towards the development of a new industry, which may perhaps take to some extent the place of the trade in the manufacture of silk from domesticated worms. This latter industry, of which Bengal is the principal seat, is in a languishing condition, and seems indeed doomed to gradual but inevitable decay. Even, however, if the Bengal silk trade were to revive and again assume the flourishing position it once held, it is quite clear that in an almost purely agricultural country like India the introduction of new manufacturing industries is desirable, and that it is of great importance to find external and internal markets for produce of which India possesses a monopoly, but which is not now utilised.

In stimulating the production of tussler silk, the State may aim at supplying either the local or the European markets with manufactured silk, or at creating an export trade in the raw material with Europe. But before any great step in this direction can be taken, it is necessary to make further cautious and preliminary detailed inquiries, of a somewhat more formidable character, which tend to leave in doubt the question whether the silk of the tussler worms may be profitably employed on a large scale.

The two great obstacles to which attention has hitherto been directed are—(1) defective reeling in connection with the difficulty of properly dissolving the natural gum exuded in spinning by the worm, (2) difficulties in dyeing.

As regards the first, owing to the defective way in which the silk is reeled, the thread is not continuous, and retains more or less of the peculiar cement (compared to plaster of Paris by Captain Coussmaker) which the worm exudes; the presence of this cement detracting from the appearance of the fibre, rendering it unfit for fine fabrics, and preventing it from taking fine colours. It has, however, been proved by actual experiments made within the last year that by the use of a simple alkaline solvent, and by keeping the basins of water in which the cocoons are plunged when being reeled off at a temperature of about 200° Fahr.; or a little higher, all difficulties of reeling, so far as the mere unwinding of the silk is concerned, disappear.

In respect to the second, there seems to be little doubt that no real effort to dye the silk has been thoroughly made, and that if attention were turned to the subject by competent persons, the difficulties in question could easily be overcome.

The other and more serious difficulties which will require to be overcome appear to be—Firstly, the manner in which the cocoons are naturally distributed. It is true that the supply is inexhaustible, but owing to its distribution over a vast area, a thousand square miles will, in the

natural condition of things, seldom probably yield as many cocoons as a single hamlet in Italy produces of the domesticated worm; and although the cocoons can be obtained for nothing, yet as the search for them has to be made over enormous areas, if large quantities, such as a filature would require, are to be obtained (and it is only during one brief period of the year when the trees the *Antheva* chiefly haunt are shedding their foliage that any successful search can be made), it appears doubtful whether, under these conditions, the wild cocoons would not cost more than cocoons obtained from domesticated worms.

It is true that the tusser worm can be entirely domesticated, but if regularly domesticated like the *Bombyx mori*, the produce obtained would perhaps be more costly than that of the *B. mori*, inasmuch as many more worms would be required to produce an equal value of silk; and if the manufacture of silk from the *Bombyx* worm is not remunerative, as seems sufficiently proved by the state of the industry in Bengal, *a fortiori* the tusser worm will not yield any profit.

Again, the tusser may be half domesticated, a certain number of moths being kept for laying purposes yearly, the eggs hatched, and the young worms turned out to feed themselves, thus avoiding the heavy expense (especially during the later stages) of constantly supplying fresh leaves to the worms; but here also it appears doubtful how far it will be possible to concentrate the worms or protect them from birds or other enemies if they are at all abnormally numerous on any group of trees. Under these circumstances, it appears probable that it is only in a nearly wild condition that the tusser can prove remunerative.

The second difficulty (which is even greater than the first,) depends upon an inherent defect in the filaments spun by the worm. It must be remembered that the thread of the tusser silkworm is spun from a double spinnaret, and that these filaments are not parallel, lying close side by side, but are spirals, touching each other only at the exterior points of their curves, but united by the natural gum in and with which they are exuded, and it is on this spirality that the elasticity of the silk depends. Now, in reeling the silk it is necessary that the spirals should be ground well into each other so as to form an even round thread, but it is doubtful whether the filaments can be brought to bear the amount of *croisure* necessary to produce the round thread, and without this it will be impossible to provide an article of export which will be acceptable in a European market.

Granting that this difficulty may be surmounted, it appears certain that it can only be done under skilled European supervision, aided by the best mechanical appliances in properly appointed filatures. It will be hopeless to expect that such reeling as is required to fit tusser for manufacture into superior fabrics for the European market can be done by natives working in their own homes. If success is to be expected in manufacture of tusser silk, the operations of villagers must be confined to the production or collection of the cocoons. The reeling processes, if manufacture is to be attempted at all in India, must be carried out in properly organized filatures, possessing means and appliances, machinery and systematic supervision, such as are wholly unattainable by villagers in their own homes. Thus, for the proper reeling of tusser, where the basins must be kept at a heat of from 200° to 205° Fahr., nothing but steam can keep them uninterruptedly at precisely that temperature which is essential not only to enable the silk to unwind, but to keep the gum still retained by the filaments at just such a temperature when they reach the *croisure* as to be soft and yielding, but not so soft as to be worked out.

The conditions of successful manufacture being such, there does not appear to be any prospect of reviving the reeling of silk as a village industry, whether the silk is produced for local consumption or export. Under no circumstances would there appear to be any reasonable prospect of any proximate material enlargement of the local demand. If, therefore, anything is to be done for the country in silk, whether for the domesticated or the tusser worm, it must, it seems, be in the way of increased exports, either in the shape of cocoons, or as raw silk so reeled as to be acceptable to the European purchaser.

In regard to tusser, many of the most important data necessary towards forming a satisfactory conclusion in the matter are altogether wanting, and the Government of India are of opinion that the subject should be systematically investigated, so as to set at rest all doubts which now exist. Towards the attainment of this end, the first thing in regard to which it is requisite to obtain definite information is the exact cost at which the raw material can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in its wild and semi-domesticated state. The next points on which further information is requisite are the cost of reeling off the silk, the amount of silk there is in proportion to cocoon, the degree in which the filaments will bear *croisure*, and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market.

With this object in view, the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces have been asked to collect cocoons in order that careful experiments may be made with them in

some of the leading filatures in this country, and experiments will also, under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, be made in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. Careful and full reports on all the points noted above have been asked for, and all reasonable expenses incurred in these experiments will be reimbursed. The Secretary of State has been asked to have experiments efficiently carried out to test the dyeing capacities of this silk, the material furnished from the experiments to be made in the filatures in France and Italy being used for the purpose. His Lordship has also been asked to cause experiments in carding to be undertaken with pierced cocoons.

SILK CULTURE IN BOMBAY FROM HYBRID SILK-WORMS.

It will have been observed from the close of the preceding article that the Government of India have directed experiments to be made from tusser cocoons in Bombay and the Central Provinces, and that arrangements have also been made for effecting experiments in Europe. Any proposals or suggestions are invited in the matter; but it is probable that the results of the contemplated experiments will place Government in possession of more accurate knowledge than can be procured by general local inquiries. At the same time if the present reports regarding the success of Mr. Mowis in Bombay, in raising hybrid silk-worms from a cross between the tusser and the oak-feeding worms of Japan are correct, it would seem that the difficulties to which we have called so prominent attention in our preceding article have been practically solved. We republish below a recent article from the *Pioneer* on this subject, to which attention is invited. It will be seen that Mr. Mowis' hybrid silk-worms are said to spin a silk in which the cement, which forms so great an obstacle to the dyeing and reeling of tusser, is largely wanting. It is also said that Mr. Mowis has devised a method of dissolving the cement; but it may be presumed that the objections urged that any chemical process of the least intricacy will be a bar to the successful prosecution of the industry in native houses; will hold good in regard to this method as to others. In an early number we shall hope to be able to give some further information on the subject of Mr. Mowis' hybrid worms.

SILK CULTURE IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Geoghegan's exhaustive treatise, modestly entitled '*Some Account of Silk in India*,' was not an encouraging narrative. It showed that though so much had been done in every province of India to establish or revive sericulture as a self-supporting and progressive industry, disappointment and failure had been the rule, moderate success the exception. It is true indeed that notwithstanding the vanity of experiments for introducing fresh breeds and new methods, silk had always held an important rank in the lists of Indian products; but still that rank is being gradually lowered. In 1870-71 the exports of Bengal silk, valued at Rs. 1,22,83,377, showed a year's decline of thirteen lakhs; and from the current Bengal customs report, it seems that the exports fell from £1,134,295 (in 1873-74) to £762,143 (in 1874-75). The remark is true enough that "the trade seems to be in process of gradual extinction." In Mr. Geoghegan's report the bright spot is a paragraph concerning sericulture in Rajshahye, where it is stated a quarter of a million persons were employed on this industry. But even from that chosen home of the *Bombyx mori* comes the cry of disappointment. Mr. Cockerell, in his recent district report, avows that the industry is declining; and though both he and Sir Richard Temple try hard to be hopeful, it is plain that either some new point of departure must be discovered for the Bengal silk industry, or that it will be extinguished. But if there be despair in Rajshahye, there is hope on the Bombay side. It was remarked of Mr. Geoghegan, that apart from the exhaustive, though discouraging, narrative of Signor Mutti's Poona and Dacca experiments, he had done scant justice to some of the sericulture in Western India. The one really successful attempt of the kind (Dr. M. M. Mackenzie's at Dharwar) was very inadequately described; and in 1870, when '*Silk in India*' was first issued, Captain Coussmaker had scarcely begun his systematic efforts to test whether the tusser can be domesticated and made the slave of the Deccan ryot. By this time Captain Coussmaker, fortified by a grant of Rs. 5,000, wisely made by the Bombay Government, is training some thousands of the creatures at Poona, and hopes to prove how easily the tusser may become the cottager's friend.

Meantime a still more important step in sericulture has been taken by a Bombay tradesman and *artiste* (who is, we believe, a Prussian gunner on very extended furlough); and this step, if made good, will go far to redress the declining balance of the Bengal silk trade; or, what will be better for the country, provide fresh material for Indian manufacture. Mr. Mowis, the experimenter in question, has been able to effect a cross between the tusser and the *Jamma mai*, or oak-feeding silk-worm of Japan. That step, although it proves the union to have been a good guess—the worms are rather similar in appearance—is a small matter compared with the success in the next stage. The hybrid proved fertile; and the progeny has spun valuable silk, altogether superior to the tusser, and free to a great extent from the tenacious *farmin* which has always been so great a drawback to the commercial acceptance of the raw tusser silk. The second brood of Mr. Mowis' hybrid is, we understood, nearly approaching the day of its birth; and if this new "strain" escapes blight or disease, to which it is believed all hybridised silk-worms are very liable, there is scarcely any province in India where the new worms may not be reared, spin their cocoons, and profitably die that the people may live. For

it must be remembered that the dainty *Bombyx mori* insists on having mulberry leaves to eat; and Mr. Geoghegan's memoir discusses at length the controversies between the defenders of "standard" and "shrub" mulberry trees and the differences of doctors as to the best variety of that tree to cultivate. If the Mowis hybrid thrives and multiplies, all this weary anxiety about the mulberry may be put aside. The new candidate for honours in silk is very obliging in the matter of fodder. It feeds freely on the *ber* or *hair* tree, one which is widely distributed over Western India; but the ordinary banian tree (*Ficus Indica*) seems to suit it still better. Thus the large and hitherto perplexing question of food supply is settled: the hybrid, as is the case with its vigorous progenitor, the tusser, can find its forage in almost any province of India. As to the still uncertain question of climate, it would appear, so far as can now be judged, that the new worm will be quite safe and happy in a temperature from 76° to 85°, if it can be protected from extremes of heat and cold.

We have avoided the entomology and other niceties that belong to this interesting, and so far highly successful, experiment; but some few details concerning the new worm may be welcome. The eggs are very like those of the tusser, only a little smaller. They hatch in nine days; the larva is a beautiful deep green; instead of the golden metallic spots of the tusser, it is garnished with the silvery streaks down its sides. The worms spin their shrouds in thirty-two days. Most spin fine white cocoons; others, as a reminiscence of their deeply tanned ancestor, the tusser, preserve a few red streaks on the outside. The weight of the cocoons is about ten grains each; eleven pounds of green cocoons produced about one pound of silk, and there is very little "floss" or unwindable waste. The bulk of the cocoon reels off easily in hot water. It may be remembered that because of the adhesive tarmin substance, the tusser cocoons have to be steeped in alkaline waters; but this interferes with the after application of dye. Mr. Mowis has, we understand, by dint of his practical chemical knowledge, hit upon a method of cleansing the tarmin from the tusser cocoons, a "wrinkle" which in itself should be of great value to this indigenous but difficult industry. Happily the new "strain" appears to be free from the taint of the tusser tan, and altogether there seems good ground for believing that India and the Etcetera Department are about to acquire a valuable ally.

REVIEW OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON COTTON CULTIVATION IN BOMBAY.

THE total area cultivated with cotton in the Bombay Presidency during 1874-75 is estimated at 4,206,267 acres, and the yield at 1,948,293 cwt. of clean cotton. As compared with the average of the preceding four years, these figures give an increase in cultivation of 396,559 acres and of 97,661 cwt. in yield, but the cultivation has decreased by 36,551 acres and the yield by 97,081 cwt. as compared with 1873-74.

The decrease of cultivation has taken place in Native States to the extent of 87,655 acres, and this appears to have been due almost entirely to a bad season in the province of Cutch, where the decrease was 79,000 acres. In British territory there was an increase of 61,135 acres in the Southern Division and Sind against a decrease of 10,634 acres in the Northern Division, due to a bad season in Khandesh.

The cultivation of exotic cotton has everywhere diminished to the extent of 83,000 acres. The greater portion of this decrease has occurred in the Southern Mahratta country, where chiefly exotic cotton is grown, and it is attributed to the very bad reputation the 'Dharwar Saw-ginned American' cotton is getting from deterioration of seed and the injury done to the staple by saw-gins out of repair. It may be noticed here that according to the returns almost all exotic cotton is grown in Khandesh or the Southern Mahratta country, there being 600,000 acres of exotic in the former and 300,000 acres in the latter province. The Khandesh Hinganghat, however, though exotic to the province, is not exotic to India, while the Dharwar American is really exotic.

The season was not generally favourable to cotton cultivation, the crop having suffered from floods in Sind, from excessive rain in the Southern Mahratta country, and from want of rain in Khandesh. The general estimated yield however diminished little, being 52 lbs. of clean cotton per acre against 51 lbs. in 1873-74. The crop, especially in Khandesh and Broach, was of good quality, and adulteration is said to have been much less than in previous years.

The total quantity of cotton received in Bombay was 1,315,924 bales, or 59,417 bales more than in the previous year, and the increase would have been considerably greater had it not been for the lateness of the Southern Mahratta country crop. Of the quantity received in Bombay 1,261,529 bales were exported, leaving 51,395 bales for local consumption. Mr. Turner, who is the Acting Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Department in Bombay, estimates that the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills really used about 100,000 bales, the difference

being drawn from last year's stock. The export trade of the Presidency increased considerably:—

	Bales.	Value. Rs.
1872-73	971,551	11,18,80,716
1873-74	1,226,533	12,32,74,233
1874-75—		
To United Kingdom	879,650	
To other countries	449,219	
	1,328,869	13,15,18,294

Of the exports to places other than the United Kingdom, France took 19,200 bales, Trieste 104,000, Italy 33,000, and Russia 49,000. Average rates of freight fell from £2-11-7 per ton in 1873-74 to £2-4-4.

The number of spinning and weaving factories in the Presidency increased during the year from 22 to 40, and there are now 886,098 spindles, and 8,537 looms. The use of English machinery for cleaning cotton is extending, the number of steam gins having risen from 2,286 to 2,379 in British districts. The increase has occurred in the Broach Collectorate. The number of steam gins in Native States is not accurately known, but is said to be increasing. The practice of full pressing up-country is extending, the number of bales full pressed in Bombay having fallen from 719,884 in 1873-74 to 707,205. In consequence the number of half-presses has diminished from 222 to 198, and 4 full presses have been closed in Bombay. The total number of full presses now in British territory is 141 against 142 in 1873-74, but there are also a good many presses in Native States.

Some interesting experiments on cotton cultivation were carried on at the Sind Model Farm. The very large yield of 473 lbs. of clean indigenous cotton was obtained from fields deep ploughed, watered, and manured. It is reported that experiments have proved that American cotton can be successfully cultivated in Sind, but that at present there is no market for it. In Khandesh, Dharwar American cotton is becoming very popular among the cultivators, about 45,000 acres of land having been planted with this variety. It is believed that it will to a great extent displace Hinganghat cotton in Khandesh, as it is more productive and does not require to be picked at the time when the staple grain crop, jowari, is being harvested. At present, however, its price in Bombay is somewhat lower than that of Khandesh Hinganghat, owing, it is said, to deficiency in length of staple and to its containing much crushed seed. These defects are attributed to the manner in which the cotton was cleaned, and if so, they will doubtless be remedied.

Some of the discrepancies contained in the statements submitted with the report to Government are very serious. Thus the estimated average yield per acre varies from lbs. 8-74 per acre in Akalkot to lbs. 287-19 in Hyderabad. Irrigation is probably the reason of a very large average yield in Sind, but the difference is incredible, especially as the yield in Kurrachee is put down at lbs. 40-83. Again, the average yield in Broach is put down at lbs. 60; in Aroda, a neighbouring and similar district, at lbs. 128. The Dharwar average yield is said to be less than 3rds that of Khandesh, and there are numerous similar discrepancies. The total estimated crop of the provinces reported on is given at 1,950,000 cwt. But not less than 4,451,000 cwt. were actually exported; and as it is stated that only one-fourth of the cotton exported was produced beyond the limits of the Presidency, and as a good deal of cotton is everywhere consumed locally, it is perfectly clear that the estimates of average produce are much more than 50 per cent. too low. Again, the estimated value of the season's crop of the Presidency is stated at £5,131,000. But the declared value of cotton exported alone is £13,151,000; deducting one-fourth for the value of cotton produced outside the Presidency, the value of the exported cotton alone of this Presidency is nearly £10,000,000, and to this sum must be added the value of the local consumption, 350,000 cwt. in Bombay alone. The average prices for the last three years of different varieties of cotton in Bombay and in Liverpool are also given. According to this statement the average price of each variety has almost uniformly for the last three years been lower in Liverpool than in Bombay. The margin of profit on the export trade is now doubtless very small, but it is impossible to believe that this trade has gone on steadily and largely increasing for the past three years in the face of an enormous annual loss.

At the same time the great difficulties of framing estimates at all trustworthy must be admitted. A large area of the acreage under cotton cultivation is situated in Native States from which accurate statistics cannot be acquired. But the Bombay Government have taken energetic measures to secure returns as carefully compiled as possible, and it is stated that both the inspecting officers and the Collector of Districts are alive to the importance of calling for further information where doubtful points seem to arise, and to the need of elucidating discrepancies and apparent errors.

THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE KURRUKPORE HILLS, IN MONGHYR.

Among the undoubted advantages which India has derived from English rule is the extermination of wild beasts in the great food-producing districts; and in parts of Behar, which a century or two ago were described as without a trace of cultivation, and abandoned to tigers and wild boars, the tiger is now entitled to rank with the extinct cave lion, the dinornis or great auk. Indeed, what with the large rewards paid by Government for the destruction of wild beasts and cheap ammunition, the sportsman will soon have to lay aside his rifle in Behar, and if he wishes to explore the woods, will find it more entertaining to turn his attention to natural history than to shooting, armed with a plant-portfolio or geological hammer instead of a gun.

But even now-a-days shooting among the Kurrukpore Hills may well be supplemented by an examination of the surrounding natural productions which hitherto have received little scientific attention. The birds, insects, and plants, remain unmolested as regards their natural history, and even among mammals, the curious Tupia or Tree shrew, which is common, was first observed only a few months ago.

But apart from cheap guns and Government rewards, there is a curious circumstance connected with these hills which lends its aid in keeping down the bears. On the south side of a hill, which may be seen from the Jummui railway station, there is a cave situated on the face of a precipice some 200 feet high, which from time immemorial has been tenanted by bears. Very few Europeans have been there, although it is one of the most picturesque spots in Bengal, and the boars have an easy time of it, feeding on the white-ants and plums which abound on all sides, and drinking from the clear mountain stream which flows below. It occasionally happens, however, that the right to possess the cave is disputed by a rival bear, and there a battle takes place, which generally ends in both combatants, locked in mutual embrace, tumbling over the precipice, and being dashed to pieces on the rocks below. Not many months ago one of these fatal contests took place, and the dead bodies of the bears were seen by hundreds of persons who assembled from the villages for miles round.

From a geological point of view these hills are not very interesting. Belonging to the metamorphic series they contain no fossils, nor even agates like the neighbouring volcanic hills around Sahibgunge. The metallic ores even are in no variety, although there is iron within them sufficient to supply the world for ages. It appears strange that the East Indian Railway, running as it does alongside of them, should have to import its iron from England. Absence of coal and lime, however, hitherto have rendered these great iron stores practically useless. Specimens of magnetic iron from the hills, exhibited in the Monghyr museum, will show how rich these ores are in pure metal.

The Kurrukpore Hills are distinguished in giving the East Indian Railway its single tunnel, cut through streaked clay-stone rocks, which occasionally show slips interesting to the geologist as testifying to their original sedimentary deposit by water.

The chief value of the hills to their owners—the Durbhunga and Purneah Rajahs—is in the trees, which supply the country far and wide with timber, fuel, fibres, posts, and bamboos, as well as gums, resins, dyes, &c. The principal tree is the sâl, locally known as the *sakua*, a member of the Malay camphor family. The utter absence of all forest conservancy, however, has long ago caused the disappearance of all the giants of the forest, and even when the East Indian Railway was commenced, the contractor for sleepers found a lease of these hills on moderate terms a losing speculation. Sâl trees capable of bearing sleepers were even then few and far between. It must, however, be remarked that except for railway sleepers and beams for European houses, large timber is not in much demand. The principal demand is for “gols” or sâl posts, 15 feet high. These are used as supports to the roofs of native huts, and are in demand everywhere. They cost about 6d. each on the spot, and after paying the ghât toll 3d., sell

at Monghyr for about 1s. each. When any tree is found sufficiently large, it is tapped for the *dhuna* or aromatic resin which it contains.

The Indian ebony may be mentioned as a conspicuous tree in the Kurrukpore Hills, although the woodman's axe has laid low most of the large trees. The black-heart wood is in great demand among the Monghyr carpenters, who convert it into cabinets and boxes of antiquated shape and fashion. These articles might become of considerable commercial value and a source of much profit to the carpenters if the wood were only properly seasoned, and any reliance could be placed on the alleged cost of construction. The woodman's axe, however, is not the ebony tree's sole enemy. It is marked as a victim by the Indian mistletoe, which may be found on almost every tree, and at least two species of *loranthus* parasites also live upon it. With so many enemies it is a wonder that the ebony tree does not become extinct, and it is satisfactory to observe that the Court of Wards have lately forbidden further destruction of the sâl and ebony trees within the Durbhunga boundary. An enterprising firm would probably find much profit in sending a few cart-loads of mistletoe to Calcutta at Christmas.

The most beautiful of all the forest trees is the feathered tree gooseberry (*phyllanthus emblica*). Besides being valuable for its timber, the foresters' wives prepare a hair wash with the acid fruit, and its well established efficacy in producing luxuriant hair and whiskers entitle it to take rank with the most approved toilet vinegar. The fruit is also made into a chutney, which gives a fine flavour to the foresters' simple food.

The most gorgeous flowering tree, however, is the world renowned *butea frondosa*, locally known as the *paras*, which abounds everywhere. When in blossom in March the tree appears in a blaze of fire. The wood is chiefly used for fuel, but the coarse fibrous root is sold in every bazar bordering the Ganges for caulking boats.

The allied creeper *butea superba*, locally known as the *chitrant*, is also abundant, and its flowers are even more splendid than those of its cousin *frondosa*. The great pea family is particularly rich in species in these hills. Besides the *buteas*, the twin leaf or baulinias abound everywhere, and during the cold season lighten up the woods with their beautiful flowers. The gigantic creeping *baubinia rahi*, like a huge serpent, climbs over the tallest trees, and kills them in its deadly embrace. The owners of the forests are too lazy to cut this serpentine plant down; but the foresters take some revenge on it by making ropes from its bark, which are sold in every bazar under the name of *cheliâr*. Other members of the pea family which abound are the tamarind, the monkey-stick, cassia, many thorny *mimosas*, and the twining ratti red seed (*abrus precatorius*) beloved by children.

Among the giants of the forests may be mentioned four species of terminalia, members of the *combreum* family. Their fruit yields the *myrabollams* of commerce, and the wood makes excellent fuel. On entering the forest from Kurrukpore there is a gigantic *terminalia arjuna* on the bank of the river Mun, which has been dedicated to a goddess, and has been secured in consequence from the woodman's axe. So holy was this tree considered that a *sanyasi*, or religious mendicant, took up his abode in a cave opposite, and for some months acquired considerable fame for sanctity in contemplating the beauties of the tree. He was supported by the foresters who passed that way; but as these persons can hardly support themselves and their families, the poor mendicant was getting thinner every day, until one morning he disappeared. The foresters declared that the goddess, under the form of a tiger, carried him off; but it is more probable that he thought he had contemplated the tree long enough, and had fled in search of happier feeding grounds.

In looking over the plants which are most conspicuous in the clearings among the hills, it is curious to note how the foresters are indebted to America for many of them. Besides the Indian-corn, potato, and tobacco grown in every village, there is the cactus, the Mexican poppy (*argemone*), and the Mexican foxglove (*martonia diandra*), which in a few years has spread all over the country. The natives assert that the tiger will not come into a field where this foxglove grows for fear of its prong-like seeds getting entangled in his coat; but there can be

no doubt that animals of some kind have mainly been the cause of its wonderful increase during the past few years, for nothing bearing a hide can touch it at this season of the year without carrying off some of its parasitic seeds. Among the noticeable plants which are cultivated in the clearings among the hills is the *vervecina sativa*. This little plant, which may be called the pigmy sunflower, marks the Sonthals' village, and is not to be found elsewhere throughout the district. It yields a delicate oil which, with the sossamun or til, also characteristic of forest clearings, is used to lubricate the coarse food which the woodmen eat, and answers to European butter. The Government gardens at Monghyr contain some gigantic sunflower measuring nearly five feet in circumference, and it was hoped that these might be introduced with advantage into the forest clearings, and take the place of its pigmy cousin; but the idea has been abandoned in consequence of the seeds, contrary to expectation and advertisement, yielding little or no oil.

Next to the great pea family, the fibre-bearing *malvales* are prominently represented in the Kurrukporé Hills. First there is the spectre tree (*sterculia urens*), an albino among trees. Its fibrous bark is almost unbreakable. Then there is the silk cotton tree, and various species of hybiscus, whose name is legion, all yielding strong fibres. Amongst these is the *ban kapas* or wild cotton, whose flower has given its name. In speaking of the fibre productions of Kurrukporé, special mention must also be made of the forest *sabi*. This is a species of grass found on the mountain tops, and hundreds of persons gain a livelihood by collecting it and twisting it into string, which is sold in the Monghyr bazar for about a halfpenny per pound. At least three-fourths of the string used in the district is supplied by the *sabi* grass. Among the resin-bearing trees which abound on all sides, must be mentioned the Indian frankincense (*boscellia thurifera*). This grows to a large size, and is one of the few trees allowed to reach maturity. At this season of the year it is covered with pink flowers (according to Brandis they are white), which attract hundreds of the beautiful yellow-tip epicharis, almost the only butterfly one meets in these arid jungles.

The prevalence of orthopterous insects marks the dryness of the soil. Locusts and grasshoppers of strange form and bright colours abound, and the entomologist during the rainy season may reap a fine harvest of stick insects in great variety. The destructive *schizodactylus monstrosus*, or leviathan mole cricket, also a member of this family, is not absent; wherever an indigo field appears he is to be found in hundreds, and the planters have placed a capitation tax on his head, which thins his ranks considerably. This insect has a heavy, unwieldy body, which requires vast wings to support it in its flight, and as it lives in narrow cells under ground, Nature has twisted up his wings into a spiral coil, so that they may not impede his progress when at home.

As a rule both insects and plants among the Kurrukporé Hills bear sombre hues, and those persons whose acquaintance with tropical plants is derived from conservatories in England, are liable to disappointment if they come to India and look for flowers in the forests. They will find, probably with surprise, that sweet scent and bright colours, which mark them for selection by the hand of man, are seldom attributes which fit them to contend in the great struggle for existence continually going on in the woods.

But on the banks of the mountain streams, particularly near the waterfalls among the Kurrukporé Hills, which bear the picturesque titles of the Laughing Fountain and Fountain of the Five Virgins, in the course of the river Mun, many beautiful flowers will be found during the cold season. Among these may be mentioned the *porana* known as the silver creeper or the bride, which covers the trees and rocks where it grows; the red chamber candle (*hastigia*), a blaze of red flowers setting off the beautiful blue *barlerias* which grow below; and the few Europeans who visit these places must turn away with regret that so much beauty should be left to the monkeys and peacocks which live on the densely wooded rocks around.

The river Mun is the home of the mahseer, the celebrated *barbus tor*, locally known as the *kujar*; but owing to the scanty water in the dry season this fish does not run to any size at present; but when the Kurrukporé irrigation works are complete, and the stored up water forms a vast lake among the hills, the mahseer will have room to grow to any size, and mahseer fishing will probably form an additional attraction to Monghyr. The pools below the waterfalls are tenanted by a little fish which the woodmen declare to be the young *tongra*. When the flood comes this little fish, as may be imagined, finds it very difficult to hold its own against the stream; but Nature has provided it with a sucker, which enables it to fasten itself to the rocks and wait securely until the flood has passed. Another fish found in the pools is the little emerald-streaked *barilius rerio*, which remains a pigmy all its life: it is so small that it can hide itself under the rocks when the floods come down.

The woodmen delight in fishing in the mountain streams. They use a fresh-water shrimp for bait, and besides fish they catch and eat the little Indian crab, which is plentiful wherever there is water.

But the principal jungle products which the woodmen eat are the petals of the mahwa (*bassia*) and the tubers of the great yam family, and specimens of more than thirty jungle tubers and roots have lately been collected by Major Waller, the District Superintendent of Police at Monghyr, and sent to the Economic Museum in Calcutta. The fruit of the various figs is also shared by the woodmen with the birds, the fruit of the gular (*figus glomerata*) being as much prized by the native children as blackberries are prized by youth at home. Whether this fruit is wholesome food appears questionable, for on opening it a cloud of parasitic flies, the fig hair-tail, are found within, and under a microscope the bodies of these parasites are found to be the home of a worm resembling pigmy cobras. The natives have a saying that whoever sees the flower of the gular will become a king. They say the flowers appear at night, when no one is about, and disappear before morning. This legend, which is general in Behar, shows the native's ignorance of botany.

But to enumerate all the trees which in one way or other are useful to the Kurrukporé woodmen would require a volume. Many of them are merely cut down for fuel, and they supply the bazars far and wide with charcoal.

One of the highest hills in the Kurrukporé range is known as Marak, and from the tableland on the summit, which can be seen from Monghyr, a magnificent view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The jungle, however, is so dense that a peephole must first be cut before any one can see more than a few yards ahead. This tableland, which is 1,100 feet high, would make a fine sanatorium, but at present it is abandoned to deer and huge spiders of the genus *eripus*. According to Major Sherwill these spiders catch birds in their silklime webs, and in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society quoted by Gosse in his Romance of Natural History, he records having actually found on this hill a brood of spiders eating a bird which they had caught. It is said that this spider is peculiar to Marak. Stuffed specimens may be seen in the Monghyr Museum.

The top of Marak, which is composed of laterite on a foundation of asphaltus, is the home of porcupines, which share with deer and tupaia, at this season of the year, the hog plums which fall on every side. The tupaia or tree shrews so closely resemble the common Indian squirrel, that until lately they remained unnoticed in Bengal. They are common in the Kurrukporé Hills, and when caged become very tame, and make rather amusing pets. They eat fruit and insects, being, like the common musk shrew, very partial to cockroaches.

The birds which are found on the Kurrukporé Hills are generally similar to those found throughout Behar. The horned rock owl is abundant. His tongue pounded up and mixed with water is supposed to keep children swallowing it in health, and guard them from every kind of accident, and numerous instances where the child has died shortly after taking the potion have done nothing to dispel the illusion. The wire-tailed swallow, a rarity in Bengal, is occasionally seen among the hills, and the Central Indian sirkeer (*taccoella affinis*) is common. The Monghyr Museum contains a specimen of the Malabar pied hornbill (*hydroissa coronata*) killed last year by Major Waller near Kurrukporé, and this bird does not appear to have been previously noticed in Behar.

Of game birds the peacock is found sparingly among the hills in company with the painted spur-fowl and jungle cock. It is not generally known how valuable the hackles of the latter bird are for salmon flies. Most people believe that the wax-tipped feathers of the Madras jungle fowl alone are prized by anglers, but any one who compares the hackles of the Bengal bird with those of his barn door cousin will not fail to notice the exquisite shape of the feathers, which prove quite irresistible to the salmon when thrown over the pool which he frequents.

Among the reptiles found in the Kurrukporé Hills may be mentioned the gavial, which occasionally takes up its quarters in the river Mun, and the chameleon, which is caught and exposed for sale at Monghyr. The monitor or *go samp*, has his burrow in every hill, and helps to destroy the unfortunate game birds which build their nests upon the ground. Snakes abound everywhere, and there is a python ten feet long exhibited in the Monghyr Museum killed in these hills whilst in the act of devouring a goat. There are also specimens of the rare *seiboldii ferrana* in the Museum, and one Russell's viper, the only specimen received at the Magistrate's office among more than a thousand other venomous snakes brought in for the reward placed upon their heads.

JAIL MORTALITY, OCTOBER 1875.

THE accompanying statement will be found to possess a comparative interest as illustrating the general health of the country during the same period as is covered by the detailed statements published on a succeeding page of this issue. The jail death-rate of the month is 50 per thousand, and this must under all the circumstances, be considered a very high rate, though it is not in excess of the average jail death-rate in Bengal. The high rate at Baraset, 246 per thousand, is attributable to the fact that it is only old and worn out prisoners from the Presidency that are confined there, and the place practically rather

resembles a hospital than a jail. At Julpigoree, where the mortality was 286 per thousand, October was a remarkably unhealthy month as is shown by the general statements of mortality. The Orissa jails show no mortality during the month, and only one prisoner died in the jails of the Chittagong division. There were no deaths in the large Presidency jail at Calcutta. A noteworthy feature of the statement is the small proportion of deaths attributable to fever, only 7 per thousand, while 31 per thousand of the mortality is ascribed to cholera and bowel complaints. In these respects the jail returns afford very different results from those furnished by the statistics supplied by the special registering agencies in the country and in Calcutta and its suburbs.

Statement showing the Daily Average number of Prisoners, number of Deaths, and Deaths from Fever, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and all other diseases, in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, during the month of October 1875.

DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	Daily average or mean population of the jail.			Total number of Deaths in and out of hospital.			NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM				General rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum.	RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 PER ANNUM.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	All other causes.		From fever.	From bowel complaints.	From cholera.	From other causes.
BARDWAN	Burdwan	351.37	15.80	367.17	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	29.18	29.48	1	1	1
	Baukora	378.28	28.74	407.02	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	100.82	60.41	1	1	1
	Beerbhoom	221.58	10.45	232.03	7	7	14	1	1	1	1	173.51	21.79	123.06	1	1
	Midnapore District	456.30	27.70	484.00	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	63.41	40.06	1	1	1
	Ditto Central	898.01	3.12	901.13	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	19.41	19.41	1	1	1
	Hooghly	615.11	3.12	618.23	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	19.41	19.41	1	1	1
PRESIDENCY	Presidency Europeans	66.66	1.01	67.67	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ditto Native	900.87	1.23	902.10	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Alipore Europeans	1.00	1.00	2.00	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	46.32	5.03	25.18	1	1
	Ditto Natives	2382.48	1.00	2383.48	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	14.44	46.81	93.63	1	1
	Russia Female Prison	256.31	256.31	512.62	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	216.87	61.72	61.72	1	1
	Baraset	194.43	194.43	388.86	3	3	6	2	2	2	1	71.05	47.37	1	1	1
	Nuddea	320.83	27.35	348.18	3	3	6	2	2	2	1	71.05	47.37	1	1	1
	Jessore	488.53	18.00	506.53	3	3	6	2	2	2	1	71.05	47.37	1	1	1
RAJSHAHY	Moorshedabad	615.02	38.54	653.56	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Dinapore	530.73	10.51	541.24	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Maldah	59.09	6.23	65.32	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12.62	1	1	1	1
	Rajshahye	943.07	7.38	950.45	7	7	14	1	1	1	1	163.72	116.91	1	1	1
	Rungpore	608.94	4.10	613.04	7	7	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bogra	140.80	2.16	142.96	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
COOCH BEHAM	Pubna	88.60	1.90	90.50	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Darjeeling	70.09	3.00	73.09	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	286.90	215.18	1	1	1
DACCA	Julpigoree	160.70	6.60	167.30	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Dacca	497.50	13.80	511.30	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	23.51	1	1	1	1
	Fareedpore	345.70	5.58	351.28	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	70.20	70.20	1	1	1
	Backergunge	339.81	1.63	341.44	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	109.26	27.31	1	1	1
CHITTAGONG	Mymensingh	484.45	4.83	489.28	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chittagong	287.20	6.38	293.58	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	40.59	1	1	1	1
PATNA	Noakhally	176.16	4.16	180.32	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tipperah	200.07	7.67	207.74	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Meerut	401.41	25.76	427.17	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	92.15	92.15	1	1	1
	Dehra Doon	520.87	26.64	547.51	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	75.06	75.06	1	1	1
	Gya	293.05	13.15	306.20	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	180.27	180.27	1	1	1
	Shahabad	819.07	23.64	842.71	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	79.98	39.99	39.99	1	1
	Muzaffarpore	676.53	25.80	702.33	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	61.77	61.77	1	1	1
	Durbhanga	362.63	9.90	372.53	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	66.12	66.12	1	1	1
BHAGTPORE	Chumpran	203.80	9.90	213.70	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Monghyr	343.03	13.35	356.38	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	67.31	67.31	1	1	1
	Bhagulpore District	230.79	10.76	241.55	6	6	12	1	1	1	1	88.39	20.44	58.93	1	1
	Ditto Central	814.48	8.28	822.76	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	31.80	31.80	1	1	1
	Purneah	368.60	4.23	372.83	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ORISSA	Nya Doomka	97.40	4.23	101.63	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cuttack	271.94	21.70	293.64	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pooree	119.63	6.15	125.78	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CHOTA NAGPORE	Balasore	172.52	17.50	190.02	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Hazareebagh European Penitentiary	88.48	13.47	101.95	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12.86	12.86	1	1	1
	Hazareebagh District	919.08	7.10	926.18	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ditto Central	224.46	1.77	226.23	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	51.82	127.90	1	1	1
	Lohardugga	92.05	1.51	93.56	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Singbloom	255.41	1.51	256.92	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		19421.96	751.14	20173.10	81	3	84	12	49	4	19	49.81	7.11	20.07	2.37	11.28

VITAL STATISTICS

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the

URBA

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Town of Burdwan	16,200	16,031	32,231	6	28	63	10'32	23'28	24'19	138	70
	Bankoora	Ditto Bankoora	8,095	8,099	16,194	13	47	27	33'48	19'20	32'76	96	145
		Ditto Bishenpore	8,869	9,178	18,047	14	17	17	11'28	9'98	9'98	.....	326
		Ditto Jaipore	1,351	1,454	2,805	6	10	10	88'28	34'08	34'08	.....	48
	Beerbhoom	Ditto Sooree	4,817	4,384	9,201	5	17	23	22'58	30'80	42'80	70	109
	Midnapore	Ditto Midnapore	16,110	15,381	31,491	6'2	46	53	17'52	20'16	77'84	109	165
	Hooghly	Ditto Chinsurah and Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	6	76	82	25'80	26'20	29'64	108	100
Ditto Serampore		12,434	12,002	24,436	4	00	84	29'40	4'10	30'52	260	91	
Ditto Ootpara		2,239	2,100	4,339	1	18	23	40'20	62'84	13'58	173	77	
Howrah	Howrah Municipality	54,008	43,686	97,694	12	150	526	18'36	64'32	50'88	127	164	
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	14,348	13,915	28,263	7'09	94	197	41'28	87'00	34'32	119	113
	Nuddea	Town of Kishinpur	12,871	13,879	26,750	7	44	23	19'68	9'20	14'28	141	156
	Jessore	Part of town of Jessore	4,639	3,613	8,252	4'78	14	24	20'52	36'28	18'20	250	187
	Moorshedabad	Gora Bazar	2,000	2,303	4,303	'88	8	8	19'56	14'64	41'52	300	80
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR	Dinapore	Town of Dinapore	9,148	5,478	14,626	4'15	Not regd.	41	.....	33'80	25'68	.....	215
	Maldah	Ditto English Bazar	6,460	6,399	12,859	2'36	42	20	89'12	27'00	29'76	163	143
		Maldah Municipality	2,540	2,722	5,262	1'56	18	27	41'04	61'56	29'64	63	85
		Town of Nattore	4,939	4,735	9,674	8	43	28	63'28	34'08	34'68	188	100
	Rajshahye	Ditto Mahungunge	8,885	4,960	13,845	5'13	Not regd.	42	.....	33'84	18'48	.....	133
	Rungpore	Ditto Bogra	3,343	2,529	5,872	1'33	7	25	14'28	61'00	21'48	133	78
	Bogra	Ditto Bogra	7,851	7,879	15,730	9	38	77	29'04	68'08	30'00	100	83
	Patna	Ditto Patna	2,108	1,049	3,157	1'97	10	11	37'92	41'76	7'56	283	190
	Darjeeling	Ditto Darjeeling	3,837	2,444	6,281	6	9	30	17'16	57'24	32'40	135	181
	Jalpaigoree	Ditto Jalpaigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DACCA	Dacca	Ditto Dacca	37,305	31,817	69,122	8	165	188	28'54	32'52	32'04	109	141
	Fareedpore	Ditto Narangunge	7,101	3,810	10,911	2'25	34	55	37'32	60'48	59'28	143	244
		Ditto Manickgunge	6,750	5,792	12,542	7'84	22	36	22'80	37'32	60'24	144	118
		Ditto Fareedpore	1,747	659	2,406	46	3	4	10'20	30'40	30'60	100	300
	Backergunge	Municipality of Fareedpore	5,021	4,176	9,197	6'27	19	29	24'72	37'80	100'44	90	148
	Tangaila	Town of Barisal	9,073	4,185	13,258	1'12	14	27	12'00	24'36	28'32	133	135
		Ditto Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	9'30	7	30	15'00	41'76	15'00	75	129
		Ditto Nussarabad	6,820	2,433	9,253	1'5	16	28	23'16	37'80	21'72	100	189
	Mymensingh	Ditto Jamalpore	7,310	7,002	14,312	'72	38	24	31'80	20'44	31'72	111	60
		Ditto Sherepore	4,250	3,765	8,015	8'5	8	4	8'28	5'88	13'48	No M. births.	300
Ditto Kishoregunge		6,882	6,955	13,837	6	60	116	62'68	102'00	61'00	100	119	
Barisal	Ditto Barisal	1,937	2,131	4,068	.....	3	3	8'78	8'78	Was not in last year.	50	60	
Tipperah	Ditto Comillah	7,900	4,919	12,819	4'63	25	21	23'16	19'44	27'72	150	110	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Ditto Chittagong	12,208	8,398	20,606	9	39	33	22'68	18'00	23'76	86	78
	Noakhally	Ditto Cox's Bazar	2,293	2,363	4,656	'75	18	12	43'80	30'84	30'84	64	140
		Ditto Noakhally	5,777	4,288	10,065	3	15	17	17'88	20'16	35'78	150	68
		Ditto Dewan Mohulla	4,044	4,320	8,364	14	18	26	25'80	37'20	41'52	100	117
	Patna	Ditto Mogulpore	6,049	7,161	13,210	'605	40	32	41'76	28'04	69'00	70	78
		Ditto Khajkullian	5,012	4,771	9,783	'178	37	51	44'88	61'92	61'92	68	104
		Ditto Lohakutra	5,733	4,380	12,113	'614	55	44	54'48	43'56	35'64	120	47
	Dumkura	Ditto Chowkshikarpore	4,287	4,301	8,588	'118	26	70	36'24	97'8	51'60	117	84
		Ditto Chowkshikarpore	4,620	5,037	9,657	'183	20	17	25'08	21'24	32'61	233	99
		Ditto Dhamdhama	4,153	4,332	8,485	'314	21	29	33'84	40'92	40'92	140	164
PATNA	Ditto Bath	5,329	6,721	12,050	'537	55	46	59'84	49'92	52'08	98	142	
	Ditto Behar	5,091	4,058	9,149	1'015	42	19	50'04	23'08	22'68	200	27	
	Ditto Gaya	33,071	33,772	66,843	7'55	211	191	37'80	34'20	56'88	97	145	
	Gya	Ditto Jehanabad	2,267	2,170	4,437	'81	10	11	27'00	29'64	21'60	67	67
		Ditto Aurangabad	1,557	1,918	3,475	1'87	5	14	6'84	48'24	20'64	100	100
		Ditto Nowadah	2,311	2,393	4,704	3'05	5	7	12'72	17'70	22'92	67	250
	Shahabad	Ditto Buxar	6,706	6,442	13,148	8	64	39	58'64	34'44	19'44	179	144
		Ditto Mozufferpore	21,729	16,494	38,223	6	71	43	22'20	13'44	10'32	97	65
		Ditto Hajpore	10,737	11,569	22,306	.....	8	23	4'20	11'76	10'20	167	120
	Dumkura	Ditto Darbhanga	23,603	23,847	47,450	6	109	95	27'48	24'00	16'08	185	128
BHAULPORE	Dumkura	Ditto Rossia	4,614	4,827	9,441	'	34	12	43'20	15'24	13'92	127	71
	Satun	Ditto Chuprah	22,462	23,435	45,897	7	40	63	10'32	10'32	24'36	67	133
		Ditto Sewan	5,556	5,543	11,099	4	12	12	12'08	12'08	20'62	71	100
		Ditto Bettiah	11,220	8,188	19,408	9'22	62	53	37'68	32'10	12'12	158	83
	Chumpran	Ditto Motiharee	4,793	3,471	8,264	1'60	1	1	1'44	.....	1'44	No F. births.	.....
	Monghyr	Ditto Monghyr	12,070	13,604	25,674	1'68	Not regd.	64	.....	39'16	29'16	.....	130
	Bhagalpore	Ditto Bhagalpore	15,333	14,815	30,148	2'03	83	106	32'42	41'76	13'08	78	110
	Purneah	Ditto Purneah	9,677	9,380	19,057	20	11	31	8'16	23'16	42'48	67	210
		Ditto Raneegunge	3,021	3,120	6,141	'53	14	14	27'24	27'24	13'56	133	180
		Ditto Doonka	5,850	5,544	11,394	45	35	15	37'44	16'08	35'88	169	275
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Ditto Rajmahal	8,843	4,217	13,060	4	18	11	20'64	16'20	48'84	109	58	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Ditto Cuttack	25,869	25,009	50,878	2'78	137	137	32'28	29'68	25'68	111	79
	Cuttack	Ditto Kendraparah	5,201	5,481	10,682	4'53	51	33	67'24	36'08	19'08	89	55
		Ditto Jajpore	5,192	5,581	10,773	3'24	45	109	50'16	113'76	58'38	55	79
		Ditto Pooore	12,077	10,618	22,695	2'87	49	63	25'80	27'96	21'60	96	68
	Balasore	Forty villages	9,029	9,234	18,263	6'5	46	42	30'12	27'48	24'24	100	200
	Hazareebagh	Town of Hazareebagh	6,312	4,738	11,050	9'34	28	16	30'86	17'28	21'60	100	220
		Ditto Chhatra	4,287	4,531	8,818	3'18	22	19	39'88	25'80	43'68	63	90
		Ditto Rancha	6,860	6,228	13,088	3'60	37	27	35'72	10'76	38'78	226	145
	Lohardugga	Ditto Singhbhoom	2,534	2,249	4,783	1	8	5	7'44	14'36	19'60	50	150
	Singbhoom	Ditto Singhbhoom	3,020	3,070	6,090	3	22	18	44'32	31'68	19'60	60	114
Manbhoom	Ditto Purulia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL			675,763	610,546	1,286,309	374'800	2,799	3,662	27'86	34'08	38'44	114	116

BENGAL, OCTOBER 1875.

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of October 1875.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																				NAME OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.					
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.																	
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum of		Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum of		Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from									
Male births.	Female births.	Males.	Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.				All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.		Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.		
												Suicide.	Wounds.	Accident.	Snake-bite—wild beasts.										
16	12	11.76	8.88	26	37	19.08	27.60	1	...	68	...	...	...	...	1	3	38	...	21.48	...	36	1.08	Town of Burdwan.	
23	24	31.68	36.62	16	11	22.08	16.20	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	7.08	2.01	...	9.06	Ditto Bankoora.		
...	...	...	...	13	4	17.62	5.18	1	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	60	7.92	1.92	...	60	Ditto Bhubanpore.		
...	...	...	...	5	11	44.28	90.72	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.28	...	...	...	Ditto Jajpore.		
7	10	18.12	27.36	12	11	31.08	30.00	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	15.96	...	...	14.64	Ditto Scores.		
24	29	17.70	17.16	33	20	24.48	15.60	...	...	35	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	13.32	6.36	...	36	Ditto Midnapore.		
39	36	27.24	24.48	41	41	28.08	27.84	...	...	55	7	1	...	...	1	12	2.4	18.96	2.40	60	4.08	Ditto Chinsurah and Hooghly.		
38	21	36.00	21.96	40	41	39.62	43.92	3	...	61	11	...	...	...	...	9	1.44	29.88	5.40	...	4.32	Ditto Serampore.		
13	6	69.60	27.84	10	13	63.62	72.48	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	2	18.12	27.24	10.92	2.64	5.40	Ditto Ooterpura.		
24	66	18.00	18.12	318	207	70.41	66.76	45	2	340	69	1	1	4	4	50	5.62	41.64	8.40	1.20	7.20	Howrah Municipality.			
...		
61	43	42.60	35.84	104	93	66.88	86.40	64	...	105	24	...	...	...	...	10	23.76	46.20	10.56	1.68	4.32	North Suburban Town.		
26	18	24.24	15.48	11	9	12.06	7.08	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	5.76	3.80	...	3.00	Town of Kishnagar.		
10	4	25.80	15.66	15	9	88.76	30.72	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	27.96	...	1.44	5.88	Part of town of Jessore.		
6	2	27.00	10.32	2	4	9.2	20.70	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.64	...	...	...	Gora Bazar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.62	...	...	...	...
26	16	46.24	30.00	17	12	31.68	22.44	1	...	28	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	26.04	...	...	72	72	Town of Dinagopore.	
7	11	33.00	48.48	7	20	33.00	88.08	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.28	...	...	2.28	...	Ditto English Bazar.	
28	15	67.92	37.92	14	11	33.96	35.40	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.40	27.24	...	1.20	3.72	...	Maddah Municipality.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.28	...	...	72	72	Town of Nattore.	
4	8	14.28	14.16	11	14	39.48	66.36	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14.88	...	...	6.12	...	Ditto Mahbunge.	
19	19	29.04	38.92	35	42	53.62	64.08	...	...	68	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	51.84	4.56	...	2.28	...	Ditto Bogra.	
7	2	39.84	34.20	6	6	34.08	57.16	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	11.40	26.62	...	3.72	...	Ditto Pabna.	
5	4	15.60	19.56	17	13	63.16	63.72	17	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	32.40	17.16	...	...	7.60	...	Ditto Darjeeling.	
...		
86	79	27.48	29.76	110	78	35.24	29.40	29	...	38	30	...	...	...	...	82	4.92	6.24	6.72	21	14.16	...	Ditto Dacca.	
20	14	33.72	44.04	39	16	65.88	50.28	33	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	9	36.24	8.76	4.32	1.08	9.84	...	Ditto Naraingunge.	
13	9	27.12	18.60	19	17	39.00	35.10	6	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	6	6.12	22.80	96	96	6.12	...	Ditto Manickgunge.	
1	1	6.80	91.36	3	1	0.04	21.36	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.04	15.24	...	...	...	...	Ditto Fureedpore.
9	10	71.48	28.68	17	12	40.30	34.44	...	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	26.04	9.12	...	2.52	...	...	Municipality of Fureedpore.
8	6	10.56	17.16	15	12	19.80	34.32	3	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	1	2.64	18.00	2.64	84	...	...	...	Town of Hurrail.
8	4	11.40	21.60	11	9	42.00	48.84	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.32	4.44	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto Dowlatkhan.
8	8	16.44	39.36	17	9	35.04	14.28	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	17.40	4.32	...	15.96	...	...	Ditto Numsabad.
20	18	33.76	30.72	8	16	13.08	27.36	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15.84	...	...	72	8.24	...	Ditto Jamalpore.
...	Ditto Sherepore.
30	2	3	1	8.40	3.12	Ditto Kishoregunge.
1	2	6.12	11.16	1	2	6.12	11.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.88	6.88	...	Ditto Bazarpore.
...
15	10	22.44	24.24	11	10	10.44	24.24	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	12.00	2.76	...	4.30	...	...	Ditto Comillah.
...
18	21	17.84	36.00	14	18	13.44	25.08	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12.12	...	48	5.76	...	...	Ditto Chittagong.
7	11	36.00	65.80	7	6	36.00	25.32	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	7.68	2.52	...	20.52	...	...	Ditto Cox's Bazar.
9	6	18.60	16.68	6	12	10.32	33.48	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	15.48	1.08	...	3.48	...	...	Ditto Nankholy.
9	9	26.04	24.96	14	12	41.68	33.24	6	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	1	8.62	20.04	7.08	...	1.35	...	...	Ditto Dewan Mohulla.
19	27	37.68	45.24	14	18	27.12	20.12	1	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	9	84	15.36	4.44	...	8.16	...	...	Ditto Gogulpohrah.
16	29	35.48	54.12	24	26	62.16	61.68	7	...	21	9	...	...	...	...	13	8.40	25.44	10.92	1.20	15.72	...	...	Ditto Khajkullan.
30	26	63.76	46.92	14	20	29.28	7.40	4	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	21	3.96	10.80	5.88	1.92	20.76	...	...	Ditto Lodikura.
14	19	39.12	33.44	34	26	95.16	100.14	8	...	27	21	...	...	...	...	13	11.16	37.68	20.28	1.32	18.12	...	...	Ditto Chowkullan.
14	6	37.08	24.96	8	9	21.12	21.36	2	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	4	2.40	8.76	4.32	...	4.02	...	...	Ditto Chowkshikarpore.
14	10	40.44	27.60	18	11	51.96	30.36	1	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	13	1.32	14.04	6.96	...	18.36	...	...	Ditto Dhwajpohrah.
27	28	60.72	58.68	27	19	60.72	39.84	...	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	13	...	27.12	8.64	...	14.04	...	...	Ditto Berh.
28	14	65.88	53.84	4	15	9.36	36.24	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10.68	...	...	11.88	...	...	Ditto Ichhar.
104	107	37.68	37.92	113	78	40.92	27.60	...	...	122	31	...	...	...	...	38	...	21.84	5.62	...	6.72	...	...	Ditto Gya.
4	6	21.12	33.12	4	7	21.12	38.64	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21.24	...	...	5.40	...	...	Ditto Jehanabad.
1	1	7.92	6.24	7	7	53.98	43.08	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.12	17.16	...	6.84	...	...	Ditto Amungabad.
2	3	10.32	15.00	5	2	24.92	9.96	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.24	2.52	...	...	...	...	Ditto Nowadah.
41	23	73.32	40.32	23	16	41.04	27.04	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	21.24	...	1.68	11.40	...	...	Ditto Guxar.
35	26	19.32	25.80	21	22	11.62	16.96	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	9.72	60	...	3.12	...	...	Ditto Muzfarpore.
5	3	5.68	3.00	12	10	13.29	10.32	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	7.44	96	...	3.12	...	...	Ditto Hajpore.
72	27	36.40	18.60	53	42	26.88	21.12	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	32								

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
RURAL

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan ...	Thana Gangooriah ...	66,375	61,825	128,200	181	60	121	6.24	11.04	7.80	900	210
	Bankoora ...	Chalna ...	7,040	7,092	14,132	28	32	16	24.96	12.48	25.40	78	129
	Beerbhoom ...	Part of thana Scorio ...	33,869	36,409	70,278	236	Not regtd.	208	.....	35.52	64.08	.....	98
	Midnapore ...	Pergunnah Bogree ...	72,109	73,065	145,174	437	203	142	10.08	11.64	43.92	133	126
	Hooghly ...	Thana Bansheria (109 villages) ...	19,742	21,567	41,309	47	81	103	24.30	29.88	25.80	106	129
	Howrah ...	Doonjoor ...	12,544	13,071	25,615	4	58	63	27.12	20.40	17.28	93	200
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ...	Dum-Dum, excluding cantonments ...	9,336	8,766	18,102	17.9	42	35	27.84	23.16	19.80	163	218
	Nuddea ...	Thana Choudangah ...	10,484	10,190	20,674	33	61	84	35.40	19.08	20.88	144	145
	Jessore ...	18 villages ...	5,771	5,806	11,577	6	32	40	33.12	41.40	17.72	113	111
	Moorshedabad ...	Chitani ...	423	477	900	1.29	1	1	13.32	13.32	20.04	No F. births.	No M. deaths.
		Muzapore ...	1,789	1,962	3,751	2.84	2	6	6.36	15.06	10.04	100	160
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Dinapore ...	Kantobagh, and 31 vil. in Narainpore ...	5,100	4,938	10,038	13.18	Not regtd.	38	.....	42.96	27.48	.....	100
	Mallah ...	Nawalgunge ...	5,726	6,832	12,558	6.75	61	37	43.72	35.28	10.44	183	121
	Rajshahye ...	Nowhatta outpost ...	10,980	11,100	22,080	35.82	102	164	65.32	89.04	54.84	108	153
	Rangpore ...	Gopalpore, and 4 vil. in Kowurgunge ...	4,325	3,954	8,279	19.19	Not regtd.	24	.....	21.98	49.20	.....	100
	Bogra ...	Village area, Khattal ...	6,472	6,004	12,476	26.50	10	15	17.40	13.98	25.66	69	160
	Pabna ...	Fandipur and other villages in station ...	9,390	9,980	19,370	10	54	41	33.60	25.44	9.96	184	127
DACCA	Darjeeling ...	Mouzah Atrokhe, Baraghoria, &c. ...	6,403	4,864	11,267	62.71	11	13	11.84	13.80	3.12	87	160
	Julpigore ...	Pergunnah Myagore ...	440	465	905	60	.....	2	.....	26.52	10.44	.....	No M. deaths.
	Dacca ...	Mooncheegunge tract ...	10,503	21,753	41,316	20.42	132	83	38.28	24.00	17.64	83	137
	Furzedpore ...	Village Furzedpore, Komulpore, &c. ...	2,042	3,305	5,347	5.24	17	25	32.64	48.00	120.96	89	127
		Syedpore union ...	2,965	3,359	6,324	2.21	37	30	70.20	50.88	54.96	76	76
	Backergunge ...	Lakhotea circle ...	4,014	4,471	8,485	18.16	8	13	10.56	17.16	14.52	700	63
CHITTAGONG		Manjura ...	2,390	2,177	4,567	4.52	6	2	15.72	5.16	7.80	100	No F. deaths.
PATNA													
BHAULPORE													
ONISSA													
CHOTA NAG-PUR.													
Total			706,799	702,488	1,409,287	2049.217	3,074	3,612	28.22	23.20	22.06	117	123

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of October 1875.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																				NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.		
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.														
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum of		Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum of		Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from						
Male births.	Female births.	Males.	Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.			
46	23	8-28	4-20	82	39	14-78	7-20	...	...	116	2	1	...	1	...	...	10-56	12	08
14	18	21-96	28-08	9	7	14-04	10-92	...	...	8	2	...	...	5	...	...	0-24	1-56	3-84
...	...	...	...	103	105	36-00	34-44	...	...	177	1	...	...	30	...	...	30-24	1-12	5-04
116	87	19-20	14-28	79	63	13-08	10-32	1	...	117	21	1	1	1	...	...	9-80	1-08	...	
43	41	26-04	22-81	54	45	35-16	24-94	2	4	70	8	...	...	18	...	1-08	20-28	2-28	5-16	
28	30	26-76	27-48	42	21	40-08	19-20	4	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	27-00	...	...	
26	16	33-36	21-84	24	11	30-84	15-00	...	...	29	...	3	...	3	...	...	10-20	...	1-02
38	35	41-16	29-40	20	14	22-80	16-44	0	...	22	...	1	1	4	3-48	...	12-72	...	1-08			
17	15	35-28	30-96	21	19	43-56	39-24	...	...	35	...	...	...	5	...	...	30-24	...	5-16
...	1	...	25-8	...	1	...	25-08	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-32	...	...	
1	1	6-00	6-00	3	2	20-04	12-12	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	12-72	3-12	...
...	...	...	...	18	18	42-24	43-68	...	...	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	41-76	...	1-08
33	18	69-12	31-56	21	16	43-92	28-08	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	34-32	...	84
63	49	57-84	52-92	99	65	108-12	70-20	...	...	163	...	...	...	1	...	...	88-56	...	48
...	...	...	...	12	12	33-24	30-36	...	...	19	3	...	...	2	...	...	27-36	4-32	2-88
7	12	13-96	21-60	0	6	10-08	10-80	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	10-92	...	2-04
35	19	44-64	23-04	23	18	29-28	21-84	...	...	39	1	...	...	1	...	...	34-24	1-60	...
4	7	7-44	17-28	8	6	14-88	12-36	...	...	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	8-52	2-04	3-12
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	52-08	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-52	...	...	
60	72	36-72	30-60	48	36	29-40	19-20	7	...	46	4	1	...	23	1-02	...	13-32	1-08	6-00			
8	9	32-64	32-04	14	11	57-00	39-84	...	...	19	4	...	...	2	...	...	36-48	7-56	3-84
16	21	64-68	75-00	13	17	52-56	60-72	...	...	21	1	...	...	8	...	...	39-84	1-80	16-12
7	1	18-12	2-64	5	8	12-08	19-26	5	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	9-24	1-32	...
3	3	15-00	16-44	2	...	9-96	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-52	...	...	
24	11	85-44	40-44	10	7	35-52	25-08	3	2	11	...	...	...	1	5-40	3-60	10-80	...	1-80
41	29	59-88	43-20	33	38	48-24	66-04	25	...	40	...	2	...	4	18-36	...	20-52	...	1-44			
2	9	30-08	29-16	6	6	93-12	8-00	6	...	4	...	...	...	2	45-12	...	30-00	...	15-00
8	3	94-08	34-32	13	10	152-84	114-12	14	...	2	4	...	...	1	81-12	...	11-52	23-16	11-52	
25	20	47-40	39-72	12	13	22-08	25-80	...	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	...	11-04	...	12-00
22	24	19-20	17-52	22	23	19-20	16-80	...	2	34	3	...	...	6	...	7-72	13-14	1-08	2-28	
11	8	24-00	18-96	7	12	15-24	28-36	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	20-40	...	1-08
13	33	29-64	28-88	13	18	29-64	37-56	...	...	19	7	...	1	...	4	...	20-64	7-56	1-08	
21	24	50-04	56-40	20	9	47-76	21-12	...	...	16	...	...	...	12	...	...	18-84	...	1-08
38	33	55-08	64-20	36	16	81-12	31-92	16	...	20	10	...	...	6	16-92	...	21-24	10-56	6-36	
103	59	53-04	28-48	49	40	25-20	19-44	...	...	73	...	1	...	15	...	...	18-24	...	3-72
8	6	1-92	1-44	39	44	9-48	10-08	...	...	75	...	2	1	5	...	...	9-12	...	3-00
55	60	18-74	21-00	49	39	18-80	18-56	...	3	70	10	...	2	1	2	...	12-12	1-08	4-8			
76	52	20-28	18-80	62	61	16-56	16-20	...	...	116	1	...	...	0	...	...	15-36	1-12	7-2
22	25	27-72	59-52	18	11	22-08	26-16	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	23-04	...	7-2
10	9	14-28	13-80	5	5	7-08	7-08	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	2-88	1-44	...
10	16	13-08	37-80	5	7	6-48	16-44	...	...	3	7	...	...	2	...	...	2-52	5-88	...
13	11	26-28	20-52	12	11	24-24	20-52	...	...	21	1	...	...	1	...	...	20-40	1-08	...
110	98	285-12	212-40	42	24	108-84	54-72	...	...	55	6	...	...	1	3	...	66-72	7-20	2-40
32	30	63-04	114-36	14	14	23-16	53-40	...	1	22	...	3	...	2	...	1-08	25-32	...	3-36			
15	20	21-72	25-02	19	17	27-48	22-08	...	...	26	5	...	1	1	3	...	17-76	3-36	1-32	
25	32	26-28	33-96	10	8	10-44	8-10	2	...	6	...	1	...	9	96	...	3-12	...	4-8			
6	4	32-96	21-36	3	1	16-44	5-28	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-80	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	10	25-80	24-48	...	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	10-08	...	5-88
16	17	34-44	52-02	9	12	19-32	37-32	...	...	13	...	1	...	8	...	...	16-56	...	10-08
15	4	36-28	10-56	5	6	11-78	13-32	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-48	...	...	
27	18	68-94	30-60	18	9	37-80	21-24	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	20-52	...	...	
23	7	44-64	13-92	9	3	17-40	6-00	4	...	5	...	...	...	3	3-84	...	4-02	...	2-88
23	14	54-48	32-28	10	3	23-64	6-84	...	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	11-04	2-28	1-08
6	7	20-04	33-12	8	10	38-64	47-28	13	...	3	...	...	...	2	31-08	...	7-08	...	4-08
26	20	66-60	46-56	9	8	23-04	18-60	...	...	6	2	...	2	1	6	...	7-32	2-40	3-60	
7	15	31-44	68-88	6	4	26-88	18-36	1	...	1	2	...	...	6	2-16	...	2-16	4-44	13-56	
21	16	97-68	77-76	3	7	13-92	33-96	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	18-96	4-68	...
16	10	33-72	20-88	10	3	21-12	6-24	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	4	...	9-08	6-24	4-20	
20	19	61-68	63-84	7	8	21-60	27-88	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	22-44	...	1-56
16	10	41-16	27-80	8	16	20-52	44-16	4	...	13	...	...	...	7	5-28	...	17-28	...	9-24
38	36	45-08	45-24	27	29	34-56	36-24	...	...	29	20	...	...	7	...	...	18-36	12-60	4-44
20	17	53-28	48-92	5	8	13-32	20-64	4	...	7	1	...	...	1	5-10	...	9-12	1-20	1-20	
27	22	45-68	38-60	8	9	15-24	14-88	...	...	12	3	1	...	2	...	...	10-08	2-52	1-68
116	118	50-40	55-08	48	50	20-88	23-28	9	...	58	1	...	...	1	20	1-92	12-96	1-12	6-48	
1,668	1,416	30-86	30-16	1,434	1,178	24-24	19-92	127	12	1,988	145	8	7	24	14	232	1-08	1-02	16-92	1-20	3-36	2-40

NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.

Thana Gaugooria.
 " Chatna.
 Part of thana Sooria.
 Pergunnah Bogree.
 Thana Bansberia (109 villages).
 " Doonjoor.
 Dum-Dum excluding cantonments.
 Thana Chooadangah.
 18 villages.
 Chantant.
 Mirzapore.
 Kantobagh, and 31 vil. in Naranpore.
 Nawabgunge.
 Nowhatta outpost.
 Gopalpore, and 4 vil. in Kowringunge.
 Village area, Khuttal.
 Pandpur and other villages in station.
 Mouzah Atrokhie, Baraghoria, &c.
 Pergunnah Mynagore.
 Moonshingunge tract.
 Village Fur-edpore, Komulpore, &c.
 Syedpore union.
 Lakhotea circle.
 Manpura.
 Gubara.
 Tanghal.
 Ellena.
 Kidderpore.
 25 villages in Bramunberia.
 Outpost Anwara.
 5 villages in Lakhpore.
 Pulwari.
 Mughra.
 Futwa.
 Gya.
 Jehanabad.
 Aurangabad.
 Nowadah.
 Thana Belowit (13 villages).
 Seetamarhee.
 Shewhur.
 Lalgunge.
 Nagarbasti.
 Tajpore.
 Manjhee.
 Burragoon.
 Kossuriah village.
 Jamoosa circle.
 Begoomera circle.
 Sub-division of Banka.
 Kussengunge area.
 Arrareah area.
 Rajnehal rural—Barbast.
 Pakour area.
 Solipore.
 Patamondy.
 Johar Singh in Khoorlah.
 Gope circle.
 72 villages.
 70 villages in Koderna.
 Echak.
 All villages in Palma outpost.
 Cherai Pir.
 Taruf Ghatsaha.
 Khasspol.

There are in all 142 selected circles of registration in Bengal, 77 of which are urban and 65 rural.

The incidence of population to the square mile, classified according to sex and religion, is as follows:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	878,763	706,799	1,382,563
Females	610,548	702,418	1,312,966
Total	1,286,309	1,409,217	2,695,526
Population per square mile...	3,431	477	810
Christians	11,907	707	12,614
Hindoo	888,946	1,014,400	1,903,346
Mahomedans	371,056	822,094	693,706
Buddhists	4,073	814	4,886
Other classes	9,723	71,707	81,430

Deaths.—Excluding 289 still births, 6,274 deaths were registered in October, against 6,104 in the corresponding month of last year. Of the deaths of October, 3,662 are returned from urban, and 2,612 from rural circles.

The death-rates per 1,000 of population in this month, and in the corresponding month of the preceding year, were as follows:—

	In October 1875.		In October 1874.	
	For the month.	Per annum.	For the month.	Per annum.
Urban	2.74	34.08	2.73	32.64
Rural	1.85	23.20	1.84	22.08
Combined	2.23	27.84	2.26	27.13

The mortality in this month is not sensibly in excess of that of the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The six urban and rural circles that returned death-rates of under 10 per 1,000 per annum of population are the following:—

Urban Circles.			Rural Circles.		
Kishnaghur ... ..	...	9.20	Baragaon ... ..	...	9.48
Sherepore ... ..	...	5.88	Seetamurhee ... ..	...	7.32
Bazitpore ... ..	...	8.76	Manpura ... ..	...	5.16

No deaths were returned from the town circle of Motiharee, in Chumparan.

The mortality according to disease in this month, as contrasted with the mortality in the corresponding month of the preceding year, stood as follows:—

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						Proportion per cent. of deaths from each cause to total mortality in October 1875.		
	In October 1875.			In October 1874.			Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.			
From cholera	3.24	1.08	2.04	2.04	.34	1.44	9.65	4.86	7.85
" small-pox ... ..	.05	.09	.06	.12	.08	.08	.10	.45	.25
" fever	18.36	16.02	17.12	17.76	16.44	17.04	53.85	76.11	62.11
" bowel complaints	4.08	1.20	2.33	4.44	1.08	2.76	13.96	5.86	14.47
" injuries ... ..	.48	.36	.42	.60	.12	.36	1.74	1.23	1.73
" all other causes	6.06	2.40	4.56	7.32	2.28	4.88	20.67	11.17	16.71

In relative mortality fever stands first as usual, bowel complaints next, and cholera third. In comparison with the death-rates of the corresponding month of the preceding year, these three diseases exhibit larger fatal results. The mortality from small-pox has declined. The only circles in which this disease proved fatal were—

Urban Circles.			Rural Circles.		
Bhagulpore... ..	...	.36	Gabsara ... ..	...	3.60
Howrah ... ..	...	.24	Bansberia ... ..	...	1.08
Cuttack ... ..	...	.12	Tajpore ... ..	...	1.08
			Anwara ... ..	...	.72
			Aurangabad ... ..	...	.48

The following tables show the circles, urban and rural, in which exceptionally high rates of mortality occurred, the result, it is presumed, of the prevalence in them of epidemic or severe forms of disease:—

DISTRICTS.	URBAN CIRCLES.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	HIGH MORTALITY DUE TO EXCESSIVE INCIDENCE OF			
			Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	"All other diseases."
Cuttack	Jajpore	113.76	40.08	...	33.66	22.30
Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	103.00	...	30.04	...	30.16
Patna	Chowkhullan	97.80	11.16	37.08	29.38	18.13
24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	87.00	23.76	46.20	10.56	...
Bankura	Jajpore	68.28	...	68.28	...	...
Howrah	Kourah	64.32	5.23	41.64	8.40	...
Hooghly	Ooterpura	62.96	16.23	...	10.23	...
Patna	Khajkhullan	61.92	8.40	...	10.28	15.73
Maldah	Maldah	61.66	...	59.23	...	...
Dacca	Narsingunge	60.48	36.24	...	...	7.84
Pubna	Pubna	58.08	...	44.88	...	...
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	57.24	32.40	...	...	...
Bogra	Bogra	51.00	...	44.88	...	6.12
Patna	Barh	49.92	...	27.12	8.64	14.04
Gya	Aurangabad	48.24	...	...	17.16	6.84
Backergunge	Dowlutkhan	44.76	40.32	...	...	...
Patna	Lodikutra	43.66	3.96	...	5.88	30.76
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	41.76	13.08	...	9.12	17.04
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	41.76	...	...	25.52	...
Hooghly	Seraimpore	41.16	1.44	29.88	8.40	...
Patna	Dhawipora	40.92	1.32	...	6.96	18.36

DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	HIGH MORTALITY DUE TO EXCESSIVE INCIDENCE OF			
			Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	"All other diseases."
Mymensingh	Kidderpore	133.20	81.12	...	29.16	21.92
Ditto	Ellanga	90.24	48.12	30.00	...	18.60
Rajshahya	Nowhatta	89.04	...	38.56	...	...
Durghanga	Nagurbusti	80.04	...	66.72	7.20	...
Fureedpore	Sydepore	80.08	...	20.84	...	18.12
Patna	Futwa	55.20	16.92	...	10.56	6.36
Mymensingh	Tanghall	53.44	18.08	20.24	...	...
Fureedpore	Fureedpore	49.00	...	36.48	7.56	...
Cuttack	Salipore	48.08	31.08	...	...	...
Dinagopore	Kantobagh	43.96	...	41.76	...	...
Jessore	18 villages in Jessore	41.40	...	36.24	...	...

In comparing the mortality exhibited in the above tables with the statistics furnished last month, it will be seen that cholera continued to prevail with increased fatality in the town circles of Narsingunge and Howrah, and with severe though diminished effect in the town circles of Jajpore, Julpigoree, and Bhagulpore, and in the rural circle of Salipore; that the mortality from fever was great in both months in the rural circles of Sydepore and Kantobagh; and that the death-rates from bowel complaints were heavy also in both months in the town circles of Jajpore, Chowkhullan, Howrah, and Khajkhullan.

Cholera, fever, and bowel complaints also caused great mortality in October in the following circles other than those mentioned in the foregoing tables:—

Urban Circles.			Rural Circles.		
Cholera.			Cholera.		
Dewan Muhulla ... ..	...	8.62	Lakhotia ... ..	...	6.60
Manickgunge ... ..	...	6.12	Gabsara ... ..	...	5.40
Dacca ... ..	...	4.92	Kohack ... ..	...	5.28
Mounghyr ... ..	...	3.60	Cherai ... ..	...	5.16
			Rajmehal ... ..	...	3.84
			Chooadanga ... ..	...	3.48
Fever.			Fever.		
Mahigunge ... ..	...	32.28	Begoeserai ... ..	...	36.84
Dinagopore ... ..	...	29.62	Maldah ... ..	...	24.24
			Soory ... ..	...	30.24
			Arrareah ... ..	...	29.12

Bowel Complaints.			Bowel Complaints.		
Fureedpore Town... ..	...	15.24	Palma ... ..	...	12.00
North Suburban Town ... ..	...	10.66			
Cuttack ... ..	...	10.32			
Pooras ... ..	...	9.96			
Fureedpore Municipality ... ..	...	9.12			
40 villages in Balasore ... ..	...	9.12			

The following table shows the mortality according to sex in this and the preceding month:—

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 FEMALE DEATHS.					
	In October 1875.			In September 1875.			In October 1875.			In September 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males ...	84'80	84'24	80'40	81'58	81'84	80'52	116	128	118	123	110	123
Females ...	83'24	19'78	26'16	27'84	18'48	22'80						

Taken as a whole, there was some improvement in the registration of female mortality in this month as compared with the last month, but in a large number of circles female deaths as well as male deaths are under-registered. The circles which exhibit the most defective results are the following:—

Urban Circles.			Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Rural Circles.			Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Districts.	Circles.			Districts.	Circles.		
Bankura ...	Bishnupore ...	325		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Pakour ...	333	
Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore ...	300		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	333	
Mymensingh ...	Sherepore ...	300		Chumpan ...	Kessuriah ...	300	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Doomka ...	275		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Burhait ...	300	
Gya ...	Nowada ...	260		Patna ...	Futwa ...	225	
Dacca ...	Naraingunge ...	244		Ditto ...	Mughra ...	223	
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ...	230		Monghyr ...	Begonerai ...	220	
Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	215		24-Pergunnahs ...	Dum-Dum ...	218	
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	210		Burdwan ...	Gangoria ...	210	
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	200		Howrah ...	Doomjor ...	200	
Mymensingh ...	Naserabad ...	189		Purneah ...	Arrareah ...	178	
Purneah ...	Ranegunge ...	180		Durbhunga ...	Nagurbusti ...	175	
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	167		Shahabad ...	Heloti ...	164	
Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	165		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	160	
Patna ...	Dhawalpoorah ...	164		Rajshahye ...	Nowhatta ...	163	
Kishnaghar ...	Kishnaghar ...	156		Gya ...	Jehanabad ...	89	
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	154		Hazareebagh ...	Kodermah ...	88	
Patna ...	Chowshikarpore ...	89		Mymensingh ...	Tanghail ...	87	
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	83		Cuttack ...	Salipore ...	80	
Chumpan ...	Bettiah ...	83		Fureedpore ...	Sydepore ...	76	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rajmahal ...	83		Bhagulpore ...	Banka ...	75	
Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	83		Patna ...	Pulwari ...	72	
Ditto ...	Cuttack ...	79		Mosuffpore ...	Shewhur ...	71	
Ditto ...	Jajpore ...	79		Singbhoom ...	Chera ...	63	
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	78		Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	68	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	78		Hazareebagh ...	Echack ...	50	
Patna ...	Mogulporeah ...	78		Poorce ...	Gupe ...	43	
Hooghly ...	Ooterparah ...	77		Moorshedabad ...	Chatani ...	No male deaths.	
Durbhunga ...	Roserah ...	71		Saigore ...	Mynagore ...	No male deaths.	
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	70					
Gya ...	Jehanabad ...	67					
Poorce ...	Poorce ...	66					
Moorshedabad ...	Gorabazar ...	60					
Ditto ...	Jamalpur ...	60					
Mymensingh ...	Buzitpore ...	60					
Patna ...	Ludikutra ...	47					
Bankura ...	Jaipore ...	46					
Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	43					
Maldah ...	Maldah ...	35					
Patna ...	Behar ...	27					

Births.—In the 132 selected circles in which the registration of births is in operation, 5,873 births were registered in October against 5,572 in September. Of this number, 2,799 were stated to have occurred in the urban and 3,074 in the rural circles, and 3,160 were returned as males and 2,723 as females.

The subjoined table furnishes information regarding the birth-rates with reference to population and sex, and shows the relation which the birth-rates bear to the death-rates, contrasted with similar data for the previous month:—

	In October 1875.			In September 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	27'36	28'38	27'84	26'28	26'58	26'40
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	35'86	28'33	28'44	29'64	19'08	24'13
Ratio of births per 1,000 of deaths	1'30	1'00	1'40	1'10	1'40	1'10
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	114	117	116	124	120	123

It is satisfactory to find that there has been on the whole a marked improvement in the registration of births in this month as compared with the previous month. The sexual birth-rates are an approximation to correctness, and for the first time since registration has been in operation, the birth-rates exhibit an excess over the death-rates in both urban and rural circles.

Taking the circles individually, 30 town and 42 rural circles exhibited birth-rates in excess of death-rates, against the same number of town and 37 rural circles in the previous month. In three urban circles the birth and death-rates were equal, and in the rest of the circles (67) the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1875.

The population of the town of Calcutta, according to the census taken in 1872, is as follows:—

	Inhabitants.
Christians ...	21,536
Hindoo ...	291,104
Mahomedans ...	133,131
Others ...	1,051
Total	446,732

From the statements published below it will be seen that registration of births, except among the Christian community, is obviously very imperfect, though it shows a considerable improvement on the results of November in the previous year. The registration of deaths approximates to closer correctness. It is, however, uncertain to what extent the census may be accepted as accurate, and it is believed that the registration of vital statistics is not carried out so thoroughly in Calcutta as it is desirable it should be. The Health Officer has been unable to offer any remarks or suggestions on the statements, but it will be seen that the mortality of the month was great under all the headings of disease, and that cholera especially was a very prevalent cause of death. With the co-operation of the Chairman of the Justices, efforts will be made to improve this statement in future months.

Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta for the months of November 1874 and November 1875.

STATEMENT No. 1—BIRTHS.

RELIGION OR CASTE.	Number of births in November 1874.		Total.	Ratio per thousand per annum.	Number of births in November 1875.		Total.	Ratio per thousand per annum.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
Christians ...	24	21	47	20'41	45	33	77	43'26
Hindoo ...	163	129	292	12'03	231	225	456	18'72
Mahomedans ...	46	35	81	7'2	89	103	192	17'28
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11'4
Total	235	185	420	11'23	365	361	726	19'44

STATEMENT No. 2—DEATHS.

RELIGION OR CASTE.	Number of deaths in November 1874.		Ratio per thousand per annum.	Number of deaths in November 1875.		Ratio per thousand per annum.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
Christians ...	87	32	32'08	79	44	44'39
Hindoo ...	907	37	37'37	1,279	255	32'79
Mahomedans ...	314	1	28'0	484	4	43'63
Others ...	1	...	6'2	6	...	25
Total	1,279	314	34'04	1,816	493	49'63

STATEMENT No. 3—CAUSE OF DEATHS.

NATURE OF DISEASES.	Number of deaths in November 1874.		Ratio per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.	Number of deaths in November 1875.		Ratio per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
Fever ...	558	14	14'29	43	646	17	17'32	36
Diarrhoea ...	70	1	1'87	66	15	2	2'55	05
Dysentery ...	138	3	3'09	10	170	4	4'72	09
Cholera ...	67	1	1'79	65	357	9	9'57	19
Small-pox ...	7	...	1'9	...	2	...	65	00
Total	815	21	21'83	63	1,279	31	31'21	09
Deaths from all other causes	464	18	18'21	36	770	16	16'31	03
Grand Total	1,279	314	34'04	1'00	1,816	493	49'63	1'00

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1875.

The suburbs of Calcutta are, for the purposes of Act IV (B.C.) of 1875 (an Act to provide registration of births and deaths in towns and municipalities), divided into eight districts or divisions. The area and population of each of the districts are shown in the following statement.

Statement showing the Area and Approximate Population of the several registering districts of the Suburbs.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Area.	POPULATION.			Population per square mile.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Chitpore ...	4.28	18,019	12,011	30,030	7,226.03
Soorah ...	4.60	33,369	19,723	53,092	11,541.73
Entally ...	3.16	24,027	18,007	42,034	13,401.77
Bhowanipore ...	1.93	28,079	21,174	49,253	25,386.01
Kalighat ...	4.23	7,008	6,406	13,414	3,005.43
Chetlah ...	1.15	12,708	7,402	20,110	17,505.21
Kidderpore ...	3.24	22,521	18,429	40,950	12,618.98
Mateabrooz ...	.78	3,035	1,996	5,031	7,219.23
Total ...	23.37	151,011	106,138	257,149	11,003.38

STATEMENT NO. 1, OF BIRTHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN NOVEMBER 1874.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN NOVEMBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.
Christians ...	4	10	14	47.53	6	2	8	27.16
Hindoo ...	56	48	102	8.01	81	62	143	11.23
Mahomedans ...	20	25	45	6.08	44	43	87	10.37
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	81	161	7.88	131	107	238	11.10

It is to be regretted that the results shown in the above statement are in no way better than those of the last month.

STATEMENT NO. 2, OF DEATHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN NOVEMBER 1874.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN NOVEMBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.
Christians ...	5	4	9	30.56	20	4	24	112.05
Hindoo ...	419	273	692	54.36	670	532	1,202	95.09
Mahomedans ...	199	168	367	42.58	333	285	618	78.71
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	623	445	1,068	49.37	1,022	821	1,843	87.01

The mortality in the suburbs of Calcutta during November was excessive, being much greater than in October and far in excess of the death-rate in the corresponding month of the previous year. This high death-rate is attributable to the prevalence of fever, cholera, and bowel complaints of different types, caused, as it is explained, by the moisture of the soil, occasioned by incessant rains, and succeeded by a mild winter. The mortality increased as the season advanced. No other local causes can be assigned than these.

The rates of mortality per annum which prevailed in the different registration districts were—in Soorah 1 in 7.51, in Chitpore 1 in 8.11, in Mateabrooz 1 in 9.98, in Entally 1 in 13.77, in Kalighat 1 in 15.27, in Kidderpore 1 in 15.51, in Bhowanipore 1 in 15.53, and in Chetlah 1 in 16.18 of the inhabitants.

It will be observed that of the eight districts Soorah, as usual, had the highest death-rate during November, and this is explained by the fact of the location in it of the Campbell Hospital, the ratio of mortality from it alone being 64.93 per 1,000 of the population of the district. The next in order is Chitpore; the heavy mortality there is attributable to an outbreak of cholera at Pykeparrah, which carried off a number of its inhabitants, but which has happily subsided. Fever also prevailed here to a very great extent. The mortality at Mateabrooz, which stands third on the list, is always large; the population there consisting for the most part of persons from the province of Oudh and retainers of the ex-King of Oudh. Bhowanipore and Kalighat are contiguous, and have kept an average state of health during the month. Kidderpore needs no remark; and the fact of Chetlah being compara-

tively healthier than the other districts is stated to be attributable to the clearance of two bustees there during the preceding month.

The ratio of male deaths to every hundred of the female deaths in the suburbs is 122.77. In Soorah and Chetlah this ratio predominates in a very high degree, owing to the Campbell Hospital in the one, and in the other the Alipore Jail. The ratio of male deaths to every hundred of the female deaths in the several districts are in Chitpore 87.70, in Soorah 151.70, in Entally 120.51, in Bhowanipore 120.49, in Kalighat 85, in Chetlah 147.61, in Kidderpore 117.82, in Mateabrooz 113.61.

STATEMENT NO. 3, CAUSE OF DEATH.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN NOVEMBER 1874.					NUMBER OF DEATHS IN NOVEMBER 1875.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of death from each cause.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of death from each cause.
Fever ...	269	212	481	22.44	.45	405	402	807	37.05	.45
Bowel complaints ...	136	35	171	10.31	.20	194	144	338	15.73	.18
Cholera ...	37	30	67	3.12	.06	193	117	310	14.46	.16
Small-pox ...	1	...	1	.04	.00	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	443	327	770	35.93	.72	792	663	1,455	67.20	.77
Deaths from other causes ...	180	108	288	13.43	.27	240	178	418	19.50	.23
Grand Total ...	623	435	1,058	49.37	1.00	1,032	841	1,873	87.01	1.00

The largest number of deaths are ascribed to fever. The virulence with which the diseases raged in each of the districts are—Fever, in Chitpore (44.22), Soorah (43.17), Entally (40.8), Bhowanipore (33.87), Kalighat (30.97), Chetlah (30.29), Kidderpore (31.11), Mateabrooz (44.73), per thousand of the population; bowel complaints, in Chitpore (21.73), Soorah (37.74), Entally (8.16), Bhowanipore (6.22), Kalighat (7.96), Chetlah (1.88), Kidderpore (6.73), and Mateabrooz (17.04); cholera, in Chitpore (31.03), in Soorah (14.69), in Entally (11.54), in Bhowanipore (14.59), in Kalighat (10.62), in Chetlah (5.94), in Kidderpore (9.67), and in Mateabrooz (17.04).

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA FOR NOVEMBER 1875.

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Variation of Deaths according to ages.

AGE.	POPULATION.			DEATHS.			Rate per 1,000 per annum.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Born dead ...	...	...	...	18	6	24	...
Under 1 year ...	4,360	3,038	7,398	105	73	177	240.37
" 6 years ...	10,503	9,717	20,220	114	114	228	132.51
" 12 " ...	15,442	10,735	26,177	63	60	123	68.54
" 20 " ...	24,305	19,035	43,340	87	78	165	45.09
" 30 " ...	38,726	28,374	67,100	203	140	343	70.28
" 40 " ...	29,204	17,125	46,329	161	100	261	67.51
" 50 " ...	18,601	11,731	30,332	98	84	182	77.11
" 60 " ...	8,593	6,537	15,130	63	63	126	97.54
Above 60 " ...	4,265	3,976	8,241	103	100	203	151.08
Age not stated ...	3,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	151,011	106,138	257,149	1,032	841	1,873	87.01

CHILLIE CULTIVATION IN NUDDEA.

Chillies (*lanka morich* or *ghal*) are cultivated for local consumption in almost all the districts of the Bengal province. In the Western Districts of Behar and in Dacca there is a considerable surplus produce for exportation. But the principal cultivation in Bengal is in the Presidency districts near Calcutta. A tract of country comprising the northern half of the Nuddea district, that is to say, the high lands of the Kooshtea, Méherpore, and Chooadanga sub-divisions, and to some extent also the sub-division of Jhenidah in Jessore, is famous for its chillie cultivation. Chillies are the principal cold weather crop in the Chooadanga sub-division, where at the present time the whole country will be seen from the railway covered with the red ripening fields. In this sub-division the crop is in importance to the cultivator second only to rice, for though it demands a comparatively high cultivation, it gives a proportionate return for the care bestowed. The area under chillie cultivation during the current season (1875-76) in each thana of Chooadanga sub-division has been estimated as follows:—

Name of thana.	Number of acres cultivated.
Chooadanga	312
Alamdanga	2,042
Kulpol	916
Jibannagar	262
Damurhuda	167
Total	3,699

The extent thus cultivated varies considerably from year to year, owing to the periodical incidence of inundations, as will appear from the following figures:—

Season.	Estimated area under chillie cultivation (acres).	REMARKS.
1870-71	2,500	
1871-72	100	The severest inundation on record.
1872-73	5,500	
1873-74	4,000	
1874-75	900	Severe inundations.
1875-76	3,699	
Average of six seasons	2,800	

It is believed that the above figures are rather an under than an over estimate. A soil free from liability to inundation is essential to the successful cultivation of a chillie crop. A full average of four or five thousand acres is always planted out by the ryots in August, and the loss occasioned by inundations and the bursting of embankments in a succession of years is very great indeed. A proper system of embankments on the Matabhanga and Koomar rivers is, however, a desideratum which there is reason to anticipate will be supplied before many seasons have passed, and something has already been done by the local officers in this direction. Until efficient embankments are established, the chillie crop in Chooadanga will always be a precarious one and liable to destruction. In 1871, it is no exaggeration to state that the whole of the lands under chillie cultivation were submerged, and that the loss of the crop, of which in that year an unusually large area had been planted out, was complete.

A rich and comparatively a fallow soil is also an essential requisite. Chillies are an exhausting crop: and are rarely or never planted on the same field for two consecutive years. Indeed, in the absence of manure, which is rarely used, land which has lain fallow for the previous three or four years is preferred. It is somewhat singular that the Nuddea ryots have not shown so much alacrity as has been observed in other districts in manuring the fields for their cold weather crops. There is hardly another crop, tobacco perhaps excepted, which would be more benefited by the use of manure than chillies. It is stated, and apparently with truth, that of recent years the outturn has diminished in consequence of excessive exhaustion of the soil.

The process of cultivation is exceptionally laborious.

Having chosen a suitable site for which he will ordinarily pay as much as Rs. 7-8 per acre, the ryot ploughs the land up in November, and repeats the process at intervals of eight or ten days until the middle of April, when he harrows it over thrice. The seed is sown in nurseries at the commencement of the rains, and in the month of August and September the young plants are bedded out at distances of about 14 inches apart and to an estimated number of 2,500 per acre. A fortnight after planting, and again in October and November, the field is carefully weeded and the soil loosened with an iron instrument termed *nirani*. The plant flowers about the beginning of November, and begins to bear at the end of that month, when harvesting begins. The ripe pods are removed once in November, again in the following month, and twice in January. Those remaining, generally of inferior quality, and therefore retained for home use, are picked in February. The cost of cultivation per acre may be thus stated—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rent	7	8	0
Seed and planting	1	8	0
45 ploughs at 3 annas each	8	7	0
9 harrows at 3 ditto	1	11	0
Weeding	4	8	0
Picking and miscellaneous	1	8	0
Total	25	2	0

On the other hand, the method of preparing chillies for sale is very simple. The raw pods, which on being first picked are of a yellow or light red colour, are spread out in the sun for three days, and are then swept up into large heaps and trodden under foot. They are then again exposed to the sun, and again heaped up and trodden out, and these processes are repeated alternately for fifteen days, when the pods are found to have lost their original roundness and moisture, and to

be fit for transport. During January and February large surfaces may be seen in the villages covered with heaps of bright-coloured chillies. As they get dry, they attain a deeper hue of red or crimson. They are then packed in rough gunny-sacks holding from 2 to 2½ maunds each, the mouths of which are filled with straw and sewn up, and are ready for exportation.

The produce per acre varies almost as much as the area under cultivation. It is affected by climatic influences, by a peculiar blight called by the natives "denabhangá," and by the attacks of an insect known as the *pánápokur*. Thus, dry weather in October stunts the plants, and reduces their yield by at least a third; and cloudy weather in November favours the attacks of insects. "Denabhangá" is a blight said to be due to the weakness of the soil, consequent on over cultivation. It attacks the plant when the pods are just forming, and causes the leaves and branches to shrivel up and drop off. The attacks of the "pánápokur" have a similar result with the difference that the leaves affected turn almost black. The average loss from all causes other than inundation may be roundly stated to be not less than 20 per cent. The outturn per acre, when freshly picked, and including all the pickings, is about 72 maunds of raw produce. But when it is exposed to the sun, the pods shrivel up and the loss from dryage is enormous. A maund of freshly-picked pods dwindles down to 12 seers of pukka chillies. Thus, 21½ maunds may be stated as a fair average produce per acre.

We are now in a position to estimate the profits of chillie cultivation. The price of the manufactured article varies with the supply, but averages Rs. 3-12 per maund. Taking 21½ maunds as the outturn, the gross value of the produce of an acre under chillie cultivation is Rs. 80-10, or, deducting Rs. 25-2 for the expenses of cultivation detailed above, and Rs. 9-6-6 for manufacturing and packing charges at 7 annas as per maund, a sum of Rs. 55-7-6 remains as the net profit of the cultivator. The ryots look upon their plot of land devoted to chillie cultivation, which may generally be said to average about an acre and a half, with special interest. If a cultivator is not too deeply involved in his mahajun's books, he is enabled to sell the chillie crop on his own account; and if the season has proved favourable, it avails him far towards defraying his arrears of rent and providing the luxuries of his humble household.

A considerable proportion of the crop, perhaps as much as a third, is bought up by itinerant merchants (byaparies) from Serajgunge and the Sunderbun marts, who arrive before the pickings commence, and contract with the cultivator for the produce of his field. A very small proportionate quantity, probably not more than 5 per cent. on the whole outturn, is retained for home consumption, and the remainder is purchased by local merchants and traders for exportation. The principal places to which the surplus is exported are Calcutta, Goulundo (for the Eastern Districts), Serajgunge, Manickgunge, Jalokata, Nalchitty, Culna, Jessore, and Chittagong. About 25 per cent. on the whole outturn is despatched by rail to Calcutta and to Goulundo.

The remainder of the exports is consigned along the river communications of the country by country boats. It is estimated that the total exported from the Chooadanga sub-division amounts on an average to about 54,000 maunds, the value of which is upwards of two lakhs of rupees.

STATEMENTS OF RIVER TRAFFIC IN BENGAL, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT, DURING OCTOBER 1875.

THE amount of registered river-borne traffic was comparatively small in October. The total is more than thirty lakhs of maunds less than was registered in September. This decrease is attributable to the fact that October is always a slack month in Bengal river traffic; the jute season is then drawing to a close, and the rice harvest has not then commenced. The Doorga Poojah holidays also fell in the month of October, and there can be no doubt that the registration of traffic was not so carefully attended to during the holidays as it is at ordinary times.

Class I comprises the main staples of trade of which the weight only is registered. The weight of traffic registered under this class amounts to 56,59,074 maunds, against nearly ninety lakhs of maunds in September. Khoolna has retained its pre-eminence, and the traffic registered here amounts to 7,44,617 maunds; but this total is three lakhs of maunds less than what was registered in September. At Patna 5,63,680 maunds of traffic have been registered; at Sahebgunge 5,37,477 maunds; at Bamunghatta, on the Calcutta Canals, 5,14,250 maunds; at Duroowlee 3,49,771 maunds; at Naraingunge 3,32,530 maunds; and at Hooghly 3,30,795 maunds. At Nuddea the total is only 1,81,306 maunds, and at Serajgunge only 2,88,464 maunds, being 6,41,223 maunds and 5,13,667 maunds respectively below the returns of the previous month. The places where the smallest quantity of traffic was

registered during the month are Kooshtea, with only 57,119 maunds, and Nusrabad with only 43,134 maunds.

The greatest quantity of exports was from Calcutta (4,75,099 maunds), less by five lakhs of maunds than the exports of September, 24-Pergunnahs (4,26,719 maunds), Mymensingh (3,58,775 maunds), Jessore (3,30,262 maunds), Dacca (3,32,147 maunds), Hooghly with Howrah (3,26,189 maunds), Furreedpore (3,13,869 maunds), Pubna, which was second in the list last month (2,56,168 maunds), and Backergunge (2,50,464 maunds). The total of the exports of the Bengal districts registered is 39,65,754 maunds; the total of the Behar districts is 10,35,417 maunds; and the total of all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is 50,01,171 maunds. Assam has exported 2,04,809 maunds, North-Western Provinces 3,80,318 maunds, and Oudh 71,936 maunds. The importations into Calcutta were 18,99,377 maunds (i.e., less by 17,02,323 maunds than those of the previous month), into the 24-Pergunnahs 6,53,193 maunds, into Dacca 4,78,678 maunds, into Hooghly with Howrah 3,16,972 maunds, into Pubna 3,13,214 maunds, into Patna 2,55,449 maunds, and into Mymensingh 2,46,876 maunds. The importations into Furreedpore have fallen off by 3,58,445 maunds, from the figures registered in September. The total imports into the Bengal districts amount to 48,43,382 maunds, into Behar 6,79,129 maunds, and the total into all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is 55,22,511 maunds. The imports into the Assam districts have been 59,257 maunds, into the North-Western Provinces 76,270 maunds, and into the districts of Oudh 1,631 maunds.

During September rice was the most important staple, but the traffic in jute was almost as large as the traffic in rice. Both exceeded 15 lakhs of maunds. In October jute assumes the first place with 10,81,436 maunds. The principal exporting districts are Furreedpore 2,36,001 maunds, Dacca 2,11,002 maunds, Mymensingh 1,63,553 maunds, Pubna 1,51,283 maunds. The large exportations from Furreedpore were not expected, and seem to demand some explanation. The importations have been mostly into Calcutta (5,41,291 maunds), into Serajgunge in Pubna (1,76,504 maunds), and into Naraingunge in Dacca (1,60,916 maunds). The Serajgunge and Naraingunge imports are re-exported to Calcutta.

The next principal staple is fuel and firewood, 6,00,909 maunds, derived chiefly from the Sunderbuns within the two districts of 24-Pergunnahs (3,24,755 maunds) and Jessore (2,16,379 maunds), and consigned mostly into the suburbs of Calcutta (3,93,401 maunds), Hooghly with Howrah (82,093 maunds), and Jessore (69,868 maunds). Fuel and firewood are among the few articles of traffic in which an increase, although a small one, is observable in October. The quantity of coal and coke amounts to 1,99,719 maunds, of which 1,66,483 maunds were despatched from Howrah, and were mostly consigned to the 24-Pergunnahs (74,258 maunds), Dacca (38,001 maunds), and Backergunge (37,225 maunds).

The total of rice is 5,99,952 maunds, shipped mostly from Backergunge (1,74,805 maunds), Dinagepore (86,001 maunds), Bogra (48,466 maunds), Noakholly (31,205 maunds), Tipperah (25,004 maunds), and Dacca (24,326 maunds), and principally destined for Calcutta (2,67,609 maunds), Hooghly with Howrah (88,819 maunds), and the 24-Pergunnahs (53,117 maunds). The registered importation of rice into the Behar districts amounts to 86,369 maunds in October, against only 48,984 maunds in September. It is in rice that the decrease of traffic is most noticeable, falling from 15½ to 6 lakhs.

The total of paddy amounts to 3,01,156 maunds, of which the greatest quantity was shipped from Mymensingh (96,385 maunds), Midnapore (70,667 maunds), Jessore (16,452 maunds), and Dacca (14,097 maunds); and was consigned to Dacca (81,178 maunds), Midnapore (36,236 maunds), Hooghly with Howrah (35,778 maunds), Calcutta (30,559 maunds), and Pubna (30,524 maunds). This traffic in paddy or unhusked rice is larger than might have been expected.

The total of salt is 4,85,547 maunds, of which almost the whole, amounting to 3,10,798 maunds, was sent from Calcutta. Hooghly despatched 54,685 maunds. The largest supplies were sent to Mymensingh (80,047 maunds), Dacca (43,122 maunds), Midnapore (27,867 maunds), and Rajshahye (26,289 maunds). The large decrease of salt consignments from 10½ lakhs in September to 4½ lakhs in October is not easily explained, but it appears probable that the amount registered for September represents a total as much above the average as the total for October is unquestionably below the average monthly exports.

The aggregate quantity of oil-seeds registered is 6,69,765 maunds. Almost the whole of this quantity is composed of linseed (3,18,205 maunds) and mustard (3,10,592 maunds). The whole of the linseed comes from Behar, Oudh, and the North-Western Provinces, about half the mustard seed comes from the Upper Provinces, and about half from Eastern Bengal: rape seed is included under the head of mustard seed. Oil-seeds constitute the principal export traffic from the Upper

Provinces, and it is remarkable that the traffic should continue to be so large. The fact is, as was explained last month, that the outturn of oil-seeds was last year exceedingly good. The principal exportations of linseed are from Mozufferpore (67,216 maunds), Sarun (46,355 maunds), Monghyr (32,620 maunds), Patna 23,843 maunds, the North-Western Provinces (58,923 maunds), and Oudh (51,596 maunds). One-half of the exports from the North-Western Provinces are from the district of Goruckpore, and one-half of the Oudh exports are from Fyzabad. Mustard seed was for the most part derived from Mymensingh (54,369 maunds), Pubna (27,496 maunds), Moorshedabad (14,520 maunds), Purneah (47,516 maunds), Mozufferpore (23,499 maunds), Bhagulpore (20,526 maunds), and Assam (42,763 maunds). About half of the consignments of oil-seeds are made to Calcutta; Hooghly with Howrah received 17,988 maunds, and Dacca 20,277 maunds.

The total of wheat is 1,93,773 maunds, derived from Behar (97,952 maunds), Bengal (35,535 maunds), North-Western Provinces (51,376 maunds), and Oudh (8,800 maunds), and destined chiefly for Calcutta (1,14,789 maunds), Patna (22,960 maunds), Sarun (15,043 maunds), Mozufferpore (6,720 maunds), Hooghly with Howrah (5,683 maunds), and Sonthal Pergunnahs (5,498 maunds). Pulses and gram amount to 2,28,951 maunds, exported mostly from Bengal (1,30,874 maunds), and from Behar (87,796 maunds). In Bengal the noticeable exporting districts are Nuddea (41,275 maunds), Moorshedabad (19,299 maunds), Calcutta (10,387 maunds), and Rajshahye (8,864 maunds); and in Behar the exporting districts are Patna (40,547 maunds) and Monghyr (27,988 maunds). The importations are almost entirely into Bengal. Calcutta alone received 1,23,685 maunds. Other cereals, such as maize and millets, make up a total of 1,25,611 maunds, of which 64,076 maunds were consigned from Behar, 54,707 maunds from the North-Western Provinces. The North-Western Provinces exports were entirely consigned to Revelgunge in Sarun, and the Behar exports were to a great extent re-consigned to other places in the Behar province. 32,000 maunds only were sent to Calcutta.

The following statement will show the registered quantities of food-grains sent in to and exported from Behar during the month:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat ...	53,657	97,569
Pulses and grain ...	24,011	87,796
Rice ...	86,369	80,634
Paddy ...	11,687	8,977
Other cereals ...	79,802	64,076
Total ...	255,426	283,858

All the districts of the Bhagulpore as well as of the Patna Division are included as belonging to the Behar province. The imports of rice and paddy come from Bengal, the imports of other food-grains come from the North-Western Provinces. Almost the whole of the exports are sent to Calcutta. It will be observed that the aggregate traffic of the whole month is inconsiderable.

The total of lime and limestone registered is 1,41,165 maunds, derived from Sylhet (1,07,493 maunds), and destined for Calcutta (81,625 maunds) and the 24-Pergunnahs (12,830 maunds).

The total exports of sugar, unrefined, amount to 1,58,014 maunds, of which 42,367 maunds were consigned from Jessore, 15,410 maunds from the 24-Pergunnahs, 13,512 maunds from Furreedpore, and 54,705 maunds from the North-Western Provinces. The importations are chiefly into Dacca (22,978 maunds), into Maldah (21,060 maunds), into the 24-Pergunnahs (13,827 maunds), into Pubna (11,879 maunds), into Bhagulpore (14,746 maunds), and into Patna (12,411 maunds).

The export of tobacco amounts to 1,11,782 maunds, of which 84,411 maunds were sent away from Bengal, the principal exporting districts being Rungpore (39,936 maunds), Cooch Behar (11,518 maunds), and Pubna (7,800 maunds), and 26,473 maunds from Behar, the chief exporting districts being Mozufferpore (10,135 maunds) and Purneah (9,697 maunds). The importations are into Furreedpore (20,823 maunds), into Dacca (19,947 maunds), into Calcutta (11,814 maunds), into Pubna (8,851 maunds), into Jessore (7,268 maunds), into Assam (2,639 maunds), and into the North-Western Provinces (3,319 maunds).

Class II comprises animals and articles consigned by tale, of which it is convenient that the number only should be registered. Under this class the supply of hay and straw takes in October the first place. The total registered is 2,239,687 bundles, of which Hooghly sent 581,400 bundles, Nuddea 526,420 bundles, the 24-Pergunnahs 258,460 bundles, Pubna 307,000 bundles, Midnapore 215,840 bundles, and Purneah 200,000 bundles. This supply was sent into Hooghly 587,820 bundles, into Calcutta 582,400 bundles, into Furreedpore 296,133 bundles, and into the Sonthal Pergunnahs 200,000 bundles. During September the supply was only about six lakhs of bundles, almost all registered as from Nuddea to Calcutta. The

Ra. 13,30,119, against Rs 20,46,952 in September. The traffic in European cotton manufactures amounts to Rs. 6,90,375, sent chiefly from Calcutta (Rs. 1,58,726), Furrupore (Rs. 1,10,600), the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 99,425), Rajshahye (Rs. 55,743), and Patna (Rs. 1,74,928); and consigned to Nuddea (Rs. 1,25,360), Midnapore (Rs. 85,025), Mymensingh (Rs. 77,359), Backergunge (Rs. 51,600), Mozufferpore (Rs. 54,271), Chittagong (Rs. 29,270), the North-Western Provinces (Rs. 21,790), and Assam (Rs. 13,550). Cotton native manufactures amount to a much smaller total, Rs. 1,34,625, of which Rs. 62,150 were shipped from Bengal, Rs. 33,610 from Behar, and Rs. 38,865 from the North-Western Provinces; and were sent to the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 38,800), Calcutta (Rs. 28,998), Jessore (Rs. 29,790), Malda (Rs. 19,482), and Purneah (Rs. 25,318).

It is hoped that the arrangements now in force will enable the internal Bengal traffic in cloth goods and cotton manufactures to be thoroughly worked out. The subject has hitherto been wholly untreated, and to follow the ramifications of the trade will be a very interesting though laborious task.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. I.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of Traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during October 1875.
EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																														
Nudda Rivers Toll Stations.				Calcutta Canals.					Midnapore Canal.					Hidgollee Canals.					Naraingunge.											
Nudda.		Kishengunge.		Hooghly.		Chittam.		Seraingunge.		Gaulando.		Koothia.		Kboolia.		Chittipore.		Bamunghatta.		Kidderpore.		Samnookpota.		Midnapore.		Kanaiapokkur.		Choloveria.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
Durowles.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.							
1	2	3																												

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I. COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF EXPORT- ING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS																	TOTAL.				
		NODDIA RIVERS TOLL STATIONS.				CALCUTTA CANALS.				MIDNAPUR CANAL.				HIDKILLIE (ANAL.)									
		Patna.	Khulna.	Naldu.	Kalshingungo.	Langypore.	Hughly.	Chilman.	Serajung.	Tealundo.	Koobha.	Khoolna.	Chitpore.	Bamungbatta.	Kidderpore.	Sarnookpota.	Midnapore.	Malteepokkur.		Chobheria.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
BEHAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna	386	1,72,941	32,227																				
Gya	574	574	6																				
Shahabad	56,937	75,807	1,35,719																				
Monrampur	788	13,480	4,879																				
Darbhanga	13,469	1,32,489	4,879																				
Chhapra	480	9,222	1,11,307																				
Monghyr	1,751	1,32,501	45,011																				
Bagulpore	407	71,948	741																				
Purneah				15,444	7,936																		
Central-Pergannahs			3,412																				
Total of Behar	14,335	4,51,776	4,99,649	15,444	7,936	45,762	30		50		208												
ORISSA.																							
Balsore																	100						
Total																	100						
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant- Governor of Ben- gal	14,335	4,51,930	5,34,853	15,106	1,92,942	97,438	3,29,938	55,511	2,92,053	4,21,528	56,085	6,78,564	2,20,920	5,06,300	1,46,883	1,39,497	50,414	3,373	31,580	75,840	42,459	1,58,111	3,28,949
ASSAM.																							
Goalpara																							
Kamrup																							
Norgong																							
Sylhet																							
Cachar																							
Garo Hills																							
Total of Assam																							
N.-W. PROVINCES.																							
Cawnpore																							
Banda																							
Alhabad																							
Jaspur																							
Asingur																							
Mirzapur																							
Benares																							
Ghazipur																							
Gorakhpur																							
Basti																							
Total of N.-W. Provinces																							
ODDH.																							
Leaknow																							
Sitapur																							
Fyzabad																							
Banah																							
Gonda																							
Total of Odh																							
Districts not speci- fied																							
GRAND TOTAL OF TRAFFIC REGIS- TERED	3,49,771	5,63,680	5,37,477	1,81,306	1,92,942	97,438	3,30,795	79,497	2,98,464	4,24,681	57,119	7,44,667	2,20,920	5,14,350	1,46,883	1,39,497	50,414	3,373	31,580	75,840	42,459	1,58,111	3,28,949

32 PORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III. COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, PRIMARILY, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM							GRAND TOTAL.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM							GRAND TOTAL.
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Assam.	N.W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Districts not specified.			Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Assam.	N.W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Districts not specified.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,95,732	208	...	1,265	2,514	...	...	1,99,719	34. Opium ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Cotton ...	9,103	1,230	...	380	283	...	...	11,002	35. Salt (alimentary) ...	4,38,043	47,371	...	...	130	...	...	4,85,547
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	40	30	...	...	12	...	...	82	36. Saltpetre ...	...	63,050	...	...	775	...	...	64,425
4. Ditto (European) ...	3,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,777	37. Other saline substances (as khali, sajereh, &c.) ...	1,039	37,006	...	...	11,267	...	...	40,992
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	2,152	2,310	...	...	49	...	...	4,520	38. Spices and condiments ...	47,938	6,408	...	153	1,504	...	...	55,123
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	23,638	4,844	...	...	55,115	60	...	83,697
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Magenta ...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	64	40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shara) ...	93,228	7,853	...	300	54,705	1,900	28	1,58,014
Safflower ...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	41. Tea ...	...	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
Lac-dye ...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	716	42. Tobacco ...	84,441	26,473	...	40	468	...	...	1,11,782
Red-wood ...	400	2,008	...	...	...	...	...	2,408	43. Liquor ...	652	...	...	21	...	...	...	676
Red-lead ...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	44. Miscellaneous ...	88,288	13,007	...	...	940	10	181	1,02,516
Red-earth ...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	Total ...	39,65,754	10,36,417	100	2,04,809	3,80,318	71,936	740	56,59,074
8a. Indigo seed ...	1,180	14	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
9. Betelnuts ...	78,887	230	...	400	...	...	...	74,517	1. Animals (to be specified)—								
10. Fuel and firewood ...	5,72,278	26,148	...	50	2,435	...	...	6,00,909	Cows ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
11. Fruits, dried ...	7,061	...	...	531	...	...	...	7,592	Buffaloes ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	26,374	19,591	...	31,575	170	...	...	77,710	Goats ...	7,275	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	8,403
13. Wheat ...	35,535	97,952	...	10	51,370	8,900	100	1,93,773	Sheep ...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
14. Pulses and gram ...	1,30,874	87,798	...	38	9,898	250	95	2,28,951	Fowls ...	37,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,772
15. Rice ...	5,11,848	30,034	...	1,568	54,524	1,960	20	5,99,952	Turkeys ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
16. Paddy ...	2,83,539	3,977	...	9,170	2,28	2,175	...	3,01,166	Tortoises ...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
17. Other cereals ...	4,280	64,078	...	...	54,707	2,540	28	1,25,611	2. Timber ...	25,291	1,070	...	67,076	2,173	400	...	80,616
18. Gums and resins ...	60	17	...	75	12	...	...	164	3. Bamboos ...	104,031	4,855	...	4,140	...	...	...	113,329
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	10,68,148	6,908	...	6,327	5	50	...	10,81,436	4. Cocoanuts ...	673,273	47,123	...	...	1,872	...	...	722,268
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	10,369	4,823	...	...	60	...	...	15,252	Gunny bags ...	95,314	169,840	...	...	...	...	...	265,154
21. Silk, raw ...	632	4	...	...	...	...	...	636	Hay and straw in bundles ...	2,037,815	200,000	...	1,872	...	...	...	2,

TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. III.—EXPORTS.

Detailed Statement shewing the Exports from the several Districts of BENGAL during October 1875.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Not specified

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IV.--EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BEHAR during October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.											TOTAL.
	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozufferpore.	Dumhanga.	Saran.	Champaran.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Southal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	208
2. Cotton	1,030	.....	25	.....	.....	80	.....	66	20	.....	.....	1,230
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	13	.....	.....	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
6. Chemicals and medicines ...	2,164	27	.....	70	.....	18	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	2,319
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red-wood	276	.....	.....	1,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2,008
8a. Indigo seed ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	14
9. Betelnuts	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	50	.....	47	330
10. Fuel and firewood	1,050	.....	.....	18,690	.....	5,551	.....	280	330	.....	245	26,146
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	9,889	.....	.....	7,079	.....	183	1,029	.....	60	751	.....	19,501
13. Wheat	11,795	.....	7,328	732	.....	14,354	.....	25,782	23,953	13,093	6	97,962
14. Pulses and gram	40,517	100	9,781	747	.....	4,344	50	27,988	1,216	2,803	140	87,796
15. Rice	10,596	.....	105	.....	.....	13,967	200	.....	16	5,341	275	3,034
16. Paddy	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084	725	.....	214	1,541	87	3,877
17. Other cereals	10,070	100	22,003	1,557	.....	11,002	304	663	4,337	1,080	849	64,076
18. Gums and resins	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	17
19. Jute and other raw fibres	77	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,815	.....	6,908
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.)	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4,773	.....	4,823
21. Silk, raw	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
22. Hides	206	.....	.....	2,180	.....	628	1,028	.....	530	100	.....	4,682
Horns ... ..	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	.....	291
Iron, and its manufactures	3,014	.....	128	11	.....	176	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	3,400
Copper and brass, and their manufactures	181	.....	.....	80	.....	1	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	335
26 Other metals, and their manufactures	413	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415
27. Lime and limestone	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	445
28. Stone ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,728	.....	.....	1,17,728
29. Shell lac	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	181
30. Stick-lac ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	43
31. Ghee	321	72	86	2,034	.....	28	.....	964	402	363	.....	4,270
32. Oil	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	146
33. Oilseeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	23,843	200	12,817	67,216	.....	40,355	963	32,620	6,081	6,302	.....	1,06,477
Teel	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	42	.....	61
Mustard	10,231	.....	.....	23,499	210	4,165	1,140	16,111	20,526	47,516	2	1,23,400
Castor	2,808	.....	20	2,041	.....	1,300	5	902	981	74	.....	9,111
Poppy	908	75	320	7,044	.....	7,102	212	3,273	.....	.....	187	19,023
35. Salt (ayimentary)	40,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,102	.....	.....	455	.....	.....	47,374
36. Saltpetre	20	.....	.....	39,882	.....	21,484	2,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,650
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajereh, &c.)	9,028	.....	68	22,747	.....	4,500	200	7	.....	.....	.....	87,066
38. Spices and condiments ...	4,014	.....	24	808	.....	724	237	185	202	206	6	6,468
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chin khund)	1,003	.....	937	.....	.....	2,125	.....	3	0	.....	142	4,844
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shita)	1,077	.....	2,570	13	.....	3,093	.....	.....	195	.....	.....	7,853
41. Tea ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,144	.....	.....	.....	1,144
42. Tobacco	2,610	.....	99	10,135	488	15	.....	3,110	5	9,097	6	26,473
44. Miscellaneous	6,905	.....	22	2,008	60	731	674	391	968	478	760	13,977
Total	2,06,110	674	56,913	2,11,356	788	1,61,837	9,702	1,13,748	1,78,919	1,01,998	3,412	10,36,417
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goats	4	.....	.....	1,123	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,128
2. Timber	454	.....	.....	72	.....	534	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1,076
3. Bamboos	600	.....	.....	824	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	488	493	4,555
4. Cocoanuts	40,024	.....	850	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....	60	47,123
Gunny-bags	54,214	.....	.....	8,700	28,225	661	.....	.....	10	78,030	.....	1,09,840
Hay and straw in bundles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	.....	200,000
Miscellaneous	67,054	.....	511	63,855	45	6,704	.....	768	207	.....	459	119,061
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures	400	.....	1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920
2. Woollen manufactures	3,370	3,950	11,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,752
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,71,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580	.....	2,975	1,79,483
6. Cotton (Native) manufactures	6,573	1,500	23,990	1,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,610
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	530	.....	.....	265	.....	6,277	.....	317	60	418	15	6,877
7. Miscellaneous European goods	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021
Miscellaneous	340	.....	476	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,065
Total	1,87,104	5,450	37,317	1,812	.....	6,277	250	817	1,840	418	2,990	2,42,628

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. V.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of
ORISSA and ASSAM during October 1875.

Description of Goods.	NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.								Total.
	Balasore.	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Nogona.	Burhan.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Garo Hills.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	20	...	...	...	...	1,245	...	...	1,265
2. Cotton	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Magenta	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Lac-dye	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	716
9. Rottelins	400	...	...	400
10. Fuel and firewood	50	...	...	50
11. Fruits, dried	531	...	...	531
12. Dried, fresh, and vegetables	31,575	...	...	31,575
13. Wheat	...	10	...	...	...	...	34	...	44
14. Pulses and gram
15. Rice	...	515	...	...	...	945	106	...	1,566
16. Paddy	...	70	...	...	...	9,110	...	...	9,180
18. Gums and resins	75	...	75
19. Jute and other raw fibres	...	3,563	...	...	...	2,474	...	...	6,037
22. Hides	60	160	...	220
23. Iron and its manufactures	8	...	8
25. Copper and brass and their manufactures	...	11	50	...	...	...	...	...	61
27. Lime and Limestone	107,493	...	...	107,493
29. Stone	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
30. Shell-lac	...	222	...	...	...	19	...	...	241
31. Stick-lac	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
32. Ghee	80	...	...	80
33. Oil	...	221	...	...	...	...	5	...	226
35. Oil-seeds— Teel	450	...	...	450
Mustard	...	37,918	5,135	100	...	510	...	...	43,563
38. Spices and condiments	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	300	...	...	300
42. Tobacco	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
43. Liquor	21	...	...	21
Total	100	43,880	5,185	100	...	155,169	416	50	204,900
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	...	42,421	...	...	...	15,255	...	...	57,676
3. Bamboos	...	340	...	...	...	4,100	...	...	4,440
Hay and straw	...	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872
Miscellaneous	10,000	30	...	10,030
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures	4,500	...	...	4,500
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	...	3,211	...	...	...	200	5,528	390	9,329
Miscellaneous	25	...	150	...	...	...	175
Cotton manufactures (European and Native)	245	...	...	245
Total	...	3,241	25	...	350	10,273	390	...	11,279

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VI.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of the
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during October 1875.

Description of Goods.	NAME OF DISTRICT.								TOTAL.
	Cawnpore.	Banda.	Allahabad.	Joanpore.	Azimgah.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Chandapore.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	125	1,750	...	...	2,514
2. Cotton
3. Dito twist (Native)
5. Chemicals and medicines.
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Red lead
10. Fuel and firewood
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables.
13. Wheat	1,045	...	2,050	...	...	1,070	51,370
14. Pulses and gram	250	...	...	...	...	...	9,894
15. Rice	1,920	...	...	...	...	54,624
16. Paddy	2,285
17. Other cereals	420	...	1,330	...	...	1,524	54,707
18. Gums and resins	12
19. Jute and other raw fibres.	5
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sack-ing, &c.)	60
22. Hides	10	...	...	...	3,190
23. Iron and its manufactures	262
25. Copper and brass and their manufactures.	60	...	...	76
29. Stone	1,600	...	...	2,115
30. Shell-lac	40
31. Ghee	340
32. Oil	51
33. Oil-seeds— Linseed
Teel
Mustard
Castor
Poppy
Total	575	473	13,332	...	907	8,155	90	13,303	58,923

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of the
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during October 1875.—
(Continued.)

Description of Goods.	NAME OF DISTRICT.										TOTAL.
	Cawnpore.	Banda.	Allahabad.	Joanpore.	Amnabur.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Chandapore.	Gorakhpore.	Buxar.	
CLASS I.—(Continued.)	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
35. Salt (alimentary)	130	...	...	130
36. Saltpetre	775	...	...	...	...	...	775
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajreh, &c.)	1,525	...	250	9,351	125	...	11,257
38. Spices and condiments.	15	...	...	287	1,202	1,504
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund.)	5,082	...	...	20,205	20,220	...	55,115
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira.)	9,876	...	...	23,075	21,730	25	54,705
42. Tobacco	25	...	443	...	...	468
44. Miscellaneous	540	...	940
Total	575	500	14,051	10	25,290	7,123	370	89,164	230,402	3,815	3,80,319
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	2,173	...	2,173
4. Cottons	2,000	...	2,000
Miscellaneous	13,673	2,032	2,065	...	...	18,665
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures.	1,780	...	...	1,780
2. Woollen manufactures.	80	...	...	80
3. Silk manufactures	1,500	...	...	1,500
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures.	2,300	...	3,000	33,505	...	38,805
6. Miscellaneous Native goods.	000	2,300	2,300
Miscellaneous	1,400	...	...	1,400
Total	2,300	...	3,000	38,001	2,300	46,601

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of OUDH
during the month of October 1875.

Description of Goods.	NAME OF DISTRICT.					TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Seetapore.	Fyzabad.	Barach.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
13. Wheat	1,200	1,210	1,325	1,340	3,695	8,800
14. Pulses and gram	...	...	...	...	...	250
15. Rice	...	325	1,570	...	...	1,895
16. Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Other Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Jute and other raw fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Hides	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Oil-seeds— Linseed	1,075	11,025	27,450	5,575	4,605	51,630
Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	115	1,120	...	...	1,235
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund)	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300
44. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,825	14,155	30,341	7,640	9,075	71,936
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	400	...	...	...	...	400

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VIII.—EXPORTS.

Exports from unspecified places during the month of October 1875.

Description of Goods.	TOTAL.
CLASS I.	Mds.
13. Wheat	100
14. Pulses and Gram	95
15. Rice	20
17. Other Cereals	23
31. Ghee	190
33. Oil-seeds— Linseed	108
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	28
44. Miscellaneous	181
Total	740

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IX.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during October 1875.

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORT OF ANIMALS AND ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, PRIMARILY, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT, IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. X.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	TOTAL IMPORTS.						GRAND TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL IMPORTS						GRAND TOTAL
	Bengal.	Behar.	Assam.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Districts not specified.			Bengal.	Behar.	Assam.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Districts not specified.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	33. Oil-seeds—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,98,886	833	.....	.....	...	...	1,99,719	Linseed ...	2,24,928	92,510	.....	767	...	...	3,18,205
2. Cotton ...	9,146	1,851	5	.....	...	...	11,002	Tel ...	5,234	16	...	...	...	...	5,280
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	18	56	2	.....	...	6	82	Mustard ...	2,89,285	19,580	37	1,690	...	...	3,10,592
4. Ditto (European) ...	3,777	...	.....	.....	...	...	3,777	Castor ...	10,405	913	.....	...	...	...	11,318
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	3,670	826	.....	21	3	...	4,520	Poppy ...	16,075	8,087	.....	60	...	...	24,222
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	74	28	70	.....	...	...	181	Soorgooja ...	148	...	.....	...	...	...	119
Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34. Opium ...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	1
Safflower ...	98	.....	.....	.....	...	...	98	35. Salt (alimentary) ...	3,60,810	73,751	28,781	22,021	...	178	4,85,547
Lac-dye ...	716	.....	.....	.....	...	...	716	36. Saltpetre ...	18,311	46,114	.....	.....	...	...	64,425
Red-wood ...	153	2,216	.....	5	34	...	2,108	37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajireh, &c.) ...	23,455	24,762	636	208	711	220	49,992
Red-lend ...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	38. Spices and condiments ...	43,740	8,001	3,518	688	56	...	56,123
Red-earth ...	26	20	.....	130	...	...	176	39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	64,348	18,583	766	.....	...	...	83,697
Magenta ...	64	.....	.....	...	...	...	64	40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	1,16,374	36,032	5,588	...	...	...	1,58,014
Kiranchoo ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	41. Tea ...	155	...	...	980	...	...	1,141
8a. Indigo seed ...	1,180	14	.....	.....	...	...	1,194	42. Tobacco ...	1,00,569	4,945	2,639	3,319	310	...	1,11,782
9. Betelnuts ...	66,080	3,904	4,512	21	...	...	74,517	43. Liquor ...	676	.....	.....	.....	...	...	676
10. Fuel and firewood ...	5,71,272	29,117	520	.....	...	...	6,00,909	44. Miscellaneous ...	89,615	12,065	18	563	264	...	1,02,525
11. Fruits, dried ...	7,530	52	10	.....	...	...	7,592	Total ...	48,43,382	6,79,129	59,257	75,270	1,631	414	56,59,074
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	61,358	15,421	50	881	...	...	77,710	CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
13. Wheat ...	1,31,089	53,657	783	8,214	...	...	1,93,773	1. Animals (to be specified) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pulses and gram ...	2,00,473	24,011	4,306	161	...	...	2,28,951	Cows ...	77	.....	.....	...	...	...	77
15. Rice ...	4,86,969	86,369	3,609	23,005	...	...	5,99,952	Buffaloes ...	43	.....	.....	...	...	...	43
16. Paddy ...	2,89,275	11,587	...	294	...	...	3,01,156	Goats ...	7,275	1,128	.....	...	...	...	8,403
17. Other cereals ...	35,674	79,802	993	9,140	...	...	1,25,611	Sheep ...	391	.....	.....	...	...	...	391
18. Gums and resins ...	135	29	.....	.....	...	...	164	Fowls ...	37,772	.....	.....	...	...	...	37,772
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	10,80,141	864	106	22	...	...	10,81,436	Tortoise ...	350	.....	.....	...	...	...	350
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.) ...	12,940	2,002	.....	350	...	...	15,252	Turkeys ...	204	.....	.....	...	...	...	200
21. Silk, raw ...	601	10	.....	25	...	...	636	2. Timber ...	83,502	2,889	.....	225	...	...	80,816
22. Hides ...	5,500	8,600	.....	.....	...	...	14,100	3. Bamboos ...	1,06,903	5,192	634	600	...	...	1,13,829
23. Horns ...	188	268	.....	.....	...	...	456	4. Cocoanuts ...	5,90,214	60,829	29,825	27,400	14,000	...	7,22,269
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	10,111	5,107	1,005	989	98	...	17,610	Gunny-bags ...	1,24,909	56,210	.....	81,535	2,500	...	2,65,154
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	6,533	444	123	15	...	...	7,115	Hay and straw ...	20,39,687	2,00,000	.....	...	...	...	22,39,687
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	264	227	...	41	150	...	681	Bricks ...	10,600	.....	.....	...	...	...	10,600
27. Lime and limestone ...	1,39,035	480	60	1,583	5	...	1,41,165	Canes ...	914	.....	.....	...	...	...	914
28. Stone ...	1,25,455	4,663	12	.....	...	...	1,30,130	Miscellaneous ...	1,71,321	88,389	2,000	3,162	38,040	...	2,97,912
29. Shell-lac ...	264	202	.....	8	...	...	474	CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30. Stick-lac ...	257	16	.....	...	...	...	273	1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	33,192	1,720	100	.....	...	...	35,012
31. Ghee ...	5,182	883	12	.....	...	...	6,077	2. Woollen manufactures ...	13,905	7,997	100	380	...	...	21,482
32. Oil ...	24,556	68	1,053	.....	...	...	25,679	3. Silk manufactures ...	3,355	.....	.....	.....	...	...	3,355
								4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	4,97,962	99,531	13,550	21,790	...	57,542	6,90,375
								5. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	91,577	38,298	4,750	...	...	...	1,34,625
								6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	2,30,661	13,868	4,474	2,072	...	...	2,51,075
								7. Miscellaneous European goods ...	2,122	1,008	125	513	...	...	3,768
								8. Cotton manufactures ...	1,19,548	.....	4,000	.....	...	...	1,23,548
								Miscellaneous goods ...	64,179	.....	.....	.....	...	...	64,179
								9. Miscellaneous ...	1,221	1,336	148	.....	...	...	2,700
								Total ...	10,56,822	1,63,768	27,242	21,755	...	57,542	13,30,119

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XL--IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BENGAL during October 1875.

[illegible]

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BENGAL during October 1875.—(Continued.)

Description of Goods.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.					CENTRAL DISTRICTS.										EASTERN DISTRICTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Thakurgaon.	Total.	24 Parganas.		Calcutta.		Nadua.		Jessore.		Mooredabad.		Dinapore.		Malda.		Rajshahi.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Farjalling.		Jalpaiguri.		Cochin Behar.		Total.		Jalpaiguri.		Kumarpore.		Bohara.		Far	

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BEHAR during October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.											TOTAL.
	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozufferpore.	Durbhunga.	Saran.	Chumparan.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke ...	650					83	100				100	633
Cotton ...	503		6	424		7		215	452	152		1,761
Ditto twist (Native) ...	11					9	90	103		8	9	226
Chemicals and medicines ...	286		4	239	18				28			28
Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)												
Dyes other than indigo, such as—								131	6			2,216
Red-wood ...	1,981			94	4							20
Red-earth ...	46									14		14
Indigo-seed ...				480		60	44	260	766	794		3,904
Metelnuts ...	1,550					1,700			656	116	340	29,117
Fuel and firewood ...	29,216								62			62
Fruits, dried ...		25		3,007		668		1,253	1,079		895	15,121
Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	8,845		70	6,720	825	15,043	91	210	1,245	995	5,408	53,657
Wheat ...	22,980			8,838		3,419	188	3,767	1,136	2,904	1,870	24,011
Pulses and gram ...	1,997		380	20,553	221	31,478	129	1,199	6,894	477	1,376	86,869
Rice ...	23,703			786		2,835		24	438	109	73	11,687
Paddy ...	7,232			21,896	1,900	33,811	485	1,752	833	2,428	323	79,802
Other cereals ...	16,814			6								29
Gums and resins ...	23			56		74	27	115	152	3	101	864
Jute and other raw fibres ...	336			475				300	825	90		2,009
Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sucking, &c.)	812											
Silk, raw ...						3	2			6		10
Hides ...	6,194					540	461			875	1,030	8,600
Horns ...	205						27				36	268
Iron and its manufactures ...	2,049			962		1,602	113	131	100	245		5,107
Copper and brass and their manufactures.	29			105		64			203	43		444
Other metals and their manufactures.	2			59		45			100	21		227
Lime and limestone ...				100						380		480
Stone ...										1,163	3,600	4,663
Shell-lac ...	61			61			90					202
Stick-lac ...						4			30		57	16
Ghee ...	792											883
Oil ...	16			41	1	1	3	2	3	2		68
Oil-seeds—						68,297			20		798	92,510
Linseed ...	33,395					40				6		46
Teel ...				14		247	24		2,228	241	11,222	19,580
Mustard ...	5,606					241				95	40	913
Castor ...	537					1,680			12	31		8,087
Poppy ...	6,264					21,217	3,007	6,896	3,032		162	73,754
Salt (alimentary) ...	3,660	290	50	35,770		163				21,660		46,114
Salt-petre ...	24,302					88						
Other saline substances (as khori, sajereh, &c.)	23,456	118	245	279		7	121	131	53	527	30	24,762
Spices and condiments ...	4,131	88	32	1,081	13	987	99			473	163	8,091
Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	10,497			934	13	279		4	1,442	2,554	2,565	18,583
Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	12,411			873	1,013	715		3,917	14,746	2,082	395	86,052
Tobacco ...	3,107	116	400			72			109	191	950	4,945
Miscellaneous ...	5,522	12	190	1,818	87	839	968	58	887	1,120		10,891
Total ...	2,55,449	649	1,843	1,06,481	4,105	1,76,188	6,024	21,066	38,422	30,501	29,898	6,70,129
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Animals—								4				1,124
Goats ...	1,124					30			304	12		2,889
Timber ...	1,918		575			4		852	617	914		6,192
Bamboos ...	3,406					6,126	1,625	8,281	12,100	7,050		60,329
Coronula ...	18,800		200	11,648		14,584		1,000	50		650	56,210
Gunny-bags ...	86,665		80	3,181							2,00,000	2,00,000
Hay and straw, in bundles					769	468	438	1,314	40	543	160	88,889
Miscellaneous ...	69,555	13	16	1,975								
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Leather and its manufactures.								300		1,420		1,720
Woolen manufactures ...									900	7,097		7,997
Cotton (European) manufactures.		615		54,271	1,890	9,850	29,270			8,935		99,331
Cotton (Native) manufactures.	5,508							8,157	2,970	25,318	1,345	38,298
Miscellaneous Native goods	2,900			2,633		4,000		2,250	381	130	2,174	13,868
Miscellaneous European goods.			80	303	100	400	175					1,008
Miscellaneous ...	537			314				20		475		1,236
Total ...	8,335	215	80	57,521	1,990	14,250	29,445	5,727	4,351	38,375	3,519	1,63,758

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of ASSAM during October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.					TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Luckimpore.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.						
1. Cotton	5					5
2. Cotton twist (Native)		2				2
3. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)				79		79
9. Betelnuts	1,300	137		3,075		4,512
10. Fuel and firewood				520		520
11. Fruits, dried				10		10
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables				50		50
13. Wheat				327	456	783
14. Pulses and gram	785		396	1,954	1,171	4,306
15. Rice	348	95		2,028	1,188	3,600
17. Other cereals		48	11	302	574	965
19. Jute and other raw fibres	106					106
24. Iron and its manufactures	432	300	13	260		1,005
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	6			117		123
27. Lime and limestone	60					60
28. Stone				12		12
31. Ghee		12				12
32. Oil				1,005	50	1,055
33. Oil-seeds—						
Mustard	37					37
35. Salt (alimentary)	5,617	8,633		21,431	100	28,781
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.)	486		85	65		636
38. Spices and condiments	42			3,504	2	3,548
39. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund)	99	10		597	60	766
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	2,008	159	6	3,254	157	5,584
42. Tobacco	271	57	259	1,912	140	2,639
44. Miscellaneous				18		18
Total	9,902	4,453	770	40,584	3,848	59,267
CLASS II.						
3. Bamboos	20			614		634
4. Cocoanuts	3,500	6,000		20,325		29,825
Miscellaneous				2,000		2,000
CLASS III.						
1. Leather and its manufactures				100		100
2. Woollen manufactures					100	100
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,550			12,000		13,550
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	550			3,000	600	4,150
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	250	750		5,110	25	6,135
7. Miscellaneous European goods	125					125
Cotton manufactures (European and Native)				4,000		4,000
Miscellaneous					143	143
Total	2,475	750		23,110	868	27,243

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.							
	Cawnpore.	Allahabad.	Azimgur.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Chasempore.	Gorakhpore.	Barh.
CLASS I.								
5. Chemicals and medicines						17	2	21
7. Dyes other than Indigo, such as—								
Red-wood						5		5
Red-lead						25		25
Red-earth				150				150
9. Betelnuts						1	21	22
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables						1	880	881
13. Wheat								
14. Pulses and gram				20	271	3,660	4,238	8,244
15. Rice				636	797	915	20,419	23,067
16. Paddy				40	25	325	239	294
17. Other cereals				391	38	3,815	4,506	9,140
19. Jute and other raw fibres							23	23
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.)						240	110	350
21. Silk, raw							25	25
24. Iron and its manufactures						101	738	839
25. Copper and brass and their manufactures							15	15
26. Other metals and their manufactures						11	50	61
27. Lime and limestone							1,585	1,585
29. Shell-lac						5	3	8
33. Oil-seeds—								
Mustard						702		702
Poppy						1,690		1,690

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during October 1875.—(Continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.							
	Cawnpore.	Allahabad.	Azimgur.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Chasempore.	Gorakhpore.	Barh.
CLASS I.—(Continued.)								
35. Salt, alimentary	290		65			1,132	20,145	22,022
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.)						140	88	228
38. Spices and condiments			130	350		38	175	683
41. Tea						281		281
42. Tobacco			1,544	1,408	40		287	3,319
44. Miscellaneous		121				253	174	548
Total	290	121	2,825	3,009	3,450	35,427	24,526	75,270
CLASS II.								
2. Timber	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3. Bamboos						235		235
4. Cocoanuts						500	100	600
5. Gunny-bags						800	28,600	29,400
6. Miscellaneous						4,735	28,450	33,185
Total	800	413	100			1,545	779	3,132
CLASS III.								
2. Woollen manufactures	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Cotton (European) manufactures							21,790	21,790
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	1,372	500				15		2,072
7. Miscellaneous European goods		500						500
Total	1,372	1,000				15	22,170	24,737

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of Traffic into the several districts of OUDH during the month of October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.			TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Baraich.	
CLASS I.				
5. Chemicals and Medicines	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
7. Dyes other than Indigo, such as—		3		3
Red wood	47	83		34
24. Iron and its manufactures	150	81		98
26. Other metals and their manufactures				150
27. Lime and Limestone			5	5
33. Oil-seeds—		711		711
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.)		55		55
39. Spices and Condiments		310		310
41. Tobacco	10	254		264
44. Miscellaneous				
Total	908	1,418	5	1,331
CLASS II.				
4. Cocoanuts	No.	No.	No.	No.
Gunny bags		14,000		14,000
		2,500		2,500
6. Miscellaneous		33,040		33,040
Total		33,040		33,040

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVI.—IMPORTS.

Imports into unspecified places during the month of October 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL.
CLASS I.	
2. Cotton twist (Native)	6
35. Salt (alimentary)	178
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.)	220
Total	404
CLASS III.	
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	57,542
Total	57,542

STATEMENTS OF SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CALCUTTA FROM 1835-36 to 1874-75.

I.—Statement Shewing the Quantity and Value of Imports of Cotton Twist and Yarn and of Cotton Piece Goods into Calcutta from 1850-51 to 1874-75.

YEARS.	COTTON TWIST AND YARN.		COTTON PIECE GOODS.							
	lb	Value.	White and Grey, including American.				Printing and Colored, including Turkey Red.			
			Pieces.	Yards.	Dozens.	Value.	Pieces.	Yards.	Dozens.	Value.
		£				£				£
1850-51	1,98,36,973	714,368	59,92,718	13,06,845	10,127	1,817,371	8,04,571	46,900	1,60,286	392,889
1851-52	1,76,85,355	970,354	86,89,755	30,35,451	7,365	2,540,816	11,58,792	35,123	80,395	554,303
1852-53	1,90,78,582	671,794	62,62,705	20,06,375	6,833	1,623,678	9,00,610	64,799	23,033	392,021
1853-54	1,64,38,781	831,047	65,71,924	18,79,810	6,421	1,702,066	12,24,386	2,79,989	41,073	530,103
1854-55	1,47,25,053	789,576	92,08,133	23,98,274	8,526	2,516,904	13,11,157	98,119	1,37,461	534,711
1855-56	1,68,28,406	893,650	1,00,15,135	11,36,369	18,546	2,742,374	12,19,815	1,47,982	38,090	484,174
1856-57	1,50,81,009	805,275	67,38,419	7,11,206	14,320	2,033,314	14,71,272	51,018	32,580	688,903
1857-58	1,22,02,772	611,500	81,89,212	18,13,892	13,487	2,172,565	19,31,258	2,71,374	29,643	688,062
1858-59	1,85,71,995	923,030	1,37,86,362	52,44,027	9,139	3,895,433	17,26,080	2,54,402	31,008	681,373
1859-60	2,08,94,957	1,065,994	1,80,35,209	53,29,936	34,600	5,502,544	28,08,422	8,43,728	81,487	1,083,708
1860-61	1,67,76,789	1,031,415	1,37,38,950	19,93,012	33,040	4,488,761	23,55,784	2,31,850	43,838	877,877
1861-62	1,42,04,815	818,964	1,27,10,588	10,87,164	50,014	3,928,515	24,82,006	8,14,992	30,559	896,232
1862-63	1,68,34,485	705,097	1,21,52,951	17,65,707	43,145	3,948,166	25,26,176	7,24,002	82,487	1,007,487
1863-64	1,06,89,194	656,012	1,02,71,857	10,78,161	50,103	3,495,953	22,34,177	3,08,008	22,497	919,697
1864-65	89,17,962	982,744	99,51,308	7,27,468	70,942	4,387,056	21,83,102	5,29,537	17,159	1,073,264
1865-66	63,27,127	940,326	1,24,59,028	6,47,075	88,254	5,720,399	28,23,701	1,99,752	1,22,000	1,267,989
1866-67	1,16,96,094	1,988,836	1,42,18,759	6,12,212	69,948	6,003,763	32,75,638	1,52,563	1,51,411	1,439,962
1867-68	1,45,26,085	1,377,829	2,02,45,046	4,94,534	90,143	7,707,401	50,34,848	67,911	2,99,374	1,927,991
1868-69	1,26,12,985	1,174,119	2,06,28,059	1,57,338	1,39,477	7,369,982	39,47,387	1,57,338	2,71,021	1,568,807
1869-70	1,29,11,843	1,141,576	2,44,95,327	2,59,296	1,39,767	7,022,586	31,61,843	1,93,346	1,07,838	1,114,702
1870-71	1,77,58,553	1,445,699	3,29,92,802	4,18,245	88,564	8,898,497	41,44,716	6,02,053	87,807	1,432,385
1871-72	1,24,96,443	1,009,080	3,54,45,876	12,729	1,69,363	8,397,010	32,81,860	1,128	1,21,622	1,224,065
1872-73	1,34,83,482	1,065,799	4,07,88,489	.....	2,08,299	7,797,222	35,85,463	.....	1,87,143	1,335,117
1873-74	1,05,48,963	882,116	4,43,85,738	.....	1,66,735	7,909,428	26,32,064	.....	38,231	1,010,250
1874-75	1,49,09,130	1,228,089	3,02,11,292	.....	2,35,364	9,198,231	2,72,796	.....	45,693	1,110,602

II.—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Export

		Cotton.	Indigo.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram.	Ons.	Dal and Peas.	Lac.	Linseed.	Mustard Seed.	Poppy Seed.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1835-36	{ Quantity	428,002	85,460	1,067,232	7,088	147,575	27,072	2,014	4,067	84,879	119,901	.....	.....
	{ Value	698,877	1,367,800	184,261	729	28,067	5,202	303	873	112,702	35,843	.....	.....
1836-37	{ Quantity	319,802	65,026	1,738,651	5,293	118,710	49,400	000	14,718	39,034	75,967	.....	.....
	{ Value	388,933	1,060,021	291,888	406	18,101	6,705	145	2,698	103,045	18,773	.....	.....
1837-38	{ Quantity	149,520	70,298	1,240,320	12,504	123,400	51,822	6,090	8,039	45,783	82,559	20,813	.....
	{ Value	186,116	1,124,708	218,315	1,314	20,291	9,513	890	1,720	140,756	9,120	5,743	.....
1838-39	{ Quantity	161,307	66,640	1,587,002	5,077	102,684	25,024	720	14,218	60,490	80,270	18,841	.....
	{ Value	222,188	1,004,300	321,132	487	21,802	5,193	148	2,765	181,970	18,792	3,846	.....
1839-40	{ Quantity	132,610	88,047	1,542,128	4,904	211,925	62,901	6,090	80,504	64,173	166,835	24,395	.....
	{ Value	182,761	2,381,855	317,438	626	53,041	11,335	1,249	6,255	177,117	33,944	4,900	.....
1840-41	{ Quantity	136,781	81,684	1,607,060	790	801,128	83,679	10,164	30,440	67,729	121,497	32,011	.....
	{ Value	192,623	2,271,100	331,119	81	59,930	11,315	1,098	5,553	144,268	24,504	6,535	.....
1841-42	{ Quantity	81,071	89,370	1,850,431	3,902	123,217	80,832	6,153	33,263	41,189	74,328	12,578	.....
	{ Value	120,531	2,395,124	362,151	384	22,401	13,020	952	5,330	87,505	17,705	8,046	.....
1842-43	{ Quantity	124,291	60,847	1,481,401	2,039	113,085	46,849	2,518	10,474	41,019	75,106	22,561	.....
	{ Value	171,698	1,047,716	285,083	272	28,488	9,098	576	1,915	69,406	30,445	6,160	.....
1843-44	{ Quantity	148,010	117,716	1,803,197	1,090	90,755	53,212	16,946	26,906	41,487	154,305	38,231	.....
	{ Value	209,514	3,191,010	337,870	106	21,458	10,038	3,307	5,502	56,308	51,188	10,407	.....
1844-45	{ Quantity	148,310	106,131	1,740,782	731	110,506	43,551	4,071	30,382	48,438	212,109	45,310	.....
	{ Value	201,874	2,580,401	330,405	70	24,564	7,530	845	6,405	82,743	48,075	13,334	.....
1845-46	{ Quantity	68,598	76,067	2,450,245	870	127,092	84,025	6,313	32,720	38,639	188,027	88,312	.....
	{ Value	93,618	1,035,408	513,699	88	29,701	16,124	1,161	6,263	62,275	51,088	24,019	.....
1846-47	{ Quantity	85,108	73,008	2,478,067	8,513	150,073	150,303	16,000	54,123	27,866	178,000	47,002	.....
	{ Value	115,825	1,006,477	5,200	911	37,112	25,150	2,880	8,811	48,929	49,450	12,811	.....
1847-48	{ Quantity	114,165	67,705	2,400,988	584	170,812	108,760	23,081	63,384	32,826	233,612	8,829	.....
	{ Value	165,050	1,452,444	443,064	44	20,772	16,295	3,778	8,023	69,865	63,503	2,403	.....
1848-49	{ Quantity	20,281	91,111	2,600,170	1,918	150,267	34,573	10,904	40,212	42,089	26,499	26,499	.....
	{ Value	35,771	1,077,477	416,580	87	23,983	4,850	1,176	5,655	62,365	50,441	7,214	.....
1849-50	{ Quantity	16,510	77,779	2,613,325	841	163,255	52,403	10,735	57,006	75,432	228,152	242,273	.....
	{ Value	22,513	1,075,372	300,503	50	26,192	7,210	1,380	8,003	143,479	62,047	65,924	.....
1850-51	{ Quantity	200,017	70,103	2,367,000	1,007	87,714	42,629	8,100	23,120	72,336	502,063	293,083	.....
	{ Value	281,262	1,717,883	354,984	79	13,537	6,132	1,101	8,490	136,730	153,095	79,784	.....
1851-52	{ Quantity	304,327	85,003	2,271,352	1,000	211,013	71,001	20,850	63,617	56,715	1,049,277	407,910	.....
	{ Value	405,875	1,821,053	353,813	87	32,351	10,559	4,115	9,927	286,366	109,677	.....
1852-53	{ Quantity	290,095	65,890	2,382,036	3,064	190,645	40,001	35,823	69,570	77,811	803,024	231,574	.....
	{ Value	407,101	1,420,279	371,904	255	30,100	6,742	5,280	8,372	151,728	243,264	63,030	.....
1853-54	{ Quantity	140,614	73,850	3,218,023	2,080	185,375	100,904	61,019	71,008	67,651	721,763	148,427	48,490
	{ Value	199,363	1,002,021	508,384	205	28,078	15,472	8,403	10,201	140,189	106,492	40,630	13,267
1854-55	{ Quantity	67,112	65,505	3,874,752	3,211	339,480	201,010	72,167	135,902	49,092	1,789,954	378,700	97,830
	{ Value	91,353	1,423,807	567,455	341	48,739	28,474	9,401	18,977	89,787	487,267	108,080	20,434
1855-56	{ Quantity	127,700	90,591	3,740,088	1,420	607,080	220,820	91,003	69,205	57,853	1,864,818	980,329	84,142
	{ Value	173,853	1,078,380	1,047,133	131	100,409	31,538	12,519	15,013	120,703	507,894	261,511	22,932
1856-57	{ Quantity	155,513	68,377	3,024,495	13,735	539,258	183,912	81,302	100,850	49,715	1,549,688	438,736	97,850
	{ Value	211,502	1,476,410	1,514,600	1,517	125,435	32,331	12,659	19,556	105,523	4,21,168	119,426	25,023
1857-58	{ Quantity	7,187	61,428	3,058,530	3,572	272,557	170,129	70,032	110,335	32,004	1,458,427	121,350	27,250
	{ Value	10,414	1,337,106	1,704,410	337	103,217	45,161	17,045	26,444	108,853	397,183	83,034	13,267
1858-59	{ Quantity	1,887	61,404	3,502,725	515	191,000	212,800	91,653	117,202	37,951	2,233,869	606,744	82,142
	{ Value	4,110	1,331,251	1,248,086	80	70,025	60,548	18,033	30,305	81,145	605,384	181,502	22,301
1859-60	{ Quantity	38,823	71,885	3,211,575	1,278	219,776	141,207	88,121	118,129	32,676	2,118,165	814,840	21,503
	{ Value	67,391	1,584,079	1,232,314	200	91,045	30,567	21,045	39,601	91,153	585,469	55,608	5,853
1860-61	{ Quantity	41,432	99,132	5,191,301	3,310	385,940	62,240	62,240	102,600	31,938	1,007,315	130,049	10,905
	{ Value	67,326	1,598,318	1,007,206	007	105,737	10,904	14,100	33,677	170,946	665,087	52,845	6,004
1861-62	{ Quantity	56,255	68,344	6,800,551	11,355	385,217	208,771	50,576	130,821	44,459	1,201,400	3,396	33,032
	{ Value	113,124	1,091,326	2,232,435	1,334	90,005	69,007	13,273	39,601	251,458	455,303	1,401	13,090
1862-63	{ Quantity	306,530	98,528	8,178,388	1,902	303,117	223,508	83,789	96,080	41,409	2,087,276	261,929	62,850
	{ Value	1,646,404	1,559,634	2,410,380	281	80,185	63,216	22,769	25,921	229,001	960,708	103,808	25,007
1863-64	{ Quantity	450,180	83,082	10,023,380	3,288	305,856	311,703	127,350	173,080	42,185	2,418,059	145,081	62,180
	{ Value	2,401,367	1,335,728	3,007,029	600	98,702	84,170	28,523	45,065	239,324	993,484	59,793	25,648
1864-65	{ Quantity	408,229	92,202	10,118,316	16,650	490,031	700,045	63,418	346,634	62,592	2,672,753	231,310	70,738
	{ Value	1,810,523	1,491,878	4,132,103	2,506	140,630	210,503	11,521	100,218	291,013	1,058,087	95,367	32,486
1865-66	{ Quantity	1,122,225	94,068	5,545,064	978	223,252	131,243	15,070	187,108	55,632	1,550,893	864,966	295,375
	{ Value	3,802,005	1,502,214	2,074,725	180	74,005	50,250	5,250	65,427	315,691	681,151	1,408,433	145,568
1866-67	{ Quantity	926,310	102,843	3,367,006	1,795	98,080	104,107	41,400	114,297	43,116	1,682,379	1,408,433	61,070
	{ Value	2,810,557	1,042,021	2,003,854	289	38,807	47,544	14,437	48,808	234,087	702,864	585,187	10,070
1867-68	{ Quantity	788,791	85,068	5,803,293	428	429,181	138,271	26,116	122,205	43,933	2,380,876	680,304	135,180
	{ Value	2,270,925	1,304,805	2,214,144	71	104,302	40,105	6,934	85,139	180,181	1,188,304	261,752	71,665
1868-69	{ Quantity	700,073	94,229	5,547,330	648	249,971	113,017	37,431	100,262	52,878	2,521,988	77,068	41,339
	{ Value	2,021,418	2,255,386	2,318,217	102	65,710	30,317	9,755	32,065	231,057	1,262,963	34,604	24,440
1869-70	{ Quantity	461,908	79,306	4,087,212	569	82,830	65,137	25,197	61,972	51,657	1,303,155	1,306,965	199,659
	{ Value	1,374,368	2,252,310	1,988,713	99	25,364	30,004	9,020	18,901	239,840	601,575	555,308	14,403
1870-71	{ Quantity	607,116	85,545	5,012,083	397	451,629	100,294	49,580	102,550	44,107	2,773,963	2,116,246	108,599
	{ Value	1,925,502	2,288,618	1,933,723	87	120,801	68,531	10,675	60,343	188,007	1,637,448	951,864	93,694
1871-72	{ Quantity	1,290,765	87,720	6,737,307	304	523,020	158,482	46,004	160,861	67,741	2,694,891	798,933	20,027
	{ Value	3,550,800	2,807,386	2,012,952	66	111,067	45,019	9,705	45,934	297,876	1,247,246	360,190	14,280
1872-73	{ Quantity	687,072	117,108	7,150,659	3,958	237,069	260,846	45,882	197,643	45,882	2,109,872	95,568	30,811
	{ Value	1,760,306	2,700,320	2,187,707	692	58,625	73,426	9,770	60,053	186,300	1,066,450	17,369	20,265
1873-74	{ Quantity	257,380	100,809	5,050,023	140	707,781	254,550	35,188	318,362	63,575	2,247,475	99,794	289,881
	{ Value	713,330	2,049,768	1,607,008	32	192,559	80,341	19,655	119,485	246,506	1,133,386	44,307	

from Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

Teel Seed.	Borax.	Betelnuts.	Tea.	Gunnies and Gunny Cloth.	Safflower.	Jute.	Saltetre.	Sugar.	Castor Oil.	India Rubber.	Opium.	Hides and Skins.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	lbs.	Pieces.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Chests.	Pieces.
.....	4,225	.....	.....	2,287,883	5,721	12,405	209,201	270,425	9,119	.....	14,851	1,510,492
.....	11,525	.....	2,433	25,700	19,439	5,094	210,618	404,220	17,865	.....	1,883,482	106,331
.....	7,190	.....	.....	6,497,175	5,992	165,403	308,252	452,731	9,244	877	12,000	1,857,265
16,799	14,881	.....	3,087	49,702	22,330	43,063	285,827	613,846	16,025	411	1,801,542	103,794
.....	4,550	3,618	.....	4,091,215	8,034	90,030	336,150	697,279	7,506	678	19,000	1,130,500
3,088	9,852	2,713	2,420	39,040	21,841	18,814	263,280	671,801	12,544	740	2,120,238	80,321
18,358	6,435	1,837	.....	3,700,732	5,445	107,389	404,320	637,345	9,548	830	18,212	2,114,374
3,853	13,214	827	3,023	39,872	14,627	30,288	293,185	746,308	15,623	910	1,451,147	135,840
.....	6,823	848	.....	4,618,004	2,671	81,560	326,575	618,852	12,813	729	18,065	2,084,170
408	14,609	532	14,653	53,989	6,491	15,292	233,701	730,003	20,000	705	797,308	115,704
.....	6,054	1,301	.....	6,332,777	5,871	63,038	360,434	1,308,817	9,098	448	17,356	2,541,480
.....	11,961	686	19,024	86,780	15,002	12,128	254,726	1,040,880	13,108	489	1,139,031	169,397
.....	5,002	1,239	.....	5,426,311	5,701	110,890	448,480	1,116,201	5,798	197	19,172	2,104,723
73	8,750	647	12,010	93,274	16,100	25,332	321,073	1,391,612	7,006	215	1,400,128	213,862
4,989	1,816	524	.....	7,890,171	4,456	216,987	440,087	1,177,389	6,594	3	16,070	2,011,535
1,414	2,007	831	20,128	80,539	10,228	51,443	319,307	1,435,577	8,092	8	1,727,763	263,042
.....	2,480	506	.....	5,701,424	4,296	216,039	376,941	1,131,182	8,262	12	17,774	2,760,091
769	3,493	332	18,575	68,840	8,202	45,203	270,145	1,460,464	11,259	17	2,338,305	259,318
1,585	3,032	1,118	.....	6,041,453	8,304	258,050	430,450	1,128,087	16,047	10	18,792	3,127,250
412	6,880	561	11,859	70,213	21,039	67,502	316,003	1,169,195	22,700	18	2,439,429	263,078
.....	6,022	1,770	.....	5,819,810	14,885	215,231	453,911	1,348,874	15,038	.....	20,481	2,872,018
1,009	10,096	9,918	.....	60,235	42,184	45,518	350,019	1,789,318	21,732	.....	2,705,060	237,875
2,406	2,988	3,041	.....	7,782,919	11,793	191,118	415,633	1,257,820	6,517	62	21,000	2,038,001
655	4,430	1,320	11,332	97,030	48,273	38,984	825,615	1,679,865	7,523	127	3,134,751	193,082
.....	5,088	4,101	.....	10,341,785	6,210	289,302	457,947	1,202,624	4,938	397	23,877	3,300,330
1,078	7,389	2,110	8,821	160,307	25,505	59,400	345,280	1,002,552	6,733	651	2,423,107	189,120
2,288	4,965	2,476	.....	8,188,305	8,457	337,281	476,075	1,278,530	9,247	18	32,287	3,021,000
621	6,962	1,210	10,700	130,428	85,414	69,008	302,709	1,017,117	12,600	38	2,837,519	180,047
.....	8,197	3,439	.....	13,190,480	10,377	391,192	521,871	1,336,724	29,210	.....	35,093	3,413,711
9,225	11,588	1,700	18,228	268,355	42,051	89,121	394,590	1,076,224	30,828	.....	3,591,470	201,433
80,850	10,388	2,393	.....	0,035,713	18,142	544,317	581,753	1,272,911	61,885	.....	32,902	4,384,120
22,017	18,878	1,003	19,942	215,978	74,217	107,071	302,821	1,608,647	71,970	.....	3,156,075	309,175
.....	0,363	5,308	.....	14,890,847	16,057	509,149	534,385	1,185,072	36,729	.....	32,300	3,862,554
12,019	13,279	2,412	19,894	839,020	69,020	181,030	410,900	1,519,851	60,095	.....	3,137,781	276,217
20,048	9,379	4,824	.....	13,526,129	18,151	451,294	350,403	1,107,940	30,214	674	30,178	4,204,157
5,467	13,400	2,259	25,064	207,045	61,540	112,035	132,085	1,534,816	39,949	1,280	4,200,094	321,884
.....	12,928	4,470	.....	14,400,401	20,160	481,402	640,116	691,087	13,941	290	40,787	5,059,293
1,108	18,547	2,285	19,479	249,531	68,084	155,715	497,950	844,738	13,233	554	3,090,208	300,502
17,081	18,005	11,095	.....	11,621,706	19,233	664,127	685,871	890,051	18,439	607	51,121	4,054,109
4,044	29,004	6,868	30,570	207,450	68,270	227,721	468,100	1,123,507	18,655	980	3,004,810	318,522
.....	15,120	10,949	.....	20,221,016	11,383	878,442	541,810	890,899	32,840	895	44,937	4,788,121
4,788	80,700	5,920	43,700	430,733	30,706	327,476	423,406	1,134,154	35,774	1,507	3,638,917	308,888
18,903	21,897	19,317	.....	18,163,803	11,097	732,858	695,570	1,271,473	44,166	409	42,565	6,101,180
3,785	45,860	11,872	67,373	552,339	29,091	274,904	547,821	1,002,100	48,227	590	3,823,803	404,818
.....	8,748	33,049	.....	16,114,574	8,506	781,727	653,186	757,449	27,915	819	38,974	5,010,261
878	17,805	27,030	50,201	408,711	23,300	293,293	338,051	1,053,320	30,163	1,180	4,740,082	141,633
25,243	8,812	22,198	.....	17,761,073	17,505	1,300,932	584,319	1,049,712	36,475	486	51,085	6,092,398
6,371	5,918	14,514	85,700	581,504	47,847	608,101	406,251	1,430,722	39,331	925	5,174,030	384,192
.....	7,715	9,136	.....	11,045,558	9,293	890,558	499,173	742,484	51,043	239	26,115	4,544,190
2,600	15,753	4,064	1,417,840	417,378	25,538	303,284	417,593	652,014	59,133	487	4,324,274	370,576
4,005	5,996	11,603	1,425,900	14,528,591	15,814	1,082,091	697,212	751,707	35,344	672	19,275	4,639,792
1,694	11,490	6,345	153,034	583,830	75,187	407,118	607,104	1,074,308	47,357	1,115	3,575,510	484,016
.....	7,513	11,409	.....	20,142,907	13,217	1,167,941	799,102	630,814	28,016	1,066	26,543	1,588,313
11,774	7,513	6,707	144,190	444,053	62,757	430,942	700,678	813,492	33,652	2,133	4,222,190	614,101
4,866	11,716	15,337	2,021,840	21,976,694	6,074	1,211,500	852,022	406,918	60,545	5,493	32,555	5,079,013
40,563	0,092	12,055	180,130	40,218	60,692	451,057	838,050	607,494	72,040	14,000	1,000,490	715,338
10,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,255	22,087	3,027,790	22,407,050	10,204	2,192,074	708,504	604,297	36,323	5,984	42,005	4,596,027
4,602	28,813	18,795	229,182	440,814	48,190	810,157	692,773	803,804	43,165	11,969	5,186,203	697,209
10,348	9,929	18,711	3,340,080	20,542,045	9,588	2,276,308	638,871	725,130	35,207	5,151	60,204	3,483,187
4,328	18,579	18,386	273,475	439,067	40,270	832,720	531,507	974,393	42,282	10,299	4,707,770	521,113
.....	8,898	24,134	4,478,160	34,271,505	13,772	2,200,000	632,080	1,043,341	45,253	2,200	55,302	4,910,219
38,892	18,812	83,311	220,508	724,504	67,632	781,814	582,277	541,111	54,295	4,518	5,880,147	424,119
630,133	18,227	68,670	7,018,320	27,005,036	12,373	1,808,148	418,386	399,190	68,327	3,995	46,087	6,122,467
270,020	30,395	70,308	362,703	693,208	50,410	637,238	336,905	232,153	72,428	11,226	5,839,567	401,021
.....	5,890	54,026	8,634,040	23,298,065	8,881	2,154,756	304,430	395,098	59,340	5,918	46,595	4,570,031
133,906	11,588	79,841	683,087	516,030	42,845	1,145,192	232,021	415,882	94,410	29,016	0,237,301	078,093
80,399	18,805	118,355	10,173,360	25,952,005	7,876	2,040,521	398,590	688,942	70,429	6,484	44,113	5,704,492
72,670	29,055	111,644	880,441	600,592	70,132	1,055,751	287,280	570,650	112,227	28,888	5,955,723	921,000
.....	17,800	219,044	11,840,520	22,343,078	12,572	2,040,928	445,206	307,284	65,283	7,017	46,827	7,278,755
248,090	89,510	157,851	1,016,978	511,374	89,221	1,755,150	301,010	275,967	119,994	25,031	5,614,118	1,258,271
235,242	205,242	177,064	12,409,980	18,991,565	13,930	3,317,855	442,393	563,098	63,781	8,353	49,147	8,806,511
136,292	26,896	183,576	1,083,509	587,165	119,182	2,224,928	499,094	525,030	86,042	35,438	5,545,917	1,394,345
.....	18,982	146,355	15,361,920	25,320,991	15,304	5,598,190	389,545	510,606	55,111	18,389	48,921	11,000,612
50,687	42,145	105,416	1,359,858	645,865	114,082	3,755,927	359,023	460,003	88,591	103,007	6,894,198	1,858,563
19,740	18,969	180,881	10,961,200	32,799,992	13,717	6,082,038	479,157	473,951	88,053	16,149	40,002	9,899,065
11,821	48,088	141,899	1,523,527	838,646	92,880	5,499,099	604,549	450,080	90,995	118,685	1,725,807	1,725,807
.....	19,023	312,138	17,482,730	44,149,617	14,308	5,393,200	395,484	578,454	90,587	14,983	43,927	8,519,163
50,478	56,466	800,029	1,693,564	1,150,269	79,850	3,112,316	411,143	556,744	144,996	100,078	5,504,026	1,718,611
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Published by the Government of Bengal.

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THE TRADE CENTRES OF BENGAL.

No. I.—SERAJGUNGE.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL once referred to Serajgunge "as a town without houses," and such is the appearance which it presents to the eye of the voyager on the Brahmapootra river. From the deck of his steamer the passenger can at once perceive that he has reached a place where trade is active. Small boats collected together in little fleets for safety are approaching the mart from the north, larger vessels are departing from the other entrance of the natural harbour and making for Calcutta. On the shore crowds of coolies are busy in landing open hanks of jute, packing them into drums, and reshipping the fibre in this form on board the flats and the other craft bound for the south. If it is the hour of the daily bazaar, the brokers and local merchants are collected in light boats, and are busily effecting their purchases. The bright head-dresses of the Kayas from the native state of Marwar are here sufficiently numerous to give to the assembly a liveliness which is not, we fear, much increased by the white dress of the Bengalee mahajan, or the riding costume and solah hat of the European. The signs of a large and keen traffic are unmistakable. The strangeness of the sight consists in this, that the scene of so much commercial energy is laid amidst a waste of sands, where there is not a tree to afford shade, and hardly a shed to give shelter. Some five miles from the mart, two factory chimneys may be seen rising above a line of trees; and these indicate the position of the real town of Serajgunge. Between their homes and the bazaar all engaged in the trade have to go and come daily over this great extent of open chur. It will be easily understood that this is no pleasant journey in the hot season, when the glare of the sun is reflected from the sand, which is blown in clouds by the strong wind then prevailing. A

great number even of the poorest classes consider it necessary to keep ponies in order to perform it with the less fatigue. Early in June comes a relief. The river rises, flooding the sands on which the bazaar had been held. It fills up and renders navigable a small channel through the town of Serajgunge itself. For the next four months trade is carried on with every convenience close to the doors of the merchants. In October it shifts again to some new spot, the nearest natural haven formed by the floods of the previous season on the bank of the Jamoona. When we add that between the desertion of one bazaar and the formation of another there is often an interval of weeks, during which business is almost suspended, it will be clear that Serajgunge has its disadvantages as a port.

It will be asked how it came to pass that a place so badly adapted for the purpose came to be selected as the emporium of the trade of the Brahmapootra and its tributaries. The explanation is to be found in the shifting and uncertain character of these rivers. When about sixty years ago Serajgunge was founded by Seraj Ali, the zemindar whose name it still bears, it was built on the banks of the Brahmapootra. In the year 1848 the stream changed its course, and swamped the whole town. The traders retired before its encroachments, and established themselves on its new bank; but hardly had they done so when it again retreated, leaving their houses three miles from its stream. The site of the old town was thus left high and dry again, but not a trace of it can be discovered on the desolate chur which now fills its place. The river has washed away not only the houses and roads, but also the soil on which they rested, to the depth of several feet. Warned by such losses, the traders now prefer to live at a distance from the capricious stream, which, while it brings wealth to their doors, may at any moment destroy the fruit of their labours. They could find a much better site for a bazaar ten miles down stream, at a place called Belkuchi, but they do not wish for any more changes. Belkuchi might any day be washed away, or the stream might desert it: indeed, it appears that the merchants have made up their minds to stand by Serajgunge in spite of all inducements to move, as they are one by one building comfortable brick houses in the place of the mat and bamboo dwellings in which they for years resided.

The Serajgunge mart is fed with jute, oil-seeds, and tobacco, its three staples of export, by the numerous small bazars situated upstream on the banks of the Brahmapootra (Jamoona) and the Teesta, in the districts of Pubna, Mymensingh, Bogra, Goalpara, Cooch Behar, and Julpigoree. This country produce is bought from the ryots at the local markets by petty dealers called beparies, and is brought down by them in small boats of from 80 to 300 maunds burden. The cultivators who live near enough to the town bring in their crops themselves in village boats, thus saving the beparies' profits. At Serajgunge the produce is bought up by the traders in direct communication with Calcutta. It is then transferred to large boats of 500 maunds burden and upwards, or to the steamers which ply to Calcutta and Goalundo. On the return journey these boats and steamers bring up salt, piece-goods, iron, and brassware, which are at Serajgunge transhipped to the small boats and sent up-stream in exchange for the jute, seeds, and tobacco. The balance of this trade is in favour of Serajgunge as against Calcutta, and it has to be adjusted by the import of a large sum in silver. The Bank of Bengal, with a local agency obtains the surplus revenue of Rungpore, Bogra, and Mymensingh, to enable it to adjust these necessary payments. This is

a general description of the part played by Serajgunge in the trade between Calcutta and the villages of this part of Bengal. It, moreover, has a trade with Assam, to which it sends rice; with Sylhet, from which it receives lime; and with some other districts.

The most important staple of Serajgunge trade is the jute fibre. It is brought to the mart made up loosely in hanks, and before being sent to Calcutta is packed in drums. This is done partly for convenience in carriage, mainly to prevent theft on the way. As these drums have to be reopened in Calcutta, where the jute is pressed into bales for export from India, this drumming represents a charge which might be avoided if there were jute screws at Serajgunge. Such screws have been set up at a place called Subankhali, on the Mymensingh bank of the Brahmapootra, some ten miles from the town. The drums, when made up, are sent to Calcutta either by steamer or by country-boat, or by steamer to Goalundo, and thence by rail. The steamers take eight or nine days on the voyage; the Goalundo route occupies two days; the boats take somewhat less than thirty days. Freights by rail and by steamer are nominally the same, but the steamer ships by a larger maund, that of 82½ pounds, against one of 80 pounds. Those who ship by through steamers escape the chance of loss when the cargo is shifted at Goalundo from the vessels to the rail; they get delivery at Calcutta in a more convenient place, and they say they are treated with more liberality when any part of the jute is damaged or missing. These advantages are weighed against the greater speed of the railway, and the through steamers thus get a share of the traffic. In 1873-74 they took 5½ lakhs of maunds, against 7½ lakhs of maunds sent by rail.

The competition for cargo between the railway and the country-boats is more interesting. In neither case is the freight fixed; that by boats varying from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 35 per 1,000 maunds, that by rail and the railway steamer from 5 to 11 annas a maund. The average rate by rail may be taken at seven annas, that by boat at four annas the maund. In boats the Serajgunge maund of 84½ pounds is used, on the railway the maunds of 80 pounds. Moreover, it is customary to make the boatmen take more than the nominal consignment, a practice not creditable to those who introduced it, but which has now come to be acknowledged. It is said that a thousand-maund boat really carries about eleven hundred imperial maunds. The following estimate of the expenses of such a boat has been made by Mr. Gawan, of the firm of Murdoch & Co.

Cost of conveying 1,100 maunds of jute from Serajgunge to Calcutta by country-boat:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Freight (at 4 annas the nominal maund) ...	250	0	0
Pilot dingy ...	25	0	0
Chullundar ...	10	0	0
Insurance at 2½ per cent. ...	75	0	0
Loss on resale of mats ...	4	8	0
Total ...	364	8	0

The rate of insurance rendered in the above statement for country-boats will be noted as an interesting feature, and suggestive of inquiry for other large trade centres.

In the case of jute sent by boat, it is usual to provide the purchase money by bills drawn at thirty days; in the case of jute sent by rail, bills are drawn at three days. The difference in the rate at which these can be respectively obtained is, for the cost of eleven hundred maunds, Rs. 11-4; and this sum should be added to the boat expenses, making a total cost of Rs. 375-12 for the transmission of 1,100 maunds of jute. The freight by railway for the same would ordinarily be Rs. 483-2. It will thus be seen that after all allowances have been made for the risk of shipwreck and for loss of time, it is more economical to use the country-boats than the railway at the present rates of freight. The railway is, however, preferred by the poorer traders, who will not be trusted by the insurance office, and who cannot themselves bear the risk. It is also used extensively by all persons in a rising market, when the object is to get the fibre down before a fall. The dislike felt to storing jute in Calcutta thus helps the

railway. The fibre is kept in the interior until it is urgently wanted, and then it must be sent by the quickest route.

As to the quantity of jute sent to Calcutta from Serajgunge, the courtesy of the agents of the Navigation Companies has enabled us to state with precision the amount despatched by steamer; but we have no accurate returns as to the traffic by country-boat, except for the last three months. The exports by steamer have been in 1871-72, 12,41,300 maunds; in 1872-73, 15,08,900 maunds; in 1873-74, 12,90,000 maunds; in 1874-75, 6,31,416 maunds. The amount of boat traffic in jute registered by the Matabhanga and Sunderbans route was in 1873, 12,26,305 maunds; in 1874, 5,87,504. The amount of the unregistered boat traffic under the old system was probably large. In the month of September last, the first for which the new returns have been published, 2,60,472 maunds appear as imported into Serajgunge; the amount exported is not stated, but it must have been about the same. If this month was not exceptional, the trade of Serajgunge must be larger than one would suppose from the previous registrations. In 1872-73, when 27,98,900 maunds were registered, the local estimate, made from the books of the traders, was 35,00,000.

The great falling off in the jute exports of 1874-75 is deserving of notice. The average exports by steamer of the three previous years had been about 13½ lakhs of maunds; that of 1874-75 was under 6½ lakhs; and there was a similar, and almost equal, decrease in the registered exports by boat. The jute trade of Serajgunge shrunk to half its former size. This was caused in a small degree only by the general slackness of business of this kind, the decrease in the export of jute from Calcutta during that year having been inconsiderable. It is clear that the jute which was formerly brought to Serajgunge for sale, must have during 1874-75 been despatched by other routes. It is believed that this diversion has been caused by the adaptation of the trade to the new conditions which have prevailed since the opening of the Goalundo railway. It is now more convenient for the traders at the smaller marts to despatch their jute to Calcutta direct, without first bringing it to Serajgunge. There are a number of such marts on the river Phooljore, which passes within six miles of Serajgunge, and it was noticed that during 1874-75 their business was increasing. Though so close to the great emporium, they are outside its system, and never send jute to it; and many of the more distant marts have also commenced to set up an independent trade. This movement has been at least temporarily checked by the destruction of the Goalundo spur. The small boats which frequent the minor bazaars are no longer safe at Goalundo, and it is therefore necessary to incur the additional cost of transferring their cargo to the large boats at Serajgunge. Much jute is also kept away from Serajgunge by the establishment of a steam jute press at Subankhali, a neighbouring place on the Mymensingh bank of the Brahmapootra, to which reference has already been made. Jute is taken to the press in hanks, and there packed into bales, ready for immediate export to England. There is an opening for the development of industry in this direction. The cost of making up the hanks into drums is set down by the Jute Commissioners at from Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 4 per hundred maunds. Taking the cheaper rate, and estimating the jute so packed at or near Serajgunge at 25 lakhs of maunds, we find that Rs. 7,80,000 are annually wasted on this intermediate process, a sum which would be saved if the hanks could be in the first instance made up into bales. There are two practical difficulties in the way of setting up such presses, both of which may be overcome. A site has to be found accessible to the jute boats at all seasons of the year, and the reputation of the new brand has to be established in the European market. It is possible that in the immediate future the Calcutta jute presses may be superseded by mofussil rivals. The proper system for the carriage of jute would seem to be to take it in hanks to the nearest press, and send it thence to Calcutta in bales, thus altogether avoiding the expense of making it up into temporary drums.

The bulk of the jute brought to Serajgunge comes from the Pubna, Mymensingh, Rungpore, Bogra, and Goalpara districts, which are arranged in order according to the amount which they respectively send. During the months of September and October, Serajgunge received 94,000 maunds from Mymensingh, 68,000 from Rungpore, 66,000 from

Bogra. The imports from Pubna set down in the local register are misleading, as jute transferred from the small to the large boats is entered twice; the same is the case in regard to the imports from Goalpara, because jute already registered up-stream at Chilmari is omitted. In general terms it may be said that the Serajgunge jute comes from the banks of the Teesta, and from those of the Brahmapootra above Serajgunge.

Next to jute, gunnies or manufactured jute is the largest of the Serajgunge exports. There were in 1871-72, 80,000 maunds; in 1872-73, 82,100 maunds; in 1873-74, 82,157 maunds; in 1874-75, 1,04,570 maunds. The gunny is made at the local jute mill. As compared with the mills near the metropolis, it labours under the disadvantage of having to bring its coal up from Calcutta. It will, however, be seen from the figures that its business is being extended—a sign of prosperity. The gunnies are sent by steamer to Goalundo, and thence by rail, at favourable rates. The coal is brought up by country-boat during the rainy season, the only time at which the mill can be reached by water.

The trade in oil-seeds has fluctuated greatly. In 1871-72 the exports by steamer were 1,16,200 maunds; in 1872-73 they fell to 34,100 maunds; in 1873-74 they rose again to 54,666 maunds; and in 1874-75 fell to 20,700 maunds. This collapse cannot be attributed to a diversion of the oil-seed carrying trade from steamers to country-boats, for there has been a decrease in the latter also, as registered at Matabhanga and in the Calcutta canals. The trade has, however, apparently since revived, as 66,122 maunds were registered as exported from the Pubna district, of which Serajgunge is the commercial centre, during the month of September last. The seed is generally from the mustard plant. Of linseed there is a small quantity, of til very little. It is brought from Pubna, Mymensingh, and Assam, and in small quantities only from Bogra and Rungpore. It arrives in bulk, and is at Serajgunge generally packed in bags. Sometimes, however, when sent in country-boats, it is forwarded to its destination in bulk.

The trade in tobacco has been steadily growing. In 1871-72 the exports by steamer were 17,600 maunds; in 1872-73, 43,200 maunds; in 1873-74, 51,253 maunds; in 1874-75, they reached 80,969 maunds. There is also considerable trade by country-boat, 10,646 maunds having been entered in the local register as passing down-stream from Serajgunge in the month of September. The tobacco plant is grown in Pubna only for home use, and the exports are made from supplies sent by other districts. In September there was registered as received from Rungpore 11,059 maunds, from Cooch Behar 3,326 maunds, from Julpigoree 447 maunds, from Mymensingh 624 maunds, from Rajshahye 350 maunds.

Of the imports from Calcutta, salt is by far the most important. As the trade is in the hands of a few men, its amount can be estimated by those engaged in it with accuracy, and they consider that it amounts to six lakhs of maunds. In 1874, 5,72,093 maunds of salt were registered on the Nudda rivers and Calcutta canals as chartered to Pubna district, which includes Serajgunge. The imports by steamer were only 21,590 maunds in 1873-74, and fell to 16,334 maunds in 1874-75. It is said that the railway has since succeeded in attracting a greater proportion of this cargo. In September 67,330 maunds of salt were registered as sent to Serajgunge. Taking the usual average of consumption, 4½ seers or about 9lbs. a head, it will be seen that more than five millions of persons must be supplied with salt through Serajgunge. The following figures show the amount of salt sent to the several districts from Serajgunge during September 1875:—

	Mds.		Mds.
Rungpore ...	24,951	Julpigoree ...	1,368
Mymensingh ...	15,287	Gowhaty ...	331
Bogra ...	6,064	Rajshahye ...	255
Goalpara ...	5,365	Dinapore ...	185
Cooch Behar ...	4,836	Sylhet ...	105

The importations of piece-goods by steamer were 29,000 maunds in 1873-74, and 34,425 maunds in 1874-75. On account of its great value, cargo of this sort is seldom sent by country-boats, so that the above figures nearly represent the whole trade. In the year 1869-70 the total imports of piece-goods were ascertained by Mr. Murdoch to be 28,500 maunds, so that there has been a slight increase during the

last five years. The following statement shows the value of piece-goods exported up-stream from Serajgunge during September and October:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Mymensingh ...	52,282	Bogra ...	1,831
Rungpore ...	23,745	Cooch Behar ...	300
Goalpara ...	2,750		

It is clear that Serajgunge does not distribute piece-goods over an area as wide as that which it supplies with salt.

Coal is imported from Calcutta for the Serajgunge jute mills. In 1873-74 25,314 maunds were received by steamer; and it is estimated that about 80,000 maunds are received yearly by steamer and country-boats. Of iron, 4,440 maunds arrived by steamer in 1873-74, in 1874-75 6,318 maunds, and great part of this is forwarded to Goalpara, Bogra, Rungpore, and Mymensingh. The imports of brass were 720 maunds in 1873-74, and 1,189 maunds in 1874-75.

The following table shows the amount of steamer traffic between Serajgunge and Calcutta during the last four years:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
EXPORTS.				
Jute ...	12,41,300	15,08,000	12,00,483	6,31,416
Gunnies ...	80,000	82,100	82,157	1,04,570
Oil-seeds ...	1,16,200	34,100	54,666	20,700
Rice ...			5,802	
Tobacco ...	17,600	43,200	51,253	80,969
Sundries ...			1,107	
Total ...	11,55,100	16,68,300	14,88,920	8,37,655
IMPORTS.				
Piece-goods ...			29,000	34,425
Rice ...			11,174	40,778
Coal ...			25,314	6,318
Iron ...			4,440	1,189
Brassware ...			720	
Salt ...			21,690	16,334
Sundries ...			10,474	12,440
Total ...			1,08,642	1,11,400

As the exports exceed in value the imports, a sum has to be sent out from Calcutta in cash to adjust the balance. Inquiries were made by the Bank of Bengal, before establishing a branch at Serajgunge, to ascertain what this sum amounted to on the average, and it was found to be Rs. 53,00,000. In 1874-75 the sum imported was Rs. 51,98,000, according to the calculation of the Bank Agent, and of this Rs. 11,00,000 was re-exported by the Bank or by Government, leaving Rs. 40,98,000 as the sum which was paid to settle the favourable balance. This large amount goes to the ryots of this part of the country, after they have bought all the foreign commodities they consume,—salt, iron, brass, cotton goods, and so forth. It constitutes the fund from which rents are paid and the revenue is discharged.

Reference has hitherto been made to Serajgunge only as the outpost of the Calcutta trade, as collecting to a centre the country produce destined for the metropolis, and distributing the Calcutta exports destined for the country. It has, however, relations with some places which do not come under this classification. It supplies a good deal of the goods consumed by the Bengal coolies on the tea estates of Assam. Thus, in the years 1873-74 it exported by steamer to Assam 1,84,949 maunds of rice, 3,683 maunds of gram and other grains, 1,701 maunds of sundries, mostly coolie stores. It does a large business in cocoanuts. In the month of September, for instance, it received 199,780 cocoanuts from Bengal, of which 25,600 were from Dacca, 11,500 from Jessore, 9,800 from Farcidpore, 23,000 from Noakholly, 13,700 from Tipperah, 3,500 from Comillah, and despatched the same to Goalpara, Behar, Julpigoree, Rungpore, Bogra, Rajshahye, Dinapore, and Mymensingh. Lime it receives in large quantities from Sylhet. There is a considerable trade in oil, fuel, betelnuts, sugar, and spices.

The municipal committee of the town have twice taken a boat census of Serajgunge, in order to find out how many boats are in the harbour when trade is brisk, what they contain, and whence they come. On the 31st August 1873, 1,436 boats were found; on the 4th September 1874, there were 1,185 boats. The total amount of goods in the boats on the first occasion was 1,62,000 maunds; on the second, 1,95,000 maunds. About a lakh of maunds of jute formed the greater

part of the stock both in 1873 and in 1874. The supplies kept at the out-stations are always larger than one would at first suspect.

There are now at Serajgunge six European firms, or branch firms, and an agency of the Bank of Bengal has been established there. Strange to say, their principal rivals are not natives of this province, but foreigners from Marwar. These Marwaris, or Kayas as they are called, form a trading community with correspondents along the whole line of the Brahmapootra river, as far up as Debrooghur in Upper Assam. They are honest, frugal, diligent, and even enterprising, but quite uneducated. With a little more knowledge they would make excellent traders. At it is, they seem to be with the Europeans ousting the Bengalees from the profits of the inland trade. The Bengalees who engage in traffic at Serajgunge generally belong to the caste of Shahas, and some of them are very intelligent. They are not, however, as united among themselves as the Kayas. They do not trust each other as much, and in speculation they are timid.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION.

The sub-division of Soopool, in the Bhagulpore district, comprises three thanas, with a population and area as follows:—

	Souls.	Area in square miles.
Soopool	279,102	574
Bongong	145,088	263
Nathpore	141,557	438
Total	565,747	1,275

Mr. MacDonnell's estimate, which has been compiled after a careful examination of the figures furnished by the Collector and by the Court of Wards managing the Durbhunga estate, which is partly situated in Soopool, shows the detailed area under cultivation with food-crops as follows:—

	Acres.
Rice	318,240
Bhadoi	135,252
Rubbee (mixed food-grain and non-edible crops)	111,808
Subsidiary food-grain	25,459

It will thus be seen that Soopool is a rice-growing sub-division chiefly; the bhadoi and rubbee crop areas, though of much importance, being together less than the land occupied with rice.

It is stated that 12 maunds of husked rice may be taken as the outturn of an acre of rice land in Soopool, and 12 maunds as the outturn of the bhadoi, and 7 maunds of the rubbee crop, deduction being made for non-edible grains grown simultaneously with rubbee food-grain crops. The subsidiary food-grain, chiefly 'koorthi,' yields 7 maunds per acre. At these rates the outturn of the three great food-crops of the year will stand as follows:—

	Maunds.
Rice	38,18,880
Bhadoi	16,23,024
Rubbee food-grain	7,82,656
Subsidiary food-grain	1,78,113
Total	64,02,673

At a consumption of three-quarters of a seer per head daily, the total food consumption of the sub-division will amount to 38,71,924 maunds. About 3,53,000 maunds must be reserved for seed-grain, and a net surplus of 2½ million maunds will then remain for exportation, and for the food reserve of the people, and to cover wastage. In north Bhagulpore, as in Durbhunga, the rent is realized mainly by the sale of rice. It is estimated that 840,000 maunds of rice are sold in Soopool to meet the demands of rent. This amount is available for exportation, and is usually entirely exported. There is in ordinary years a very considerable export trade from the Bhagulpore district. From North Bhagulpore it is partly an overland trade to Nepal and to the western districts, but it is also in a large part river-borne. Rice is scarcely, if ever, sent to Bengal, because the quality of the produce being equal to that of Bengal districts, the difference in price generally is so small that the margin of profits to traders is insignificant; but large quantities are sent up-country, both by river and by rail. The chief depôts of the river traffic of North Bhagulpore are Moorleegunge, Pertabgunge on the river Koosee, and the town of Bhagulpore, from both of which large shipments of the produce of Soopool are annually made to Revelgunge and to the North-Western Provinces, or are consigned for export

to Khaguriah, the large mart on the Ganges opposite Monghyr. In Soopool an active trade with Nepal is carried on through the marts of Kandolee, Beerpore, and Bhulloah Bazar.

It remains to allow for wastage, probably about 5 per cent. on the gross outturn of food-grains, or 320,000 maunds. After allowing thus for exportation and wastage, the reserve stocks of food-grains will amount to about 11,00,000 maunds.

The winter rice crops of 1874, and the spring crop of 1875, were fair in Soopool; the bhadoi crop, however, was but half an average crop. In some parts of the sub-division the late rice is a total failure, but over a wide area of the low lands it will be a very fair crop. Altogether there will probably be an average of a six-anna outturn for the whole sub-division.

The reserve stock, 11 lakhs of maunds (if so large a stock actually existed in September last), and a bhadoi outturn of about 8 lakhs of maunds, would be sufficient to support the people of Soopool for six months. But in recent years the crops in the sub-division have been bad, and it is probable that the available stocks are small and not approaching the maximum stock in hand on which these calculations have been based. A six-anna rice crop will hardly yield more than 14 lakhs of maunds. The rubbee, which promises with rain to be ½ths of the average, will yield about 6 lakhs of maunds; and it is likely the subsidiary food-crop area will yield the normal outturn. Upon the whole, a general conclusion may be drawn that the local supply of food-grain in Soopool for the current year will be hardly equal to the local demand. But if this is so, it is evident that large importations will be necessary.

The Commissioner observes that it seems impossible to believe that throughout the Soopool sub-division there can be anything like the same distress and general absence of food this year as occurred in 1873; because, independent of internal conditions, the circumstances of surrounding localities are so different. Purneah district, it is said, will be able to support itself; Monghyr crops are reported to have been not below the average; while from Mudheypoorah and South Bhagulpore it is estimated that surplus supplies will be available. It can hardly be doubted but that, with good crops in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the trade, which is already brisk from Patna, in the direction of Soopool, will cross the border and increase the supplies should a strong demand be felt.

Prices are now somewhat above the normal rates; but in Soopool the Collector states that it is probable that they will have a downward tendency for the next month at least.

The population of Soopool is almost all agricultural, and there are no towns in the sub-division. One-fifth of the population is composed of the shepherd caste of Ahoers. The Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Babhans, are very much fewer in number than they are in the Tirth of sub-divisions. The semi-aboriginals are 50,000, fishermen are 55,000, and Mahomedans are 55,000. It is a fortunate circumstance that a large portion of the Soopool sub-division, comprising the pergunnah of Naraidigur, belongs to the Durbhunga Raj; and the influence of the Court of Wards in undertaking measures for the security of the wide tract of country in its charge may be fully relied on. There are also other landholders in the north of Bhagulpore whose assistance was of much service during the past scarcity.

FOOD STAPLES IN HABITUAL AND GENERAL CONSUMPTION IN NORTH BEHAR.

With regard to the extent or proportion in which the different species of food-grain enter into habitual consumption among the North Behar population generally, official reports have been received from the three several Collectors concerned for their four sub-divisions as follows:—

SEETAMURHEE. (Mr. Worsley).—"The extent to which the produce of the different harvests respectively is supposed to support and feed the people is as follows:—

Names of thanas.	Percentage from		
	Rice harvest.	Bhadoi harvest.	Rubbee harvest.
Seetamurhee	60	27	13
Shewher	75	17	8
Jaley	...	...	...

"The yield of bhadoi crops per acre is nearly double that of rubbee crops in Seetamurhee sub-division, and the produce per acre of both these crops together is about equal to the produce of an acre of dhan."

DURBHUNGA SUDDER SUB-DIVISION. (Mr. Mosley).—"Assuming that among the farmer classes a full-grown man consumes 1½lb of

These several replies may be briefly collated thus:—

It appears probable that among these returns the general description to which Mr. Taylor confines himself is the more accurate, as it is also the most complete. With regard to the Durbhunga and Mudhoo-bunnee returns, the percentage rendered for rice contrasts strikingly with that rendered in respect of the Seetamurhee sub-division. But as a matter of fact we know that the population to the east of the Bagmutty river is rather a rice-eating class, and in this as in other ways contrasts with their neighbours to the west. Curiously enough, the Great Gunduk also forms a similar watershed between populations of

Colaba Collectorate.				Colaba Collectorate.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	...	17 8 7	3 7 0	Rice	...	18 8 8	3 6 0
Do.	...	20 11 5	3 9 0	Do.	...	20 10 3	3 10 0
Do.	...	14 11 10	3 1 0	Do.	...	10 9 0	3 6 0
Do.	...	17 7 3	3 10 0				
Do.	...	48 1 2	3 14 0	Total	...	244 13 8	32 2 0
Do.	...	59 8 3	3 10 0				
Do.	...	17 6 3	3 9 0	Proportion	...	$\frac{1}{52}$	

PROVINCE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Dharwar Collectorate.				
Crop.	Value of crop per acre.	Rate of assessment per acre.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	31 10 8	1	14	1
Do.	17 5 0	0	11	9
Do.	63 10 8	1	12	0
Do.	76 0 0	3	4	3
Do.	50 10 8	1	8	0
Do.	106 5 4	1	3	0
Do.	24 8 0	2	3	4
Do.	60 8 0	2	0	0
Do.	107 13 4	1	7	6
Do.	63 0 8	1	4	6
Do.	43 8 0	1	5	10
Do.	16 0 0	2	6	8
Do.	69 4 0	1	9	0
Do.	8 0 0	1	3	9
Do.	61 7 9	3	14	11
Do.	47 9 1	3	9	3
Do.	29 8 6	2	9	11
Do.	43 13 4	3	7	7
Do.	38 14 2	4	0	3
Do.	17 10 2	3	6	1
Do.	67 0 0	3	0	8
Total	1,730 3 4	48	6	10

Proportion of assessment to produce				
Crop.	Value of crop per acre.	Rate of assessment per acre.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Dry crops	10 7 4	0	7	0
Do.	11 1 4	0	7	0
Do.	3 7 4	0	7	0
Do.	4 2 8	0	5	0
Do.	35 14 0	0	6	10
Do.	13 0 0	0	9	0
Do.	51 9 0	1	6	0
Do.	90 13 4	0	9	0
Do.	19 6 8	1	6	0
Do.	18 8 4	0	5	8
Do.	38 12 0	0	11	0
Do.	36 3 0	0	10	11
Do.	25 6 0	0	4	7
Do.	21 7 0	1	8	7
Do.	17 8 8	0	5	0
Do.	32 0 0	0	6	0
Do.	42 0 0	0	5	5
Do.	29 13 3	0	7	2
Total	405 7 11	10	9	1

Proportion of assessment to produce ...

Kanara Collectorate.				
Crop.	Value of crop per acre.	Rate of assessment per acre.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	76 4 0	1	14	4
Do.	70 4 0	1	1	0
Do.	78 8 0	3	2	0
Do.	47 8 0	2	11	0
Do.	41 8 0	2	11	0
Do.	39 6 3	5	0	0
Do.	88 4 11	3	5	0
Do.	83 9 10	3	5	0
Do.	78 8 0	2	5	0
Do.	79 12 4	5	4	0
Do.	17 10 3	2	7	0
Do.	12 8 10	2	7	0
Do.	33 2 1	4	4	0
Do.	37 9 10	4	1	0
Do.	31 11 10	4	4	0
Do.	56 5 8	4	1	0
Do.	61 12 2	4	4	0
Do.	29 9 3	5	6	0
Do.	33 8 0	5	1	0
Do.	34 12 0	1	0	7
Do.	33 0 0	1	0	7
Do.	67 13 4	3	0	0
Do.	44 1 0	3	0	0
Total	1,181 4 5	76	3	0

Proportion of assessment to produce				
Crop.	Value of crop per acre.	Rate of assessment per acre.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Dry crops	15 8 0	0	6	0
Do.	17 0 0	0	6	0
Do.	17 0 0	0	4	0
Do.	19 0 0	0	4	0
Do.	31 11 8	1	12	0
Do.	28 10 6	0	5	3
Do.	34 2 8	0	5	0
Total	164 10 0	3	10	0

Proportion of assessment to produce ...

The following is an abstract of the results of the experiments in all the Collectories:—

Collectorate.	Crop.	Average value of produce per acre.		Proportion of assessment to produce.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Broach	Jowar	30 13 0	4 7 0	$\frac{1}{6}$
	Wheat	29 10 0	4 7 0	$\frac{1}{6}$
Poona	Bajri	10 10 0	0 11 5	$\frac{1}{14}$
	Jowar	20 12 0	1 1 0	$\frac{1}{15}$
Nasik	Bajri	11 5 0	0 10 8	$\frac{1}{15}$
	Wheat	22 5 0	0 14 10	$\frac{1}{15}$
Nagar	Bajri	8 5 0	0 10 4	$\frac{1}{12}$
	Wheat	25 14 0	0 11 9	$\frac{1}{35}$
Sholapur	Jowar	15 3 0	0 10 0	$\frac{1}{25}$
	Wheat	24 8 0	3 3 5	$\frac{1}{71}$
Colaba	Rice	40 1 0	2 4 10	$\frac{1}{21}$
	Dry crops	25 14 0	0 9 6	$\frac{1}{48}$
Dharwar	Rice	61 6 0	3 5 0	$\frac{1}{16}$
	Dry crops	23 7 0	0 8 3	$\frac{1}{46}$
Kanara	Rice	61 6 0	3 5 0	$\frac{1}{16}$
	Dry crops	23 7 0	0 8 3	$\frac{1}{46}$

In Poona, Nasik, Nagar, Colaba, and Dharwar, the rates of assessment given appear to be those fixed by the original settlement; in Kanara and Sholapur the revised rates seem to have been given; and in Broach the rates are the new ones in some of the experiments, and the old ones in others. Mr. Pedder proceeds as follows:—

I will now make a few remarks upon various points which have occurred to me in looking through these papers:—

1st.—All the officers concerned very justly observe that these experiments are not on a sufficiently extensive scale to be at all conclusive. The induction from the ascertained produce of perhaps

$\frac{1}{10}$ th part of a field to the produce of its whole area is not to be depended on; still less is the induction from the produce of one field estimated in this manner to the average produce of many thousand fields. At the same time, these experiments have been made, evidently with great care, by experienced officers, who are able to judge whether they have taken for the trials fields, crops, and prices, which do represent a pretty fair average of the district or tract of country selected; and they appear to me to be far from valueless. They at any rate show that, making all allowances and corrections, the proportion of assessment to produce is hardly ever more than $\frac{1}{10}$ th, and generally very much less; and they at least refute the random assertions which have been lately made, that Government assessment in this Presidency represents $\frac{1}{3}$ rd or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the gross produce. I may also mention that the results for Broach (making allowance for what I believe to be a fact, that the pitch of assessment in Broach has always been exceptionally high,) agree very closely with estimates which I once made while a settlement officer in Guzerat, and which were published in early numbers of the *Indian Economist*. And I would also notice that the general results are very fairly corroborated by the statements made in the 2nd chapter of the pamphlet recently published by the "Poona Sarvajanic Sabha." In that chapter inquiries made from the ryots themselves as to the value of produce and rates of assessment in different parts of the country are summarized. The examples given are of course selected to show instances of over-assessment. But making the allowances taken by the authors themselves for bad seasons, the average proportion in all seasons of assessment to produce is only $\frac{1}{10}$ th.

The suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner that these experiments should be continued for a number of years should, I think, be approved. This will enable us after a few years to make an annual estimate of the value of the agricultural produce of the presidency. I may mention that this is done in the Central Provinces, the mode of calculation being as follows. At the time of settlement the average produce per acre of different crops was estimated as carefully as possible, by actual experiments and by minute inquiries of the people, by the settlement officers for each district, and the results were recorded as a standard. Each year the native revenue officials and Collectors submit careful estimates of the proportion (in annas of a rupee) by which each crop of the season exceeds or falls short of the recorded average. The Commissioners apply the information thus obtained to the areas of land cultivated with each crop, which areas, as in Bombay, are given in the Annual Revenue Report of each Collector. The average wholesale prices of the year being applied to the quantities of produce thus obtained, a rough, but not altogether untrustworthy, estimate of the total annual value of agricultural produce is arrived at.

2nd.—Several officers remark on the want of any proportion between the quantities of produce given by these experiments and the survey valuation of the fields. The survey officers, however, appear to be quite right in holding that the establishment of any such proportion was not to be expected. The fact is that the survey classification can but give the comparative valuations of different soils on an average, and on the presumption that they are cultivated with similar conditions of tillage, of manuring, of season, &c. Not only, as Colonel Waddington and Colonel Prescott point out, do greater skill and care in the cultivation of poor land often pull its returns up to those of good land, but also it is notorious that, especially in tracts of scanty rainfall, the mere fact of rain falling favourably or otherwise, with reference to the time of sowing a particular crop, affects its outturn very much. A curious illustration of the effect of a favourable monsoon on produce is given in these very experiments. Kanara, in Sholapur, is represented as generally inferior in productiveness to Barsi, yet the experiments, which have been conducted with the greatest care, show the proportion of assessment to produce (jowar) as $\frac{1}{15}$ in the former taluka, as $\frac{1}{12}$ in the latter. The explanation is clearly that the season in Kanara was the best that has been known for forty years.

It would be a great mistake to infer from these experiments that the produce of different qualities of soils does not vary much, and that the survey classification is of little or no value. In the opinion of the people, on the contrary, as is noticed in these papers, the survey valuation is apt to err by making not too much, but too little difference between the better and the poorer soils.

3rd.—Some of the officers who have written in this correspondence seem to have an idea that if the settlement were a perfect one, the proportion of produce which represents the Government assessment would, on an average, be the same on all soils and in all different districts. It is thought that as our predecessors took, and the Chiefs of Kattywar still take, from the cultivators produce rents of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd or $\frac{1}{4}$ th the produce, we have nothing to do but to fix our cash assessment at

a proportion to the average value of produce of $\frac{1}{4}$ th, $\frac{1}{5}$ th, or $\frac{1}{6}$ th, and we are extremely moderate and quite safe in our demands. Certainly the notion that the assessment should represent a small and uniform proportion of the produce has great vogue at present in the Native Press and among Native politicians; and it is so entirely erroneous, so completely opposed to the leading principle of the Bombay settlement, and so very mischievous, that I hope the Chief Secretary will pardon my taking up some of his time in discussing it.

So far from any uniformity in proportion of assessment to produce being either desirable or practicable, it is the fact that on one soil or in one district a proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{5}$ th may be heavier and more burdensome than a proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{5}$ th on another soil or in another district; and the 'reason why,' I hope to make clear below.

In the first place, a money rent calculated on a fixed share of average produce is not the same thing as a produce rent. The Metayer or 'Battai' system with many disadvantages has one great advantage, that it is self-adjusting within the agricultural year. If the ryot has a poor crop, he pays but a small rent; if prices are low, the rent he pays, estimated in money, is proportionately low. This is evidently not the case if the share of produce has been commuted for a fixed money payment. That payment may on an average amount to only $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce, but in a bad year it may be equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ rd, and in reality, therefore, the landlord (or Government, as the case may be,) takes from the cultivator a larger proportion of the produce in years in which he can least afford to pay it.

But, secondly, a produce or customary rent differs essentially from what political economists mean by rent. The rent of political economy "is greatest on the most fertile land, and decreases on worse soils till we come to the worst which can be cultivated, when the cost of cultivation absorbs the whole produce and no rent can be paid at all." The theory is so well known, and has been so often explained in standard works on political economy, that I will not waste time in expounding it, but I would refer to Sir G. Wingate's admirable paper on the Original Settlement of the Indapur Taluka (published in No. CVII, new series, of Bombay Selections), which ought to be studied by every revenue officer. In that paper Sir George shows the essential difference between the principle of Mr. Pringle's Deccan Settlement, by which a fixed and uniform proportion of the net produce of all qualities of soil was taken as assessment, and the principle of the settlement which he and Mr. Goldsmid first applied. Mr. Pringle's settlement entirely broke down; we know how successful the Wingate settlement has been.

Before applying the theory explained by Sir G. Wingate to the facts of the present experiments, I will first point out what the economic effect of a money assessment, calculated on a fixed share of produce, must be. It must operate in one of two ways. If the whole land of the country belong to Government and is treated in the same way, and if there is no large importation of food, an assessment equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ th the produce of all soils simply raises the price of agricultural produce by $\frac{1}{4}$ th; the assessment is no longer a rent or a rent charge: it is a tax on produce. If this is not the case; if there is a competition in the market of lands not assessed in this way; the worst soils then, which will only just support their cultivators, are kept out of cultivation, for, *ex postulato*, they cannot afford to pay any part of their produce as rent. This partly explains the great increase of cultivation which in tracts containing much waste has followed the introduction of the survey settlement. I myself have settled many villages in Khandesh, in which the old rate was a uniform one of 4 or 8 annas a beegha. The people did not complain of this rate on the better lands which they already cultivated, but that they could not afford to cultivate the poorer soils, and immediately began to take up the latter lands on the imposition of a properly graduated assessment.

The difference, very broadly stated, between the Pringle and the Wingate system is this:—Pringle took an equal proportion of the net produce of all soils for Government; Wingate left an equal return from the net produce of all soils to the cultivators. I will apply the two principles to the cases of Broach and Poona as shown by these experiments.

Assuming the experiments to be trustworthy, the gross produce of an acre of jowar, the food staple of Broach, is worth Rs. 30-13-0; that of an acre of bajri, the food staple of Poona, is worth Rs. 10-1-0. We will assume that in each case Rs. 5 is required to replace seed, agricultural implements, &c. Then in Broach the net produce is worth Rs. 25-13-0; in Poona only Rs. 5-10-0. If $\frac{1}{4}$ th of gross produce is taken in each case, the Poona cultivator will have Rs. 4-9-0 per acre left for his subsistence and profit; the Broach cultivator will have Rs. 22-12-0. As it is, the Poona cultivator, who pays about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his gross produce as assessment, has Rs. 4-14-6 left; the Broach cultivator, who pays $\frac{1}{4}$ th, has Rs. 21-6-0. It would thus appear that the Poona district is really

assessed more than four times as heavily as Broach. But then another consideration comes in: the different pressure of the population on the land in the two districts. Broach is much more densely peopled than Poona, and I imagine that the average area of a holding in Broach is about 10 acres; in Poona about 30. If so, the Broach cultivator, paying about Rs. 44 assessment, has about Rs. 213 for his subsistence; the Poona cultivator, paying about Rs. 22, has about Rs. 145. If the differences of cost of cultivation could be ascertained, it is likely that the real pressure of the assessment in the two districts would be found to differ less than this. Besides, the standard of comfort is probably higher in Broach than in Poona.

Put in another way, it is correct to say that assessments are higher in Broach than in Poona because rents are higher, and that rents are higher because there is a greater demand for land.

But it may of course be said that the rents paid by peasants cultivating for subsistence, as in India, are regulated quite differently from rents paid by capitalist farmers cultivating for profit, as in England. Mr. Mill explains the difference very clearly: "The worst land," he says, "which can be cultivated as a means of subsistence is that which will just replace the seed and the food and necessaries of the labourers employed on it. This supposition leaves nothing for profits, nor anything for the labourers, except necessaries. It can therefore only be cultivated by the labourers themselves, or at a pecuniary loss; *a fortiori* it cannot afford a rent. The worst land which can be cultivated as an investment for capital is that which not only replaces the seed and pays the wages of the labourers, but leaves for those who have advanced the wages a surplus equal to the profit which they could have expected from another employment of their capital;" i.e., what regulates the capitalist farmer's rent is the ordinary rate of profit; what regulates the peasant cultivator's rent (not being a customary, but a competition rent,) is the ordinary cost of his subsistence; in other words, his ordinary 'standard of comfort;' and the means of at least supplying him with a subsistence at this ordinary standard of comfort is what Wingate's principle of assessment leaves him.

This leads me to the most important portion of this argument.

The conclusion with which Mr. Knight's vigorous writings have made us all familiar,—that the rates of Government assessment should increase in proportion to a general and permanent rise in the prices of agricultural produce,—is based on the assumption that Government assessment is, or should be, a fixed and definite proportion of the gross or net produce. Granting this assumption, the argument cannot be refuted. If the assessment in 1810 averaged in a particular district Rs. 1 an acre, and this was equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ th the produce with grain at 1 rupee a maund, it being assumed that $\frac{1}{4}$ th the produce is a fair assessment, it is perfectly clear that when, in 1870, grain has risen to Rs. 3 a maund, the assessment should be raised to Rs. 3 an acre. Differences in rates of wages, &c., &c., have nothing to do with the question: if the $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce is a fair assessment, it is equally fair whatever the price of grain may be.

But the case is entirely altered if we consider the assessment not as a tax of a certain proportion of the produce, but as a rent regulated and determined by the ordinary standard of comfort among the peasantry at a particular time. If in 1810 the ordinary subsistence of a peasant was represented by the then equivalent of 10 maunds of grain, but in 1870 it is represented by the equivalent of 20 maunds, it is evident that (assuming the efficiency of cultivation to have remained the same,) the assessment of Rs. 1 an acre with grain at Rs. 1 can only rise to an assessment of Rs. 1-8 with grain at Rs. 3, unless the standard of comfort among the peasantry is to be lowered.

Now, to raise the standard of the peasant's subsistence was the main object of Wingate's settlement. Its success must be judged of chiefly by whether it has attained this end; and there is very strong evidence indeed that it has attained it. No one, I think, can doubt that the cultivators generally are better off, live in greater comfort, and possess more household utensils, money, stock, and movable property generally, than in the days when their authors wrote "the Deccan Ryot" and the earliest settlement reports. This indeed is demonstrable. The cultivated area has increased in a larger proportion than either population or revenue, and each cultivator must therefore have a larger quantity of produce. If so, we should surely be very careful how we run the risk of again pulling down this 'standard of comfort,' still low enough, by raising our assessments in some theoretical proportion to the increase in the price of produce.

It may of course be said that the legitimate conclusion of this argument is that the cultivators should be altogether freed from liability to assessment, or at least that the assessment should be permanently fixed. I do not think so. Other sets of considerations come in here, too long for me to deal with, but which I may just indicate. One set of questions regards the State, whether it is for the interest of all classes to part with the rent of land, now belonging to the State, as

a source of revenue. Another regards the cultivating classes themselves, whether, if the State make them a present of this rent, they would be able to retain it, and to add it to their means of subsistence; whether the right to buy it would not pass into the hands of other classes; if so, of what character these classes would be, and what is likely to be the nature of their relations with their tenants and with the land; and whether a rack-rent, levied by private landlords, would not be more burdensome than a moderate rent-charge levied by the State.

THE PROPORTION OF RICE TO PADDY.

THE word 'paddy' is usually used to denote 'unhusked rice,' and the word 'rice' to denote the clean grain after it has been husked. It is obviously essential to bear this distinction always in mind. The proportion that rice bears to paddy is variously estimated at one-half, two-thirds, or three-fourths. What the accurate proportion is, it is not so easy to state, but it probably amounts on the average to about two-thirds; and this is the proportion that for practical purposes is now usually accepted. About two years ago experiments were made in the Burdwan Division to ascertain the proportion with a result that seemed to show that, in the finer sorts of rice, the cleaned rice amounted to nearly three-fourths of the weight of the unhusked rice, whilst in the coarser and inferior kinds it barely exceeded one-half.

The weights used were those of the imperial standard, being eighty tolahs to the seer, and were obtained from the Howrah Collectorate by Mr. Larrymore, who personally conducted the experiments. The result of the experiment is given in tolahs, and will be found in the subjoined statement. It is explained that it was somewhat difficult to get boro paddy, which had to be procured from a distance. The sort obtained was also inferior, and the quantity of rice produced from it may be considered slightly below the average. The Howrah experiments, though limited, are believed to have been carefully made, and to afford accurate results. It is hoped that they may be renewed on a larger scale, and it were much to be wished that more extended observations were generally undertaken, and the results made public. Our columns will always be open to record the results of such experiments.

Table showing the proportion of Rice to Chaff found in four different kinds of Paddy at Howrah.

NAME OF PADDY.	Quantity of paddy.	Quantity of rice obtained.	Quantity of chaff obtained.	Wastage.	REMARKS.
	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	Tolahs.	
Amun Busholoo	80	56	23	3	The average of the experiments shows a result of less than 50 tolahs of rice to 80 tolahs of paddy, or about ten annas in the rupee.
Aous Murich Moot	80	54	24	2	
Amun Soorjamboni	80	47	31	3	
Boro or Beel paddy	80	42½	35	2½	

SUSSUNIA STONE QUARRIES.

IN the district of Bankoora, some twelve miles distant from headquarters, in a north-west direction, stands a hill about 1,425 feet above the level of the sea, known by the name of Sussunia. It is apparently isolated, and is a conspicuous landmark to the traveller as he approaches the picturesque little station which gives its name to the surrounding district. Its position thus rendered it specially fitted for the Grand Trigonometrical Survey Pillar which was erected on its highest peak.

To local sportsmen it is well known as a sort of happy hunting-ground, the resort of bears, panthers, hyenas, and other wild animals, which find shelter amid the rocks and caves abounding on all sides.

The hill is also an object of interest to the Native community in a religious point of view. Two springs are to be seen at all times of the year oozing from the opposite slopes, and close to one of these is

a shrine sacred to Nirsingha. Here annually crowds assemble, and in the usual Indian fashion commingle their devotions with the worldly occupations of sale and barter.

It is, however, in its commercial aspect that we have now to look upon Sussunia, which is, to all appearances, one vast quarry, practically inexhaustible, its circumference being over six miles.

The mineralogical character of the stone is as follows.—It is a pegmatite (quartz and felspar), in which the proportion of felspar is so small that it may be termed a hard, fine-grained, greyish-white laminated sandstone, with minute cloudy veins of bituminous iron in very fine granular specks of much brilliancy when seen in a bright light. The effect of these cloudy veins is to give to the polished surface of the stone the appearance of a very coarse, dull, yellowish-grey marble, speckled with black.

Quarries were first opened in Sussunia in 1859 by the late Mr. Donald Campbell Mackey, of Calcutta, and were subsequently worked for many years by the Burdwan Stone Company. This Company, however, was obliged by financial considerations to close its operations, and disposed of its property in the hill. The quarries are now in the hands of Messrs. Henderson & Co., of Calcutta, with Mr. J. Leonhard Reuss as their practical manager.

The following table will show the value of the stone sold each year from 1859 down to 1874:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1859-60	40,470	1869	45,930
1861	18,954	1870	19,058
1862	31,748	1871	27,803
1863	26,573	1872	24,892
1864	42,773	1873	NIL
1865	30,092	1874	8,000
1866	39,698		
1867	49,372	Total	4,68,174
1868	61,911		

Of this sum about one-half represents the amount spent on labour in quarrying and cutting the stone at Sussunia, the other half meeting charges for cartage to Raneegunge, railway freight, establishment, tools, powder, &c., with a margin for profit. Quarrying is carried on by blasting out large blocks, which are afterwards split by steel wedges into the required sizes, and dressed in the usual way for kerb, channel, flag, and step stones. As compared with the stone of some other Indian quarries, that of Sussunia is inferior to the products of Chunar and Mirzapore, but is more valuable than that of Burrakur. The selling price of Sussunia paving-stone, delivered at Raneegunge railway station, is Rs. 20 per one hundred superficial feet; the cost of cartage alone from the quarries being Rs. 4-4.

It only remains to be considered why there has been of late years such a marked diminution in the amount of stone quarried and sold. The question is one of considerable importance, for, in addition to the general advantages to be derived from any increase in the available resources of a country, the expenditure of large sums in the tracts surrounding Sussunia would secure a very palpable addition to the scanty resources of the Santals, Bauris, and other semi-aboriginal tribes, who form the bulk of the neighbouring population.

The great drawback to the success of these quarries is, without doubt, the difficulty of transit. This is evident from the very large proportion which the cost of carting the stone from Sussunia to Raneegunge bears to the total cost of production.

Until the year 1874 there was absolutely no road between Sussunia and Mijia, a village three miles south of Raneegunge. There was, it is true, a cart-track; but this at the best of times was of the most primitive character, and for about six months of the year was practically impassable, being crossed at intervals by hill streams, and running for miles through marshy rice lands. During the distress of 1874, however, a road was laid out, and the earthwork completed. The bridging still remains to be done, so that, as far as facilities for traffic are concerned, matters are very much *in statu quo*; but it is hoped that within a very short time the necessary works will be commenced. The road committee is fully alive to the importance of completing this half-finished highway; and although the funds at its disposal are but small yet, with the assistance of a contribution promised by the present proprietors of the quarries, there is a fair prospect of the road being made practically fit for traffic within the next twelve months. If this be accomplished, the cost of cartage will only be two-thirds of what it is at present, and there will be a diminution of more than six per cent in the selling price. The Sussunia stone would thus be enabled to compete successfully with that of Burrakur, which, notwithstanding its inferior quality, now holds its place in the market in consequence of the small cost involved in loading it in the railway trucks.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BEERBHOOM.*

THE report of Deputy Collector Baboo Ram Shunker Sen on the agricultural statistics of Jessore has already been reviewed in these pages. Baboo Ram Shunker's is the best of the statistical reports compiled by the Special Deputy Collectors appointed by Sir George Campbell. The reports of the other Deputy Collectors will be reviewed as opportunity offers. In the present issue the report of Deputy Collector Baboo Janokee Nath Mozoomdar, regarding the district of Beerbhoom, will be considered. The Deputy Collector is not well acquainted with the English language, and the lucid order and style which his report now enjoys are attributable to the manner in which it has been edited by the late and present Collectors of the district, Messrs. Geoghegan and Ilime.

The total area of the district of Beerbhoom is 1,344 square miles, of which 885 are computed to be cultivated, 170 culturable waste, and 289 unculturable. The whole district may be roughly divided into three approximately equal parts: the eastern or alluvial portion, the central, where the laterite appears, and the western, almost all laterite. Of these divisions, the first is the most fertile and populous; the last is the least productive, and is to a considerable extent waste, or occupied by low sal timber, which is never allowed to reach maturity, the trees being felled every nine or ten years, and sold at about four annas each on the spot, to be used as supports and rafters in the construction of native huts and similar buildings. This tract abounds in iron, the manufacture of which must, judging from the traces found in the shape of vast masses of slag, have been at no very distant period an important industry of the district. These traces extend to portions of the eastern tract, where the laterite crops up through the alluvial; and in one place in particular, at Labpore, this slag is found in great quantity, and tradition tells of a manufacturing city formerly standing there, of which all trace, except these heaps of slag, has long ago disappeared. This industry is said to have been ruined by the competition of English iron, the last factory having ceased to exist some 25 or 30 years ago. The manufacture has, however, been recently resumed by a European company at Mahomed Bazar and Mullarpore, in the north-west of the district. Besides iron, the district produces ghooting, or lime-stone gravel, in considerable quantities; coal, too, is believed to exist, and traces of gold are said to have been found in quartz formations, and in a strange congeries of huge granite boulders (resembling the well-known Brimham rocks of Yorkshire,) found at Dubrajpore, in the extreme south-west of the district, on the road to Raneegunge.

The principal river of the district is the More, which takes a diagonal course from north-east to south-west, falling into the Bhagiruthoe in the Burdwan district. There are also many smaller streams of the nature of hill-torrents, which run a similar course. Communications are good, the district being traversed by many excellent roads, and intersected by the East Indian Railway. About nine-sixteenths of the area of the district are given to food-crops, and one-sixteenth to indigo, cotton, and mulberry; the remainder of the area is occupied by villages, tanks, rivers, &c., and waste lands. Of the nine-sixteenths given to food-crops, about one-sixteenth is under sugarcane. The chief export is rice, which, with dāl, mustard-oil, and vegetables, is the main food-staple of the population. The various rice crops of the district are known as 'tara,' 'aous,' and 'amun.' Tara is reaped in August and September, aous in October and November, amun in December and January. Of these, tara represents only a fraction of one-sixteenth of the average rice crop of the district; aous (including under this head the 'kartio kalma,' or latter aous crop reaped early in November), between one-third and one-fourth; and amun, about two thirds. The cold weather crops of the district are unimportant as a source of food-supply; they consist chiefly of wheat, oil-seeds, gram, dāl, mustard, kalai, and other pulses.

Mulberry cultivation is confined to the east and north-east of the district, indigo chiefly to the south-west and south-east. The principal manufactures are silk, lac, and indigo.

The report of the Deputy Collector comprises the results of an inquiry embracing the three eastern thanas Burwan, Mawreshur, and Sacoilpore, and is, like that of Baboo Ram Shunker Sen on the agricultural statistics of Jessore, divided into two parts: the first descriptive of thana Burwan, the second of thanas Mawreshur and Sacoilpore. The inquiry, which was interrupted by the scarcity of 1874, has recently been resumed, and is now proceeding in thana Labpore. The area of the three thanas which form the subject of the report

now under review is said to be 458 square miles, with a population, according to the census records, of 227,440; of whom 184,535 are Hindoos and 42,905 Mussulmans, giving a population of nearly 500 to the square mile. The tract surveyed is said to be chiefly agricultural, amun rice being the main staple; goor and oil-seeds are also produced, but not exported, the outturn not being more than enough to meet local requirements of the people. There is also a small production of the common pulses, arhar, bāt, and the like, and of wheat, which is grown with the pulses. These, with mulberry and indigo, form the whole resources of the tract, which, though primitive and rustic, stands in close solidarity with the outside world. For cotton to clothe themselves, the inhabitants look to the marts of Agra and Cawnpore; while for salt, tobacco, metals, betel, and pān, they depend chiefly on imports from Calcutta, or the marts which line the banks of the Bhagiruthoe. Almost the whole population supports itself, either directly or indirectly, by means of agriculture; those who have other occupations, as small shopkeepers, handicraftsmen, and the like, also holding plots of land. There is no separate class of labourers, nor does the tract supply labour to other tracts; but agricultural labour is to be had among the class of small cultivators. The following table embodies the main results of the Deputy Collector's survey as regards the distribution of land in respect of produce:—

Land under crop.	Acres.	R.	P.	Beghas.	K.	G.
Rice	2,13,817	0	8	6,16,798	16	3½
Sugarcane	3,491	3	23	10,563	0	4½
Cold-weather crop	9,649	1	2	29,186	1	1½
Dihī mulberry	2,984	2	39	9,028	15	19
Muthal ditto	2,726	3	36	8,249	3	23
Vegetables	917	1	13	2,722	13	3½
Jedanga (pulses, &c.)	737	2	16	2,231	4	13½
Bhita	328	0	30	992	15	0
Total	2,31,653	0	7	7,09,822	9	8½
Village sites...	8,079	3	17	2,441	11	4½
Tanks	21,605	1	21	65,356	5	5½
Khals	1,528	3	8	4,624	12	10
Rivers	1,587	0	20	4,801	1	0
Total	24,721	1	9	71,781	18	15½
Orchard	2,616	3	25	8,006	18	0½
Culturable but not under cultivation during last three years	1,370	3	39	4,117	5	0½
Fallow cultivated within last three years	2,172	0	11	6,570	10	14
Unculturable	12,391	2	37	37,485	0	0½
Grazing	7,116	2	7	21,527	9	19
Total	23,051	1	14	69,730	5	15
Grand Total	2,93,152	1	32	8,86,783	3	3½

This statement exhibits an exceedingly well-cultivated tract; almost the whole, deducting the land under water or village sites, being actually cultivated, affording about one acre of tilled land to every inhabitant, or nearly four acres to each household, according to the numbers given in the report. Of this cultivated land, 213,817 acres are computed to be under rice, giving in round numbers, according to the Deputy Collector's calculation of an average production of nearly 34 maunds of 'paddy,' or about 17 maunds of rice per acre, some 31,23,000 maunds of rice to a population of 227,440, which leaves a wide margin for exportation if the average consumption be calculated at 6 maunds for each individual. The Deputy Collector, however, puts the average consumption per head at 1½ seers per diem, or 13 maunds 27 seers per annum—an estimate which must be held excessive. The cold-weather crops are the next most important in extent of cultivation, the land occupied by them also producing aous rice in its season (still further swelling the rice crop); next follow mulberry and sugarcane. The whole uncultivated area affords probably some sort of pasture; but even so, the area of grazing ground, taking the term in its widest sense, is miserably small compared with the cultivated area. On the other hand the area under tanks is considerable, and these play an important part in the agriculture of the tract, which is said to be irrigated wherever cultivated.

The Deputy Collector divides the cultivated land into six classes, as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Sali. | (4) Olan. |
| (2) Do. | (5) Dihī mulberry land. |
| (3) Jedanga. | (6) Muthal ditto. |

Of sali land there are three kinds: first class sali, or 'sali awul,' produces three crops in the year,—a crop of rice, a crop of khesar

* Report on the Statistics of Beerbhoom District, by Deputy Collector Baboo Janokee Nath Mozoomdar. Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press: 1874-75.

(*Lathyrus sativus*), and a crop of til or oil-seed (*Sesamum orientale*). The net expenses and profits of cultivation per beegha are estimated as follows :—

Expenses.		Rs. A. P.		
Rent ...	...	4	4	0
Cost of seed and cultivation of rice crops ...	...	3	9	0
Khessari seed and threshing ...	...	0	6	3
Seed and cultivation of til ...	...	2	10	0
Total ...	...	10	13	3

Gross Profits.		Rs. A. P.		
20 maunds of paddy ...	...	8	0	0
Straw ...	...	1	8	0
2 maunds khessari ...	...	1	8	0
Khessari chaff ...	...	1	0	0
4 maunds til ...	...	6	0	0
Total ...	...	18	0	0

leaving a net profit of Rs. 7-14-9. The rent has been put at Rs. 4-4, but in fact the rent of this class varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4, the rates being Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4, and Rs. 4-4. Sali land of the second class yields two crops, amun rice and til; the rates of rent range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8, being Rs. 2, Rs. 2-4, and Rs. 2-8. The total expense is put at Rs. 8-11, and the gross profits at Rs. 11-8, leaving a net profit of Rs. 3-13 per beegha. The rents of sali land of the third class are Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1-12 per beegha; the net profit is estimated at Rs. 2-7 per beegha.

Land of the second kind (*dozamin*) grows amun rice, pulses, wheat, mustard, oil-seed, and sugarcane, and is divided into two classes. The estimate of net profit on *do land* of the first class is from Rs. 1-15-3 to Rs. 4-15 per beegha, according to the nature of the winter crops; the rates of rent are Rs. 4, Rs. 4-4, and Rs. 4-8. Sugarcane, it is observed, is by comparison a capitalist's cultivation; the profits are thus estimated :—

Expenses.		Rs. A. P.		
Rent ...	...	4	8	0
Cost of cuttings ...	...	5	0	0
Cultivation, &c. ...	...	28	13	0
Total ...	...	38	5	0

The beegha of land is calculated to yield 32 maunds of goor, selling at Rs. 2 per maund, leaving a net profit of Rs. 25-11 per beegha. *Do land* of the second class is inferior in yield, and is not so easily irrigated. It produces the same crops as *do* of the first class; the rates of rent are Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8 per beegha. Sugarcane grown on this land is estimated to yield a net profit of Rs. 10-8 per beegha, onions Rs. 16-13, and garlic Rs. 15-10.

The third class, 'jedanga,' is high poor land, giving arhar, sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*), and brinjal (*Solanum melongina*); orchards of mango, jack, and other fruit-trees, are also found on this land. The rates of rent are Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-4 per beegha. There is no trade in sunn, the little produced being locally consumed in the manufacture of thread for domestic and agricultural uses.

The fourth class, 'olan,' is low land subject to inundation; it is generally devoted to the growth of cucurbitaceous plants. The rates of rent are said to be Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 4 per beegha, and the net profits from Rs. 2-11 to Rs. 4-11.

Mulberry lands are of two kinds, 'dihit-tut' and 'mathal-tut.' The former is high land near villages, the latter high land in the open: the rates of rent Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8 for the former; Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, and Rs. 6 for the latter. The net profit on dihit-tut is estimated at Rs. 56-14 per beegha; that on mathal at Rs. 36-14, but the crop is said to be a very risky one, the mulberry being a drug in the market if the worms die.

The rates for *basta*, or village site, vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 14 per beegha; *ulbasta*, or homestead land, is let at three rates,—Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, and Rs. 4.

Indigo is cultivated to some extent in the tract surveyed, 2,400 beeghas being found under this crop. It is generally cultivated under advances, and sold by the ryots to the factory at the rate of eight bundles (3½ cubits in circumference each) per rupee; when cultivated by the ryots on their own account, without advances, it sells at five bundles per rupee. The factory to which the indigo is sold supplies the seed gratis. In the case of ryots taking advances, the profit is estimated at Rs. 7-8 per beegha; at Rs. 12 when no advances are taken. There are three indigo factories in the tract surveyed,—one with two vats belonging to a native; two with nineteen and eight vats respectively, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Farquharson and Co. of Ilambazar.

The cultivation of cotton in the district is said to be gradually declining. This is doubtless due to the growing demand for European goods, and consequent decline of the local manufacture. 1,072 beeghas are entered under this crop. It is sown along with other cold-weather crops on the same ground, and is no hindrance to the production of rice on the same land. The net profit per beegha is stated to be Rs. 2-9-6. The uncleaned cotton sells at three seers per rupee. The number of cotton looms is said to be 1,662. In the tract surveyed there are three European silk filatures, the property of Messrs. James Lyall and Co., with 260 basins, giving employment to about 500 workpeople, and 167 native looms worked independently. The raw silk reeled in the villages is partly consumed locally and partly sent to Moorshedabad, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras; the raw silk from the European filatures is sent to the Calcutta and London markets.

The above is a brief review of the leading subjects of Baboo Janokee Nath Mozoomdar's report. For the particulars of trade and commerce, systems of agriculture, modes of cultivation, conditions, classes, and habits of the people, and other details, the reader is referred to the report itself, which, in spite of occasional deficiencies, will well repay the trouble of perusal. The Deputy Collector has many qualifications for the task which was assigned to him. He is observant and intelligent, and his experience in the Survey Department has stood him in good stead; but he wants a wider grasp of the subject, and on special points his inquiry has been defective. The deficiencies have, however, been made up as far as possible by the ability and trouble which the two Collectors of the district who have edited the report have bestowed upon it.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE AND TRADE AT KOTCHANDPORE, IN THE DISTRICT OF JESSORE.

ONE of the most important industries in the district of Jessore is the cultivation and manufacture of date sugar. There are so many people who derive from sugar all that they have among the mere necessities of life, that it may be considered that the sugar cultivation and trade is the root of all their prosperity. The sugarcane is cultivated in some places in the district, but only over a very limited area; the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) supplies the material from which sugar is so largely prepared. The sugarcane plant has been driven out by the date, but only, it would appear, within comparatively recent times. Mr. Westland, in his report on the district, remarks at page 162, with reference to the sugar trade in 1791, that, "at that time there was a considerable production of cane sugar as well as date sugar, while in these later years the date sugar has almost entirely driven away the cane sugar from the fields as well as from the market." Date sugar is very slightly, if at all, inferior to the article obtained from the juice of the sugarcane, and can only be distinguished from it by those well skilled in their respective qualities. Date sugar is now largely consumed all over Bengal, and is also exported to Europe.

Small sugar factories are to be found scattered over the district along the banks of the Noboganga, the Chittra, and the Bhojrub rivers; but the great centre of manufacture and trade is the town of Kotchandpore, on the Kabaduk river. The western half of the sudder and Jhenida divisions of Jessore may be described as the date garden of Bengal. South and west of Jhenida the country may be said to be bristling with date trees planted in square plots of 10 or 15 beeghas, and these increase in number as we come nearer and nearer to the Kabaduk. Kotchandpore is situated in the very heart of this sugar-producing tract. The navigable stream of the Kabaduk flows past the manufacturing town; and the town is also connected by a metalled road (one of Sir John Peter Grant's feeders) with the Kissengunge station, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 22 miles distant. Kotchandpore is also connected by a fair weather road with Ramnuggur, another station on the railway.

The following table will exhibit the magnitude of the business transacted in the town during the last manufacturing season, 1874-75 :—

	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Sugar manufactured ...	1,66,475	9,38,850
Sugar exported to Calcutta ...	73,952	4,43,712
Local sales of sugar ...	82,523	4,95,138
Chitta goor manufactured ...	1,66,630	6,26,520

The sugar trade of Kotchandpore dates from about 1820. Jessore has always been considered a sugar-producing district, but it was only 55 years ago that some persons of the Moira or confectioner caste gave

an impulse to the manufacture, and it has since steadily advanced to its present proportions. The Moiras were Ram Sen, from Dowlutgunge, in the Nuddea district, Bhogaban Dé, and Dasaratha Indra. Then followed others from Satgachia in Burdwan, and Santipore in Nuddea. In 1830 Mr. Blake, who had for some years worked a sugar refinery at Dhoba, commenced business at Kotehandpore on a large scale. A few years later Mr. Newhouse joined him, bringing out the first vacuum pan, which (now set aside for a new pan,) may still be seen in the sugar refinery. There are now, besides the sugar refinery, 63 *karkhanda*, as they are called, in full work during the manufacturing season in the town of Kotehandpore and the suburban village of Solimanpore. The town now presents an appearance unlike that of ordinary villages in Bengal. It is full of tall chimneys built of masonry, and on the river-side stand heaps of coal imported from Calcutta. The activity to be seen in the brick-fields round about the town gives promise of a still greater expansion of business.

The following table exhibits the gradual and steady increase of the sugar trade. There are however always difficulties placed in the way of persons entering on an inquiry in mofussil villages and towns. During a recent attempt to collect information at Kotehandpore, the inquirer was received with great caution and reserve. The suspicion that a new tax lurks at the bottom of every inquiry is strong in the mind of traders and agriculturists. Several of the proprietors of factories, also being residents of Santipore and other distant places, remain at Kotehandpore during the manufacturing season only, and are not in a position to furnish readily the papers and accounts of former years. The figures for 1865 to 1872, given below, are taken, with a correction for 1872, from Baboo Ram Shunker Sen's Statistical Report on Jessore; those for the last two years were obtained by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Jhenida, Baboo Radkant Banerjee:—

Year.	Quantity of sugar manufactured. Maunds.	Quantity of chitta goor. Maunds.
1865-66	39,405	30,625
1866-67	45,406	30,020
1867-68	40,485	50,817
1868-69	51,386	78,271
1869-70	64,207	77,615
1870-71	70,815	77,793
1871-72	81,053	80,698
1872-73	1,26,560	1,27,205
1873-74	1,34,198	1,34,843
1874-75	1,56,475	1,56,630

The increase, it will be remarked, is in ten years 1,17,070 maunds, the produce of the last season's operations being quadruple the outturn of 1865-66. In 1791 the produce of the whole district was estimated at 20,000 maunds, and was considered large, the Collector reporting in 1792 that "date sugar is largely manufactured and exported." The exports from a single town in the past year have already been estimated in this article at 73,952 maunds, and therefore exceed the produce of the whole district at the close of the last century by 53,952 maunds.

It is unnecessary here to detail the process of manufacture, as the subject, from the planting of the date tree to the production of sugar fit for the market, is very fully dwelt upon by Mr. Westland in his history of Jessore. The sugar manufactured at Kotehandpore is the soft yellow sugar of the bazaars, and is called the *dhulua* sugar. It is made entirely from date goor prepared by agriculturists and sold by them either to the manufacturers at their factories, or, in the case of places distant from the town, to *beparces* or itinerant merchants, who again sell to the manufacturers. The manufacturing season extends from December to May, and the town during those months is a busy scene. On market days especially the streets are crowded with carts laden with goor, and the transactions at the shops and factories are large.

There is but one sugar refinery in the town worked by steam machinery. *Dhulua* or soft sugar, technically called by the refiner 'the raw material,' purchased in the bazaar or from the factories, is refined according to the European process. The annual outturn of the refining factory is about 8,000 maunds. The refined sugar of Kotehandpore is said to be specially acceptable to Hindoos, from the fact that animal charcoal is not used in the process of refining. The price of refined sugar is about ten rupees, whereas *dhulua* costs only about six rupees per maund.

Most of the sugar made at Kotehandpore enters the Calcutta market. It is exported by the manufacturers themselves, or by traders who purchase from them on the spot, and is carried away in carts to Kissingunge and Ramnuggur, and transferred to the wagons of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The refined sugar is conveyed to Calcutta in boats. The local sales of this sugar are small, so that almost the whole outturn of a season goes to Calcutta, where it enters into competition with the produce of the Cossipore works.

It is estimated that about half the sugar manufactured at Kotehandpore goes to Calcutta, that about a fourth goes to

Nalchitti and Jalokati in the Backergunge district, and that the remainder is scattered over the numerous bazaars of the Jessore, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad districts. Nalchitti is a place of great commercial importance in Backergunge—a sort of central station for the commerce of the eastern districts. The demand there is for *dhulua* sugar, as it is for local consumption; and except from Kotehandpore itself, almost all the *dhulua* sugar produced in the Jessore district finds its way to Nalchitti and to Jalokati, which is near it. Kotehandpore also sends a good deal of *dhulua* sugar there, but most of its produce goes to supply the local demand in Calcutta, as it is so favourably situated for land carriage to Calcutta. Calcutta has in fact two demands, viz. a demand for *dhulua* sugar for consumption in Calcutta and other places whither it sends the sugar, and a demand for pukka sugar for export to Europe and other places. The last demand is met by places in the southern part of the Jessore district, the former demand is met by Kotehandpore. A considerable portion of the *dhulua* sugar taken to Calcutta is refined at Cossipore, and some of it, according to the native method, at Shukchar, in Baraset. Kotehandpore soft sugar is also exported to a small extent to Europe.

The *chitta goor*, or refuse of the sugar obtained during the process of manufacture, is taken by *beparces* or traders to all parts of Bengal. It is used by the poorer classes of natives, and is largely employed in the preparation of tobacco for the *hooka*, and in the distillation of country spirits.

The factories employ both men and women, who receive from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a month and food. Those who do not take food receive higher rates, or Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a month. Men who attend to the boiling process receive Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 a month. During the season workmen are employed from sunrise to sunset, with an interval at noon for the midday bath, meal, and a short siesta. Women are principally employed at the *dhekes* used in pounding lumps of sugar. The workmen are Mahomedans and Moochees. Some of the Mahomedan coolies employed in the sugar refinery have been trained to work the steam machinery.

The manufacturers work on borrowed capital, or are co-sharers with capitalists, who advance and receive the profits, making an allowance to the manufacturers. Some borrow largely from a European resident capitalist, who charges interest at 10 per cent.

The sugar trade has not, it would seem, reached a limit. New factories are being built, and new date plantations may be seen springing up in many villages in the Jhenida sub-division; but if the traders may be relied upon, the prospect at present is not altogether unclouded. They complain of large supplies of sugar lying unsold in Calcutta. The export trade is not so brisk as formerly. The closing of the Bally sugar refinery has thrown a larger stock than usual on the market. In short, it would appear the supply is greater than the demand. It is rumoured that American sugar is affecting the shipments from Calcutta to England. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances however, there is increasing activity; and it may be hoped the fears of manufacturers and refiners are exaggerated, and that the probabilities are more in favour of expansion than contraction. It would be interesting to watch the progress of this industry, and to test the accuracy of present fears and forebodings by statistics carefully collected a few years hence.

THE TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, 1874-1875.

THE following compilation is prepared from a valuable report of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the trade and resources of the districts under his administration. The report embraces the period from June to May, i.e. from the 1st June 1874 to the 31st May 1875.

The area under cereals and other crops throughout the province in the year, as gathered from the (putwarree) village accountant's papers in the Revenue Department, was—

	Acres.		Acres.
Rice	3,865,670	Opium	4,562
Wheat	3,473,376	Fibres	22,312
Other food-grains	5,011,760	Tobacco	52,358
Oil-seeds	978,095	Vegetables	52,141
Sugarcane	89,206	Other crops	30,144
Cotton	761,037		

These figures do not include the cultivated area in the feudatory states, for which there are no survey or other statistics. Rice, jawari (millet), pulses, and cotton, are the principal autumn crops, and wheat and oil-seeds spring crops. Although rice is grown in almost every

district, it is the main crop in Chhattisgarh and the eastern districts of the Nagpur Division. Wheat is grown universally, but mainly in Hoshangabad, where it is of the very highest quality, and in Saugor and Jabulpore. Jawari, 'great millet,' is the staple crop of the districts on the plain south of the Satpura range; the grain being almost the sole food of the labouring classes, and the dried stock of the plant the forage for cattle. The 'lesser millets,' locally known as kodo, kutki, sawa, &c., and as being early autumn crops, are mainly raised in the Satpura hill districts, and are there the staple food of the agricultural labourer. Oil-seeds are very generally cultivated, but somewhat largely in Raipur, Nagpur, and Wardha. Sugarcane, as an artificially irrigated crop, is raised mostly in the contiguous districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Bhandara; it is also a favourite crop in the two adjoining hill districts of Chhindwara and Betul. Sugar is nowhere refined in the Central Provinces, but the extract of the cane is sold in its unrefined state as 'goor.' Cotton, of that kind which has gained some reputation in the commercial world, is only raised in the champaign country of Nagpur and Wardha; inferior qualities are raised elsewhere, mostly in Raipur, Bilaspur, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, and Chanda. Raipur and Bilaspur are the principal tobacco-growing districts.

Attempts have been made from time to time to estimate the gross yield of the various crops, but always with little satisfaction as to the result. As regards food-grains, the very lowest estimate of outturn per acre yields an enormous surplus over consumption, and very little of that surplus finds its way into the export trade tables. The practice of storing vast quantities as a reserve, to be brought out in years of scarcity, is well known; but it is an uncertain factor in the calculations, quite sufficient to deprive an estimate of any real value.

The export trade in cotton continues to maintain its high position in the trade tables, the total quantity having reached 2,52,602 maunds, against 2,41,189 in the year previous. Of this quantity—

1,67,985 maunds went from the Nagpur country to Bombay,
34,298 maunds from the Nerbada Valley also to Bombay,
21,063 maunds to the N. W. P. by the E. I. Railway,
1,667 maunds to the Native States of Central India, and
27,589 maunds from Chhattisgarh to the Eastern Coast.

The first item in the list is the most important, being what is known to the trade as 'Hinganghat' cotton, and is sent mostly in full pressed bales ready for shipment at Bombay. It will be remembered that on the whole the season was one not favourable to cotton cultivation, and yet there has been a small increase, instead of, as might be expected, a decrease.

Sugar is an import article, and is mainly received from Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces, 3,49,000 maunds out of the total 3,76,650 maunds having come from that direction. The difference is mostly made up of palm sugar received from Bombay. Of these quantities there were re-exported 1,86,299 maunds—almost the whole, or 1 66,352 maunds, towards the Central India States after paying duty at the customs line. Included among these exports, however, is a quantity of unrefined sugar, 'goor,' the produce of the country. Before the railway was open through the Nerbada Valley, the supplies for Southern India and Bombay passed through the province from Mirzapur *via* Jabulpore and Nagpur; now they go through by railway without appearing in the returns. Thus in 1869-70, before through railway communication was established, the imports were 4,79,559 maunds.

The next article in the list is salt, another import article: that portion coming from the salt lakes in Central India being taxed at Rs. 3 per maund at the frontier at Saugor and Hoshangabad; that portion coming from Bombay and the Runn of Cutch for the Nagpur country being taxed by a mileage rate of 6-10ths of a pie per maund per mile, reaching up to Rs. 2-8 per maund at the terminus at Nagpur; and for the Nerbada country, by a mileage rate of 7-8ths of a pie per maund per mile, reaching up to Jabulpore to Rs. 3 per maund as before. And finally the third portion coming from the Eastern Coast for the Chhattisgarh country, being taxed at the reduced rate of Rs. 2-4 at the Coast, instead of Rs. 1-14 at the Coast and Rs. 1-2 inland at the customs line, as before. This change was introduced from the month of May 1874, in which month the lower two sections of the customs line, stretching from Barhanpur in Nimar, to beyond Sambalpur, were abolished.

* The actual imports of salt, then, may be shown thus:—

	Maunds.
Lake salt	71,710
Western salt for the Nerbada Valley	3,16,769
Ditto for Nagpur country and part Chhattisgarh	4,77,500
Eastern salts	1,25,000
Total	9,90,978

Very little salt is re-exported from the province, the total for the year being 32,750 maunds, the greater portion, 10,563 maunds, having gone through Sambalpur into Chota Nagpur country, and 9,282 maunds, from stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Wardha Valley into Eastern Berar.

The trade in food-grains is mainly export, in 1874-75 amounting to

Of wheat	10,20,538 maunds
Of rice	4,30,238 "
Of other grains	18,06,152 "
Total	27,56,928 "
Against	32,88,843 "

in the year previous, the falling off being mainly in wheat from the Nerbada Valley, where the season for wheat was not propitious. Of these again

Rice.	Wheat.	Other grains.	
1,23,762	5,10,212	8,15,120	maunds went towards the North-Western Provinces and Bengal,
17,936	34,406	10,000	into the Central India Native States,
2,61,968	4,49,356	4,74,952	from the Nerbada Valley and Nagpur,
			towards Bombay and Berar,
3,894	698	83	into Hyderabad, and
22,678	25,776	5,991	from Chhattisgarh to the eastern coast districts.

The 'other grains' include several varieties of pulses, as dāl, ohenna, &c., and jowar, which last goes mainly from the Nagpur country into Berar.

The largest portion of this external traffic left the country by railway.

The export trade in oil-seeds has increased considerably in the year, having risen from 4,19,786 maunds to 8,08,806 maunds. The trade is mainly westward to Bombay; 4,19,908 maunds from the Nagpur country and 2,42,658 maunds from the Nerbada Valley, of the total quantity, having gone that way.

Under 'metals and hardware' are included heavy consignments of machinery among the imports, and some railway and military stores among both imports and exports, so that it is not easy to analyse the figures as a trade item. Among the imports of the year, which amounted to 26,000 tons, there are included the huge boilers and ponderous machinery brought to Nagpur by the railway for the cotton mill which is being set up there.

The trade in English piece-goods seems to have fallen; the imports having decreased from 1,34,280 maunds, valued at £1,155,219, in the year previous, to 90,743 maunds, valued at £674,688. The re-export of this article has correspondingly shrunk from 64,281 maunds, valued at £594,165, in the year previous, to 24,665 maunds, valued at £258,850. Of miscellaneous European goods of all kinds, the import trade was 39,917 maunds, valued at £120,338, while in the previous year it was 44,708 maunds, valued at £157,112; and the re-exports of these, principally into the Central India Native States, was 7,894 maunds, valued at £36,829, while it was in the year previous 45,803 maunds, valued at £180,872. There are no ready means of explaining these figures satisfactorily.

The export trade in country manufactured cloth is in a declining condition, but in the year under review it seems to have derived a larger income from a smaller quantity exported. Thus in the year previous the quantity exported, mainly towards Western India, was 27,509 maunds, valued at Rs. 20,38,838; while in 1874-75 it was 21,837 maunds, valued at Rs. 22,45,368. The import trade in this article was last year 52,938 maunds, valued at Rs. 23,00,432; while in 1874-75 it was 31,060 maunds, valued at Rs. 14,87,137. These figures also are difficult of examination, though it is probable that the produce of the Bombay mills is changing the features of the import trade to some extent.

The export trade in these articles has risen from 4,507 maunds, valued at Rs. 11,97,209, in 1873-74, to 5,137 maunds, valued at Rs. 22,92,467, in 1874-75. The higher valuation obtained is probably owing to more spun silk and less cocoons entering into the quantity.

The figures below show the progress which the trade of the country has made from the first year in which statistics have been compiled:—

	Tons.	Value, £.		Tons.	Value, £.
1863-64	102,341	3,909,008	1869-70	237,044	7,144,465
1864-65	131,719	4,386,251	1870-71	235,180	6,965,244
1865-66	130,265	5,519,760	1871-72	250,138	8,091,546
1866-67	175,501	6,517,864	1872-73	244,569	6,985,493
1867-68	190,432	6,110,897	1873-74	326,918	7,747,732
1868-69	200,089	6,795,263	1874-75	310,923	7,737,823

The accompanying statements have been prepared by the Chief Commissioner to illustrate the import and export trade of the Central Provinces for the year.

I.—IMPORTS.
Statement showing the Import Trade of the Grand Boundary Circle, Central Provinces, for the year 1874-75, ending 31st May 1875.

IMPORTS.		To		Y.M.A.		Cotton.		Sugar and Ghee.		Salt.		Wheat.		Rice.		Other edible grains.		Oil-seeds of all descriptions.		Metals and hardware.		English piece-goods.		Miscellaneous European goods.	
From		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Northern and Eastern India	E. I. R. Line to Jabalpur	1,024	14,336	3,447	27,534	9,325	44,635	3,223	4,717	181	223	212	223	129	774	14,297	6,718	22,697	22,798	53,900	53,900				
	Damoh	33	486	2,437	24,134	8,400	18,053	3,223	4,717	181	223	212	223	129	774	14,297	6,718	22,697	22,798	53,900	53,900				
	Bilaspur	229	4,170	1,214	16,907	58,382	1,757,446	15,361	26,023	984	2,040	3,119	4,283	6,136	10,434	834	10,610	167	22,697	22,697	22,697				
	Saugor																								
	Total	1,291	19,043	3,400	28,000	71,710	2,41,798	19,583	30,740	13,416	27,613	8,330	5,539	9,377	18,503	15,521	5,915,772	23,020	23,020	22,873	5,67,517				
Native States on the Northern frontier, i.e., Bundelcund, Bhopal, and Central India	Nimar	15,083	2,41,323																						
	Hoshangabad	6,742	98,266																						
	Total	21,825	3,39,589																						
Western India and so up Narbada Valley	Nimar	90	1,168	770	4,972	24	84	603	1,321	84	288	3,386	5,034	4,056	14,904	573	15,300	43,308	23,01,964	10,732	4,30,660				
	G. I. P. R., Main Line	1,217	15,821	14,060	84,064	3,16,735	6,33,470	10,943	21,656	782	2,258	15,361	26,023	6,136	10,434	834	10,610	167	22,697	22,697	22,697				
	Total	1,307	16,977	14,779	89,026	3,16,739	6,33,512	11,446	23,007	846	2,574	19,233	36,768	7,500	23,680	4,39,172	2,01,96,039	43,308	23,01,964	10,770	4,30,300				
Ditto into Nagpur and country south of the Saipuras	G. I. P. R., Nagpur Branch			11,953	83,853	4,71,656	13,96,744																		
	Wardha	730	9,100	406	3,531	1,963	7,062	563	968	170	470	2,904	2,276	327	1,179	1,79,938	35,99,160	13,640	13,29,400	5,983	1,90,816				
	Chhindwara	106	1,292	3	30	1,237	4,379	1,260	1,373	60	207	454	970	109	239	32	1,580	120	9,570	22	1,783				
	Chandla	15	300	145	727	1,996	6,117	481	969	60	207	454	970	109	239	32	1,580	120	9,570	22	1,783				
	Total	9,017	1,05,667	1	20	264	916	4,192	7,576	15	30	26,116	28,369	29,286	74,565	120	5,431	43,308	23,01,964	10,770	4,30,300				
Southern India		10,498	1,74,339	12,410	57,958	4,76,321	19,06,259	6,468	11,101	254	707	33,642	39,442	30,637	77,853	1,50,215	56,04,776	15,947	13,50,070	6,067	1,96,741				
	Chanda	1,353	28,514	54	457	688	4,442	131	368	652	53	1,229	1,543	6,719	14,573			6	1,000						
	Sironcha																								
	Total	1,353	28,514	54	457	688	4,442	4,442	462	1,020	53	267	1,333	1,788	6,769	14,750			6	1,000					
Eastern Coast	Sambalpur	57	654	129	1,673	1,225,000	3,75,000																		
	Raipur																								
	Total	57	654	129	1,673	1,225,000	3,75,000																		
	Grand Total	15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,170	66,159	14,641	31,459	87,014	1,02,040	77,135	2,12,051	7,00,073	2,47,71,776	90,743	67,46,883	39,917	12,03,354				
		15,747	38,331	57,474	5,78,650	29,91,673	9,91,180	33,17																	

Imports.—(Continued.)		YEARS		Country Cloth.		Lac.		Tobacco.		Spices.		Country Stationery.		Silk and Silk Cocoons.		Dyes.		Hides and Horns.		Opium.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Northern and Eastern India	To	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
		9,457	3,67,426	4,681	1,54,473	32,983	2,96,517	1,353	26,272	903	15,351	525	36,720	837	23,305	267	6,404	...	...	...	...
		14	1,450	61	1,069	137	966	340	2,590	...	...	2	40	46	3,183	11	185	...	...	...	...
		15	1,730	30	40	175	1,410	332	6,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		244	17,309	23	364	175	1,115	27	6,317	11	403	1	1,025	212	997	131	3,029	...	...	...	700
Total		157,473	9,731	3,84,974	4,735	1,56,246	33,470	3,30,389	2,107	46,035	914	15,754	525	37,815	1,015	34,175	429	10,222	1	700	
Native States on the Northern frontier, i.e., Bundelcund, Bhopal, and Central India	To	437	22,570	1,700	944	...	1,564	1,514	...	...	16	192	12	...	6,124	47,493	409	4,384	...	...
		437	22,570	1,700	944	...	1,564	1,514	...	...	16	192	12	...	6,124	47,493	409	4,384	...	...
	
	
	
Western India and so up Narbada Valley	To	945	40,016	1,248	24,644	191	1,564	1,514	...	...	16	192	12	...	6,124	47,493	409	4,384	...	...
	
	
	
	
Ditto into Nagpur and country south of the Saipuras	To	10,673	5,63,332	...	...	2,527	22,745	1,123	5,735	...	...	45	1,035	21	...	8,525	47,493	409	4,384	...	...
	
	
	
	
Southern India	To	11,743	6,58,391	75	624	13,508	1,09,248	5,101	24,776	66	1,893	171	11,556	811	10,415	1,069	6,013	25	12,555	...	...
	
	
	
	
Eastern Coast	To	36	4,136	9	150	824	13,594	25	230	...	...	...	...	316	2,850	9	46	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	
Grand Total	To	125	16,093	10	193	95	1,189	3,665	27,794	23	1,710	23	12,830	146	1,608	19	144	100	88,440	...	...
	
	
	
	

Statement showing the Import Trade of the Grand Boundary Circle, Central Provinces, for the year 1874-75, ending 31st May 1875.—(Continued.)

IMPORTS.—(Continued.)																			
FROM	TO	Wool.		Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Timber and Wood.		Ghee and Oil.		Coconuts.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Northern and East India	F. I. R. Line to Jalorepur	Mds.	Rs.	1	12	7	21	28,675	56	56	36,080	1,605	17,185	1,605	8,157	6,371,102	Rs.	51,15,281	
	Pandola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,82,453
	Rajapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,530
	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,225
	Total	215	5,142	95	7,027	15,324	1,53,776	31,133	40,342	56	56	2,969	44,453	1,605	22,294	7,57,367	85,67,996	1,84,05,315	
Native States on the northern frontier, i.e. Bundelcund, Bhopal, and Central India	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,953
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,07,163
	Total	41	540	34	10,945	1,822	53,043	550	585	5,136	5,093	119	1,479	24	24	1,33,844	1,90,59,486	1,90,59,486	
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,673
	G. I. P. R. Main Line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,30,284
Western India and so up Narbada Valley	Total	54	540	291	88,464	685	31,013	4,354	12,063	3,296	5,556	6,565	1,21,163	73,771	4,37,710	1,15,539	8,43,503	11,52,679	2,61,95,362
	G. I. P. R. Narpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,54,893
	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,400
	Chandwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,854
	Beal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,699
Ditto, into Nagpur and country south of the Sarpas	Total	539	25,865	36	25,106	4,795	1,39,873	2,198	5,169	1,101	1,382	2,277	10,113	1,43,312	97,968	1,94,397	9,26,395	87,76,054	
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,922
	Sironcha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569
	Barpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,179
Southern India	Total	218	10,420	...	...	1,064	60,079	1,099	2,512	130	630	175	1,114	...	...	...	...	1,64,743
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,331
	Sironcha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,331
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,331
	Barpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,331
Eastern Coast	Total	7	7,000	49	17,400	141	2,024	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	11,09,054	
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,47,577
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,56,478
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,92,545
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,14,548
Grand Total	1874-75	1,897	47,573	505	1,50,062	24,441	4,39,769	83,040	58,883	14,297	11,403	2,35,897	1,04,830	6,55,254	3,96,475	14,56,478	6,41,71,685	7,04,91,343	
	1873-74	1,720	1,03,511	572	73,404	26,543	4,54,110	90,292	79,494	28,352	2,061	16,046	1,15,539	7,53,432	3,13,377	12,92,545	35,14,548	7,04,91,343	

III.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the Export Trade of the Grand Boundary Circle, Central Provinces, for the year 1874-75, ending 31st May 1875.

Statement showing the Export Trade of the Grains Dealership Company, Limited.																								
EXPORTS.		YEARS.		Cotton.		Sugar and Gcor.		Salt.		Wheat.		Rice.		Other edible grains.		Oil-seeds of all descriptions.		Metals and hard-ware.		English piece-goods.		Miscellaneous European goods.		
To	From	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Northern and Eastern India	E. I. R. Line to Jaldapour	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	Mda.	Ra.	
	Sambalpur	20,975	3,56,575	210	1,680	4,995	54,475	23,464	70,392	8,00,313	8,09,313	1,05,661	5,28,305	74,517	29,90,680	219	21,900	388	19,900					
	Barnoh	54	1,399	3	10,583	10,583	47,922	3,111	11,614	2,465	3,187	7,465	1,855	9,116										
	Bisnagar	6	13	3,303	19,942	27,684	53,274	78,134	1,172	53,274	1,195	1,195	63	90										
	Bangor	4	58	20,371	7,961	44,881	73,546	15,632	43,404	2,133	2,105	154	353	8,253	50,589	282	42,543	130	3,947					
	Total	21,063	3,58,036	20,584	90,229	510,212	9,919	1,23,762	1,83,304	8,15,126	8,16,422	1,09,651	5,26,391	84,686	30,40,561	501	64,243	628	22,147					
Western States on the northern frontier, i.e. { Bundelcund Bhopal, and Central India	Nimar	1,523	24,352	49,905	4,95,174	2,917	19,997	8,645	18,111	16,389	44,535	9,554	19,206	8,782	1,29,313	14,389	1,48,900	5,065	1,92,350					
	Hoshangabad	146	1,657	94,176	1,07,598	3	11	25,850	46,611	1,547	4,476	446	713	3,495	81,567	9,354	10,35,341	1,953	1,56,760					
	Total	1,667	26,009	1,45,981	15,53,110	2,920	18,918	34,496	66,722	17,936	51,011	1,996	3,744	12,218	2,11,209	23,723	34,72,241	6,988	3,27,868					
	G. I. P. R., Main Line	33,410	5,61,150	2,655	18,583	11	33	3,63,563	11,06,686	2,593	7,779	2,45,016	7,29,648	5,419	2,22,179	85	5,440	309	10,460					
	Nimar	683	13,536	25	181	36	1,096	7,437	1,576	3,723	7,081	16,419	443	1,114	45	1,180								
	Total	34,093	5,74,686	2,680	18,768	69	3,70,019	11,09,963	3,689	11,503	2,92,675	5,65,447	2,42,668	7,27,582	5,467	2,24,159	85	5,440	309	10,460				
Ditto from Nagpur and country south of the Nagpore	G. I. P. R., Nagpur Branch	1,55,807	23,24,105	1,658	10,569	1,784	72,797	1,45,452	239,011	4,78,028	8,17,706	4,15,443	12,40,329	17,197	4,98,713	250	33,500	160	3,000					
	Arda	12,126	1,96,060	110	796	237	1,177	3,815	303	582	305	582	130	4,230										
	Chhindwara	245	3,172	2,738	18,699	50	160	698	170	393	263	569	604	251	10,283	15	625							
	Bawal	6	130	4,006	243	1,433	2,323	5,465	7,391	22,173	20,196	41,532	13,400	564	75,660	310	4,765	49	2,110					
	Chanda	5,551	7,406	23,853	2,468	4,269	11,410	24,596	215	193	158	238	152	538	544	17,479	82	4,765	49	2,110				
	Total	1,67,905	25,33,477	11,048	94,644	9,082	44,906	79,337	1,56,449	2,58,279	5,25,941	1,92,377	3,63,960	16,433	5,69,316	297	38,890	149	3,110					
Southern India	Chanda	10	4,471	806	4,471	67	251	698	1,343	3,894	7,963	15	22	88	2,949	27	5,854	10	1,190					
	Sivancha	107	4,671	806	4,671	107	351	698	1,343	3,894	7,963	83	102	88	2,949	27	5,854	10	1,190					
	Total	117	9,142	1,612	9,142	117	649	1,396	2,737	7,787	11,857	98	124	176	5,898	54	11,708	20	2,380					
	Sambalpur	90,544	3,45,239	739	2,351	1,000	6,797	12,808	17,364	12,388	12,388	17,364	17,364	17,364	17,364	17,364	17,364	17,364	17,364					
	Kaipur	7,695	66,314	441	1,445	1,445	15,979	14,640	10,283	3,784	2,583	3,784	2,583	3,784	2,583	3,784	2,583	3,784	2,583					
	Total	98,239	4,11,553	1,180	3,796	2,445	18,776	28,253	22,678	26,045	5,991	9,911	35,293	65,295	25	894	43	1,850	10	1,390				
Eastern Coast	1874-75	2,329	411,583	1,390	2,394																			
	1874-75	2,329	411,583	1,390	2,394																			
	1874-75	2,329	411,583	1,390	2,394																			
	1874-75	2,329	411,583	1,390	2,394																			
	Grand Total																							

Statement showing the Export Trade of the Grand Boundary Circle, Central Provinces, for the year 1874-75, ending 31st May 1875.—(Continued.)

To	From	Country Cloth.		Tobacco.		Spices.		Country Stationery.		Silk and Silk Cocoons.		Dyes.		Hides and Horns.		Opium.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Northern and Eastern India	R. L. R. Line to Jabalpur	94	56,040	79,945	24,044,545	291	3,323	15,495	629	37	629	10	350	5,533	1,53,772	.....	.....
	Sambalpur	331	22,390	1,915	40,929	8	67	868	.....	.....	.....	11	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Danoh	37	1,137	63	1,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bilaspur	214	11,241	4,337	1,10,850	110	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	1,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saugur	90	5,678	24	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1,916	1,04,475	79,696	25,59,369	409	3,695	16,131	107	2,669	8	160	2,227	5,573	1,53,698	.....	.....
Rising between the northern frontier, i.e. Bundelkhand, Bhopal, and Central India.	Nimar	2,384	1,44,300	101	1,960	16,455	1,31,540	3,525	244	2,372	.....	1,827	21,255	590	5,396	.....	3,390
	Hoshangabad	1,120	94,464	.....	.....	7,745	62,290	15,978	336	3,125	.....	3,105	27,981	187	4,400	.....	.....
	Total	4,004	2,38,764	101	1,960	24,180	1,93,830	19,503	490	5,497	.....	4,932	49,236	777	9,796	.....	3,390
	G. I. P. R. Main Line	3,171	4,43,940	2,355	51,810	348	2,536	924	105	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nimar	1,252	1,71,161	20	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western from the Narbada Valley	Total	3,255	4,61,041	2,375	52,256	401	2,535	1,220	105	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	G. I. P. R. Nagpur Branch	9,429	13,53,190	307	6,903	3	27	2,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wardha	541	47,499	25	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chhindwara	1,207	25,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Retul	1,290	40,982	17	340	148	1,776	713	10,535	2	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		12,465	14,24,788	349	7,400	299	3,088	3,980	2	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern India	Chanda	2	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sironcha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sambalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Coast	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total	27,569	20,33,838	58,069	12,27,376	4,905	3,57,441	38,960	1,103	17,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1874-75	21,937	22,45,358	52,521	10,22,912	25,395	2,02,572	35,941	4,64,346	695	9,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1873-74	5,632	7,88,480	6,548	1,20,464	2,510	3,54,869	3,019	5,028	408	8,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	27,569	30,33,838	58,069	12,27,376	4,905	3,57,441	38,960	1,103	17,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

To	From	Wood.		Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Timber and Wood.		Ghee and Oil.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Northern and Eastern India	R. L. R. Line to Jabalpur	22	506	3	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,474	79,474	1,962	27,950	317	5,389	1,13,176	7,69,066
	Sambalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Danoh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bilaspur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saugur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rising between the northern frontier, i.e. Bundelkhand, Bhopal, and Central India.	Nimar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hoshangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	G. I. P. R. Main Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nimar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western from the Narbada Valley	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	G. I. P. R. Nagpur Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wardha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chhindwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Retul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern India	Chanda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sironcha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sambalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Coast	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347
	1874-75	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347
	1873-74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347	586	8,301	373	6,347

THE GENERAL ACCURACY OF THE BENGAL CENSUS OF 1872.

Doubts have more than once been thrown upon the accuracy of the Bengal census of 1872, based upon the fact that that census showed an increase of 50 per cent. on the population of Bengal as compared with the estimate that had previously been adopted for official purposes in the Provincial Administration Reports. The population of Bengal and Assam was given in the Administration Report of 1870-71 at 42,680,109, but the census report returns the population at 66,865,859. It has been argued that the figures of the census must be excessive, because they differ so widely from previous official estimates; because the density of the population is shown to be so much larger than it is in European countries; and because, as it is stated, the country does not raise or import a sufficient quantity of food to support so large a population.

Although imputations against the accuracy of the census have been thus made, it is believed, however, that they have been made on insufficient grounds. Great stress has been laid on the discrepancy between the census results and previous official estimates, but the truth is that the previous estimates were almost all grossly inaccurate. Those estimates were based upon the old police returns of population, which were framed by counting houses and taking an average of persons in each house. Such a method is at best a very unsatisfactory process, and the figures deduced thereby cannot be placed in competition with those arrived at by a regular census. On this subject the following remarks from a paper read by Mr. Beverley on the Bengal census before the Statistical Society of London may be quoted:—"In one point of view these household averages are important. Previous estimates of the population have generally been based upon an enumeration of the houses, each house being assumed to contain a certain constant number of inmates. If, then, the very definition of a house is uncertain, it will readily be understood that all such estimates naturally rested upon a very precarious foundation. In making such an estimate two things are necessary: *first*, a correct definition of a house, to be thoroughly understood and acted on throughout the area under enumeration; and *secondly*, a correct average of the inmates according to that definition. It clearly makes a serious difference in the result whether the multiple which represents the average be 3 or 5 or 8. It makes a still more serious difference if this multiple is applied to houses where it should more properly be applied to enclosures, or to enclosures where it ought to be applied to houses. Both these errors have entered into previous estimates. No definition of a house was prescribed or thought of, and the average number of inmates was assumed at pleasure. This may explain to some extent the very wide difference between the results of the actual census as now ascertained and the vague estimates with which the Government has been satisfied for so many years past."

It has been said that the number of houses according to the census is a million in excess of the number given in the Administration Report for 1870. But to this it may be replied that the term 'house' as applied to native residences is very vague, and admits of various interpretations. Besides, we are not told on what returns the figures given in the Administration Report are based. If on anything better than mere guess-work, they were probably taken from the survey reports, possibly thirty or forty years old.

It has also been argued that an exaggeration of the population is to be inferred from the increase in the number per house as well as the number of houses. In the present state of statistical science in India, however, we are hardly in a position to lay down general rules, or to reject carefully collated facts, simply because they do not happen to square with our preconceived ideas. Is there any authority, for instance, on which we can assume a fixed proportion of five souls to a house, and prescribe that figure as a hard-and-fast rule for the whole of India? On this subject we cannot do better than quote again from the paper of Mr. Beverley above referred to:—"Considering the difficulty of fixing accurately the definition of a house, and then inducing some thousands of enumerators to adhere to it, it is not to be wondered that there should be considerable variation in the average number of persons belonging to each household. A Bengali house generally consists of three or four buildings arranged in the form of a quadrangle, and these separate buildings may be inhabited by different branches of the same family. Indeed, under the Hindu family system, the cognate members of a family to the third and fourth generation are often found dwelling under the same roof. Taking the average for each district, the number of souls to a house varies from 4.3 in Beerbhoom to 7.6 in Mymensingh: The highest averages are found in the eastern districts, where the proportion of children is the highest. For Bengal the average is 5.7; for Behar,

6.1; for Orissa, 5.2; for Chota Nagpore, 5.1; and for Assam, 5.5. Within the same district the average of each police circle shows a remarkable uniformity."

Objection has also been taken to the census of Bengal mainly on the ground that the density of the population is so much greater than it is in Europe. It is quite true that, according to the Bengal census, a large part of the province has a population of two-fold or three-fold the density of many thickly populated English counties. The district of Hooghly has an average population of 1,045 souls to the square mile. In the district of Sarun there are several rural thanas where the population averages above 900 to the square mile. In the sub-division of Moonsheogunge, in the Dacca district, the population is 1,031 souls to the square mile. But, on the other hand, it may be pointed out that Lancashire and Cheshire have 1,131 persons to the square mile. The metropolitan district of 24-Pargunnahs, according to the census of 1872, has an average of 950; the average in Middlesex and Surrey is 3,498. This argument, moreover, is beside the question. If we are ultimately to be bound by the averages of other countries, it is unnecessary to take a census at all: and, as Mr. Beverley observes with great truth in his report on the census, "in a country like Bengal, where a large proportion of the land yields two crops a year; where the diet of the people consists almost entirely of rice; where there are no preventive checks to the increase of the population; and where the only positive check is disease,—we must expect to find a population far in excess of what we are accustomed to meet with in the West."

It has further been alleged that the census must be inaccurate because the area of land under food cultivation does not produce sufficient food to sustain such a population as the census returns disclose. In the absence, however, of trustworthy agricultural statistics, such a calculation is necessarily full of assumptions. The cultivated area of Bengal is assumed as three-fourths or some other arbitrary proportion of the total area; the yield of paddy is assumed to be in some districts 28 maunds, in others 20 maunds an acre, or more or less; it is assumed that one seer of rice is equal to two seers of paddy, and that the average consumption is one seer of rice for each adult and half a seer for each child, or even larger proportions than these are taken. But as regards such assumptions, it may be said that there is not one of them regarding which a difference of opinion does not exist. We are still very deficient in our knowledge of agricultural statistics, although of recent years we have acquired much knowledge on the subject, and are rapidly collecting data from which really trustworthy deductions may be made. In our columns publicity has already been given to a number of statistics of food-supply and agriculture, which it is hoped will be supplemented by independent contributions, official and otherwise. Mr. MacDonnell's special inquiries have thrown a flood of light on matters regarding the production and distribution of food-grain of which we were previously in ignorance. But it may safely be asserted that the knowledge we at present possess is insufficient to warrant us in impugning the results of careful investigation such as the census, because those results do not appear to be consistent with our vague general impressions of the capacity of the whole area of the country to support its population.

The question, indeed, as to whether the pressure of the population of Bengal generally is too heavy for the resources of the land is most difficult of solution, and has been frequently under consideration and discussion. The following extract from the Lieutenant-Governor's famine minute records the most trustworthy opinion that has been arrived at on the subject by the Bengal Government, and it is an opinion adverse to that of those who take the view that the population is greater than the produce of the soil can support:—

"The statistics of emigration (so far as they go) would seem to show that the pressure of population is not too heavy for the resources of the land. The fewness of Bengali emigrants can hardly be due to any mismanagement on the part of emigration agents, for Bengalis themselves are quite as unsuccessful in obtaining emigrants. The Chief Minister of the Cooch Behar State, a highly intelligent and capable Bengali gentleman, recently attempted in vain to induce families from his native neighbourhood, the Burdwan country, to emigrate to Cooch Behar, where excellent virgin soil close to dear markets is available at low rents.

"A review of the export returns of Bengal ports shows that in ordinary years—

about 400,000 tons of rice (besides 40,000 tons sent annually up the Ganges into the North-Western Provinces),

about 175,000 tons* of oil-seeds of different kinds,

about 380,000 tons of jute and jute fabrics,

about 10,000 tons of indigo and opium from Bengal alone, are exported annually beyond the sea.

* The total export of oil-seeds from Calcutta is about 20,000 tons a year, but of this one-eighth comes from the North-Western Provinces.

"These products, together with miscellaneous raw produce exports, occupy about 3,750,000 acres of the best arable land in the country; so that Bengal can in ordinary years support her own population, and can spare more than one-twelfth of her cultivated land for production of food and other staples for the use of other countries. These remarks, too, apply with special force to the very districts which have been lately the worst distressed, namely, North Behar and Northern Bengal. The tracts recently most afflicted with scarcity export food largely in ordinary years, with the single exception of Sarun; but Sarun largely exports non-edible grains, which trade enables it to purchase food-supplies from many marts close at hand."

"The agricultural statistics for Bengal have not been completed, but we know that, notwithstanding the great extension of cultivation during the last eighty years, there are still large areas of fertile soil awaiting the plough in Purneah, Dinagepore, Chittagong, Julpigoree, North Bhagulpore, and in Chota Nagpore.

"Along the whole northern border of the most populous districts (which last year were also the most distressed) of Behar and Bengal stretches a wide strip of fertile land awaiting the approach of cultivation. To the south of Central Bengal lie the Sunderbuns, where, even allowing sufficient land for forest reserves, there are broad areas of rich waste available for settlers from the thickly-peopled districts of Bengal. To the west again of Behar and Bengal are situated the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division, where the population is comparatively sparse, and where perhaps barely one-fifth of the land has yet been brought under the plough. In the rich valleys of Assam and Cachar there is ample space for any population that may overflow from Eastern Bengal for very many years to come. There are thus on all sides of Bengal wide areas of uncultivated land available for such surplus population as may migrate from the districts of Bengal and Behar.

"Sir George Campbell instituted the systematic collection of agricultural statistics in 1872. As yet this work has been completed for the district of Jessore only. The results for that district show that much of the land produces two crops a year, and that lands given up wholly to food-crops yield on an average about one ton of clean rice to the acre; that is to say, an acre supplies ample food for four people for a whole year. In this case the land is yielding enough for the dense population settled on it, and for a large exportation besides. Estimates made by competent authorities for Backergunge, Dacca, and the Sunderbuns, put the yield for those districts above one ton of rice to the acre; and some of the best lands in Eastern Bengal produce three instead of two food-crops in the year. It is probable that many parts of Bengal do not produce at this rate; but it is believed that lands put down with two food-crops a year produce at a rate approaching to one ton per acre in Eastern and Northern Bengal. Probably lands bearing only one crop of rice a year in Behar and Western Bengal may not yield more than half a ton of clean rice to the acre in ordinary years. Even this calculation would show that the land must be yielding enough for the population living on it, and for some exportation besides.

"At the rate of half a ton of food to the acre, one square mile (640 acres) of food-crop land would support 1,280 persons. The area of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa (exclusive of Chota Nagpore, the Chittagong and Tipperah Hills, and the tributary states), amounts to 133,924 square miles, with a population of 443 persons to the square mile. In the absence of correct agricultural statistics, the best estimate I can offer of the cultivated area is that in these three provinces about 48 millions of acres (equal to 75,000 square miles) are under cultivation. It is estimated that about four-fifths* of this area bear food-crops. By this reckoning 38½ millions of acres produce food; one-twelfth of the produce will more than meet all requirements for seed grain; so there remain 35 millions of acres for food, which will support 70 millions of people. But the population of these three provinces is only 59½ millions. Therefore, if the estimate now offered is near the truth, there is, without reckoning the yield of double-crop lands, a considerable margin of food produce to meet demands for exportation, and to cover short production or occasional failure of crops over limited areas."

* In the three sub-divisions of the Jessore district for which accurate statistics have been collected, the proportion of food-crop area and of double-crop land has been found to be as follows:—

	Acres.
Total area—1,561 square miles, equal to	1,011,840
Total crop-producing land	749,832
Land producing two or more crops a year	75,899
Area under food-crops	661,798

Out of this last total (661,798) more than 75,000, equal to 11 per cent. of the whole, produces two food-crops in the year. In this tract, therefore, 89 per cent. of the cultivated land produces food; but it is notorious that the Jessore district yields a large surplus of rice, sugar, and other food stuffs for export to Calcutta and Western Bengal. In Behar, where opium and indigo are largely grown, the proportion of food-crops to other staples is probably smaller than in Jessore.

There are, on the other hand, positive reasons for believing the Bengal census to be fairly accurate, or at any rate not overstated.

In the first place there seems to be no reason why the numbers of the people should have been overstated. The work of enumeration was a voluntary one; it was only in very exceptional cases that any remuneration whatever was given. There was therefore no inducement to the enumerators to increase their gratuitous labours by unnecessarily exaggerating the number of those in regard to whom they had to compile elaborate returns.

Attention has been, moreover, very justly drawn to the uniform distribution of the supposed excess population. This is a strong argument in favour of the accuracy of the census, which was taken by a separate agency and under distinct orders in every district,—it might almost be said in every sub-division.

Internal testimony of the general accuracy of the census is also afforded by comparing the figures for neighbouring thanas of adjoining districts. The census agency being independent in each district, any agreement in such thana averages is a proof of the general correctness of the result. Let us take a few instances. The average number of persons to a house is perhaps nowhere so large as in the Sunderbuns, and this is explained to be owing to the presence of large numbers of immigrant labourers who had gone down for the rice harvest. Whether this be the true explanation or not, we find the average density of the population much the same in all the thanas bordering on the Sunderbuns, whether in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, or Backergunge. In regard to the density of the population in Hooghly, the averages for the following thanas at the point of junction of the three districts of Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore, show at least as dense a population:—

Ghatal	...	(Censused in Hooghly)	...	1,120
Ampta	...	(Ditto Howrah)	...	1,093
Oolaberiah	...	(Ditto Howrah)	...	941
Daspore	...	(Ditto Midnapore)	...	1,311
Panchkoora	...	(Ditto Midnapore)	...	999

Take again the point of junction of the three districts of Purneah, Dinagepore, and Maldah:—

Kudbah	...	(Censused in Purneah)	...	368
Bulrampore	...	(Censused in Purneah)	...	359
Hemtabad	...	(Ditto Dinagepore)	...	357
Kaligunge	...	(Ditto Dinagepore)	...	319
Khurba	...	(Ditto Maldah)	...	327

Some other instances are annexed:—

Kalaroos	...	(Censused in 24-Pergunnahs)	...	893
Kesubpore	...	(Ditto Jessore)	...	832
Kurimpore	...	(Ditto Nuddea)	...	523
Jellinghee	...	(Ditto Moorshedabad)	...	550
Choodanga	...	(Ditto Nuddea)	...	626
Hurinakunda	...	(Ditto Jessore)	...	657
Bhadoolia	...	(Ditto Nuddea)	...	629
Salkopa	...	(Ditto Jessore)	...	653
Singra	...	(Ditto Rajshahye)	...	354
Raigunge	...	(Ditto Pubna)	...	373
Cutwa	...	(Ditto Burdwan)	...	686
Blurtpore	...	(Ditto Moorshedabad)	...	632
Chukye	...	(Ditto Monghyr)	...	166
Katooriah	...	(Ditto Bhagulpore)	...	145
Shaikhpoora	...	(Ditto Monghyr)	...	678
Nowadah	...	(Ditto Gya)	...	620
Hajipore	...	(Ditto Tirhoot)	...	880
Digwara	...	(Ditto Sarun)	...	925
Chupra	...	(Ditto Ditto)	...	767
Muneeer	...	(Ditto Patna)	...	721
Daudnagar	...	(Ditto Gya)	...	350
Dhungaon	...	(Ditto Arrah)	...	386
Hilsa	...	(Ditto Patna)	...	671
Jehanabad	...	(Ditto Gya)	...	677
Soopool	...	(Ditto Bhagulpore)	...	486
Mudhepore	...	(Ditto Tirhoot)	...	547

From these instances it must not be supposed that neighbouring thanas invariably exhibit the same density of population: the physical character of adjoining districts is sometimes wholly dissimilar. The cases quoted, however, are probably sufficient to establish an undesigned coincidence in favour of the accuracy of the census.

The results for Behar may, of course, be tested by those for districts in the same Gangetic plain in other provinces. Mr. Beverley has pointed out in his report that in the tehsils of the North-Western Provinces that adjoin Bengal, the number of persons to the

square mile was from 550 to 650. By the census of 1872 the districts of Ghazee pore, Benares, and Azimgurh, respectively, have a population of 621, 797, and 597 souls to the square mile. The Oude census report also disclosed some high averages confirmatory of the dense population which Behar was shown by the Bengal census to possess.

In short, it may be said that the census of 1872 was successful beyond all expectation. If absolute accuracy had been expected, the plan of taking the census on various dates within a moderate period would, no doubt, have been inconsistent with such an expectation. But no census in India cannot be without a certain margin of inaccuracy; and within that margin, the small inaccuracies resulting from the taking different tracts on different days are as nothing. It is at least as likely that the numbers of the people exhibited by the census are less than as that they are above the truth. In East Tirhoot, during the famine, opportunity was taken of once again counting the people, and the result showed that the population was considerably in excess of that shown by the census. In a part of Sarun at the same time a similar enumeration brought out a number nearly in accord with the census returns. The invariable opinion of district officers is that the census returns are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes of calculation. There can be no doubt that the population of Bengal is increasing in numbers. There is, however, a difficulty, until our information is more complete, of estimating the rate of increase of the population; and the subject is of too great importance to attempt to discuss it at the close of an article. We may recur to the subject in another issue. In the meantime it is enough to state, as has already been announced, that arrangements are in contemplation for taking from time to time a special enumeration in selected areas of Bengal to test the census, and to ascertain whether the people are increasing or not.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF KURRACHEE.

The following statement exhibits the total value of the sea-borne trade of Kurrachee in the province of Sind for the past six years:—

Years.	Value of imports. £	Value of exports. £	Total value of trade. £
1869-70	2,304,727	2,039,873	4,344,600
1870-71	1,946,124	2,035,122	3,981,234
1871-72	1,784,481	2,478,313	4,262,794
1872-73	1,738,606	1,991,556	3,730,162
1873-74	1,814,666	2,238,103	4,052,769
1874-75	2,063,930	1,852,501	3,916,431

About 40 per cent. of the trade of Sind is foreign trade, and about 60 per cent. is interportal trade with British India. Three-quarters of the foreign trade is with the United Kingdom: four-fifths of the interportal trade is with Bombay.

By far the most important of the articles of merchandise imported are cotton piece-goods, of which the value was £724,693 in 1874-75. The greater part of these is a re-export of cotton piece-goods from Bombay. The total quantity of food-grains (principally rice) imported is about 4,000 tons. On the other hand, the principal export of Sind is in food-grains. The Punjab surplus produce is sent down the Indus in large quantities for export from Kurrachee. The exports in 1873-74 amounted to 63,660 tons; in 1874-75, to 29,655 tons. In the latter year the exports fell off in consequence of the demand for food in Bengal, and the reduction of railway freights which attracted the surplus wheat of the Punjab to the railway. The greater part of the wheat exports from Kurrachee find their way to the United Kingdom.

EXPORT OF JUTE AND GUNNY BAGS FROM CALCUTTA, 1866 TO 1875.

The following statement, showing the exports of jute and of manufactures of jute from Calcutta for the past ten years, is derived from Messrs. Toulmin and Co.'s Circular, under date January 14, 1876. It will be observed that the fluctuations in the trade are very considerable.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
JUTE.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
JUTE, INCLUDING REJECTIONS—										
Great Britain ...	75,050	86,495	129,805	121,196	127,079	190,701	206,855	226,299	212,976	187,828
Foreign Europe ...	490	300	425	2,456	381	709	1,888	10,260	9	8,485
America ...	5,704	2,284	7,224	5,758	8,669	11,217	20,917	6,410	4,602	8,240
Bombay and Coast ...	3,338	7,220	8,272	2,812	863	2,876	8,322	2,051	4,161	6,927
Total tons	84,577	96,299	145,726	132,222	135,991	205,503	237,982	245,020	221,048	211,080
JUTE CUTTINGS—										
Great Britain ...	2,134	1,687	8,132	2,957	1,859	7,397	7,185	17,415	5,037	5,605
Foreign Europe ...	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	3	1,518	.....	537
America ...	1,007	1,558	5,551	6,737	11,052	20,686	46,201	23,864	32,221	35,323
Bombay and Coast ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	285	.....	31	101	51
Total tons	3,141	3,245	13,761	9,694	12,914	23,318	53,389	42,828	37,359	41,516
GUNNY CLOTH—	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Great Britain ...	24,379	37,328	139,958	74,392	314,863	148,614	86,725	10,212	10,140	8,647
America ...	512,416	402,020	8,385	5,722	7,062	36,791	10,868	5,100	29,459	23,368
All other places ...	.....	971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,336
Total pieces	536,795	440,322	148,343	80,114	321,925	185,405	106,624	15,312	39,599	107,351
GUNNY BAGS—	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Great Britain ...	72,688	8,000	12,000	41,300	4,000	7,000	17,805	92,102	7,079	574,874
Foreign Europe ...	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	25,955	16,280	5,017	25,850
America ...	9,959,525	4,505,897	1,302,350	864,942	4,378,825	1,806,115	2,328,133	1,539,500	1,109,550	1,078,500
Australia ...	774,905	253,186	553,940	238,752	612,405	666,425	969,397	1,644,390	1,350,120	4,970,851
Burma ...	3,799,455	4,517,825	5,753,845	4,042,750	3,353,453	7,249,855	11,448,982	12,547,763	18,282,930	8,942,281
Bombay and Persian Gulf ...	12,265,830	9,672,671	11,817,728	13,837,675	5,641,700	9,067,954	9,384,540	16,024,404	26,063,040	17,762,725
Madras Coast and Ceylon ...	3,042,060	2,054,849	4,752,150	2,604,014	1,369,899	3,172,736	3,024,927	3,370,876	5,990,726	5,964,964
Penang and Singapore ...	609,558	669,746	1,621,733	2,260,750	828,710	1,053,905	1,308,243	1,652,986	2,764,326	7,147,910
All other places ...	419,603	558,240	3,396,120	950,415	525,444	553,399	456,976	720,692	2,306,798	1,523,994
Total bags	31,015,707	22,360,414	29,209,866	25,240,598	16,712,556	23,607,299	28,457,906	37,618,958	57,659,888	47,991,949

JAIL MORTALITY, NOVEMBER 1875.

In October the general death-rate was 49·8 per thousand per annum. In November the death-rate among prisoners in Bengal is as high as 78·3 per thousand. This increase in the rate of mortality was to have been expected, and is in accordance with the indications of the general health of the country indicated by other returns. The

death-rate is heaviest in Julpigoree (360 per thousand per annum), in Backergunge (342 per thousand), in Midnapore (239 per thousand), and in Rungpore (202 per thousand), and is mainly attributable in all the jails to the incidence of cholera and bowel disease. The total of deaths from these causes amounted to 46 per thousand, while the total of deaths from fever is only 10·5 per thousand. This small proportion of deaths attributable to fever is singular, and exists only in the jail and dispensary returns.

Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, Number of Deaths, and Deaths from Fever, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and all other Diseases, in the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the month of November 1875.

DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	Daily average or mean population of the jail.			Total number of deaths in and out of hospital.			NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM				General rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum.	RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 PER ANNUM.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	All other causes.		From fever.	From bowel complaints.	From cholera.	From other causes.
BURDWAN	Burdwan ...	350·60	16·50	376·10	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	31·00	...	...	...	31·00
	Bankura ...	381·03	29·40	410·43	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	29·23	...	...	29·23	...
	Beerbhoom ...	228·23	15·30	243·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore District ...	478·90	23·03	501·93	10	...	10	1	0	...	3	239·04	23·00	143·43	...	71·71
	Ditto Central ...	852·78	...	852·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	610·76	4·76	624·52	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	57·64	...	19·31	19·21	19·21
PRESIDENCY	Presidency—Europeans ...	61·82	1·93	63·75	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	23·50	...	11·79	...	11·79
	Ditto—Natives ...	1015·13	1·96	1017·09	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alipore—Europeans ...	2331·02	...	2331·02	23	...	23	2	13	1	0	113·25	10·20	66·92	5·14	30·88
	Ditto—Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ruesa Female Prison ...	...	236·90	236·90	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	50·04	...	50·04	...	...
	Barnet ...	192·36	...	192·36	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	187·14	124·76	62·38	...	...
	Nudda ...	345·03	28·33	373·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	451·12	20·16	471·28	4	...	4	2	1	...	1	101·85	50·92	25·46	...	25·46
RAJSHAHY	Moorshedabad ...	514·40	38·24	552·73	8	...	3	...	3	...	...	65·13	...	65·13	...	...
	Dinapore ...	524·92	10·83	535·75	4	...	4	1	2	...	1	89·59	22·40	44·70	...	22·40
	Maldah ...	67·53	0·03	73·56	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	163·13	163·13	...	...	...
	Rajshahy ...	940·26	0·00	940·26	5	...	5	2	2	...	1	63·20	25·28	25·28	...	12·64
	Rungpore ...	626·43	5·70	632·13	9	...	9	3	1	...	5	202·05	67·66	22·55	...	112·76
	Bogra ...	174·65	3·22	177·87	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	67·10	...	67·10	...	...
COOCH BEHAR	Pubna ...	104·79	6·86	111·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	71·12	1·00	72·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA	Julpigoree ...	100·50	6·16	166·66	4	1	5	...	4	1	...	30·01	...	288·01	72·00	...
	Dacca ...	509·00	2·70	511·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furadpore ...	387·36	7·23	394·59	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	60·83	30·41	...	...	30·41
	Backergunge ...	348·67	2·29	350·96	9	1	10	1	6	3	...	341·01	31·19	205·15	102·57	...
	Mymensingh ...	438·42	3·40	441·91	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	81·40	27·15	51·30	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	275·63	7·82	283·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	188·99	6·90	195·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	270·24	6·07	276·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATNA	Meerapore ...	400·55	27·85	428·40	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	50·02	...	50·02	...	...
	Dohy Convict Camp ...	485·80	...	485·80	4	...	4	...	3	...	1	98·80	...	71·10	...	24·70
	Gya ...	315·36	34·59	349·95	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	24·03	...	24·03	...	...
	Shahabad ...	328·96	14·40	343·36	5	...	5	...	5	...	2	171·50	...	104·70	...	66·80
	Mosufforpore ...	555·03	30·54	585·57	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	60·44	...	40·20	...	20·16
	Durbhunga ...	174·30	12·52	186·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran ...	356·53	28·39	384·92	4	...	4	...	4	...	1	124·70	...	124·70	...	...
	Chumparun ...	200·26	9·86	210·12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	57·11	...	...	...	57·11
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ...	347·47	12·03	359·50	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	33·37	...	33·37	...	...
	Bhagulpore District ...	342·20	11·20	353·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto Central ...	772·00	...	772·00	4	...	4	1	...	...	3	62·12	15·53	...	...	40·59
	Purneah ...	339·18	0·48	339·66	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	35·32	...	...	...	35·32
ORISSA	Nya Doomba ...	102·22	8·90	106·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack ...	278·62	19·10	297·72	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	40·99	...	...	...	40·99
	Pooree ...	120·66	6·16	126·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64·27	...	...	...	64·27
CHOTA NAGPORE	Balasore ...	170·49	16·22	186·71	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hasareebagh—European Penitentiary ...	77·50	...	77·50	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	154·83	...	...	...	154·83
	Hasareebagh District ...	942·26	19·16	961·42	5	...	5	...	3	...	2	62·40	...	37·44	...	21·96
	Ditto Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	244·16	7·26	251·42	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	130·61	...	130·61	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	82·35	2·52	84·87	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	93·80	...	40·75	...	40·75
CHOTA NAGPORE	Maubhoom ...	250·19	6·49	256·68	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19618·69	763·12	20381·76	126	7	133	16	72	7	30	78·30	10·50	42·39	4·12	21·19

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
URBAN

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Burdwan Municipality	16,290	18,031	32,321	6	40	99	14.76	36.72	18.12	82	94
	Bankoora	Bankoora Town	8,005	8,009	16,014	13	40	44	32.76	31.32	28.56	100	175
		Bishnupore	8,869	9,178	18,047	11	Not regtd.	27	17.88	12.60	125
		Jajpore Union	1,354	1,454	2,808	6		38	153.84	38.40	177
	Beerbhoom	Sooree Town	4,617	4,348	8,965	5	13	10	17.03	25.32	68.60	823	171
	Midnapore	Midnapore Municipality	16,110	15,381	31,491	6.2	59	60	22.44	22.80	49.44	167	131
		Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality	17,114	17,617	34,731	8	82	108	28.20	37.20	28.58	118	135
	Hooghly	Scrampore Municipality	12,438	12,002	24,440	4	54	133	26.40	65.28	9.72	108	122
PRESIDENCY	Ooterpara	2,239	2,150	4,389	1	15	36	40.92	98.40	24.00	67	140	
	Howrah	Howrah	54,098	43,086	97,184	12	167	598	20.10	73.32	69.88	120	188
	24-Pargunnahs	North Suburban Town (Areadah)	14,318	12,915	27,233	7.09	77	170	33.84	78.72	60.52	148	101
		Kishnagar Municipality	12,871	13,870	26,741	7	45	100	20.16	44.70	21.48	181	127
		Jessore	4,639	3,513	8,152	4.74	9	27	13.20	39.72	27.96	200	238
		Jessore	2,600	2,393	4,993	.88	8	41	10.56	107.64	46.44	700	182
	Moorsheadabad	Gorabazar part of Berhampore Municipality
	RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Dinagore	Dinagore Municipality	9,148	8,438	17,586	4.15	Not regtd.	50	41.04	29.40	.....	.....	317
English Bazar Town		6,160	6,390	12,550	2.35	37	70		34.44	65.28	28.04	118	180
Maldah		Maldah Town	2,540	2,772	5,312	1.50	25	100	57.00	228.00	36.48	150	104
Rajshahye		Natore	4,939	4,735	9,674	3	61	51	75.00	63.24	33.48	91	165
Rangpoore		Rangpoore	9,885	4,980	14,865	5.13	Not regtd.	45	38.36	20.88	105
Bogra		Bogra	3,343	2,620	5,963	1.33		18	40	82.64	100.08	44.88	220	81
Pubna		Pubna	7,851	7,879	15,730	2	37	78	28.20	59.40	55.68	185	91
Darjeeling		Darjeeling	2,108	1,049	3,157	1.97	15	17	57.00	64.66	7.86	114	825
DACCA	Jalpigoree	Jalpigoree	3,837	2,414	6,251	6	7	24	13.32	45.84	57.24	183	200
	Dacca	Dacca Municipality	37,395	31,817	69,212	8	251	292	43.44	50.52	30.96	111	109
		Naraingunge and Muddengunge Municipality	7,101	3,810	10,911	2.25	32	63	35.16	65.20	38.40	146	179
	Furcedpore	Manickgunge Union	5,750	5,792	11,542	7.84	59	60	61.32	62.28	87.24	111	100
	Backergunge	Furcedpore Civil Station	1,787	559	2,346	.46	7	12	35.70	61.32	No F. births.	200
		Burrisal Town	9,073	4,195	13,268	1.12	36	63	32.52	68.84	81.08	112	174
	Myntien augh	Dowlutkhan Union	3,140	2,211	5,351	9.36	13	13	29.04	29.04	4.44	180	117
		Nussorabad Town	8,820	2,433	11,253	1.5	15	33	21.72	47.88	58.64	275	207
CHITTAGONG	Jumalpoore	7,310	7,002	14,312	.72	44	43	36.84	36.00	53.64	69	115	
	Sherepore	4,250	3,755	8,005	8.5	9	20	13.44	43.32	28.44	125	123	
	Kishoregunge	6,082	6,055	12,137	6	62	103	54.48	90.00	51.00	82	103	
	Bazitpore	1,937	2,131	4,068	.....	5	7	14.64	20.64	Not regtd. last year.	150	600
	Tipperah	Comillah Municipality	7,900	4,040	11,940	4.63	40	43	45.36	39.84	28.68	133	126
	Chittagong	Chittagong	12,206	8,398	20,604	9	42	56	24.36	32.52	20.88	147	143
	Noakholly	Cox's Bazar Town	2,293	2,303	4,596	.75	11	12	28.32	30.81	86.00	57	200
		Noakholly (Sudharam)	6,777	4,286	11,063	3	18	29	21.36	31.56	18.06	90	263
PATNA	Dewan Mohalla Town	4,044	4,320	8,364	.145	13	19	18.60	27.24	25.80	63	217	
	Megulporeah	6,019	7,161	13,180	.505	33	48	29.88	41.76	63.48	83	171	
	Khajia Kullian	6,012	4,871	10,883	.178	25	44	30.24	53.40	41.28	150	110	
	Lodi Kutta	5,733	6,380	12,113	.614	29	37	28.08	30.60	19.80	107	118	
	Patna	Chowk Kullian	4,287	4,301	8,588	.118	25	44	34.92	61.44	68.40	213	120
		Chowk Shikarpore	4,520	5,037	9,557	.183	21	11	26.28	13.80	25.08	425	130
	Dhawalpoora	4,153	4,312	8,465	.314	15	28	21.12	39.48	40.02	150	155	
	Bah Town	5,329	5,721	11,050	.637	47	40	51.00	43.32	66.04	68	111	
BHAUGULPORE	Part of Behar Town	5,091	4,058	9,149	1.015	23	38	27.80	33.86	20.10	77	87	
	Gya Municipality	33,071	33,772	66,843	7.65	214	173	38.40	30.96	4.20	110	94	
	Jehanabad Union	2,267	2,170	4,437	.81	7	18	18.84	48.60	21.60	No M. births.	17	
	Aunogabad	1,557	1,018	2,575	1.87	1	7	3.36	24.12	20.64	87	100	
	Nowadah	2,311	2,393	4,704	3.05	15	6	38.16	15.24	22.92	131	78	
	Buxar Town	6,706	6,712	13,418	.8	42	32	37.20	28.82	30.96	169	68	
	Muzafferpore	Muzafferpore Municipality	21,719	16,194	37,913	6	102	47	31.92	14.64	7.44	538	329
	Hajipore Town	10,737	11,569	22,306	.....	19	80	10.20	18.06	15.00	132	280
ORISSA	Darbhanga	23,093	23,817	46,910	8	95	54	24.00	13.56	12.12	100	150	
	Rossna Town	4,014	4,827	8,841	.60	30	16	38.04	18.00	20.28	70	114	
	Chuprah Municipality	22,562	23,435	46,287	7	73	79	18.84	20.40	14.16	70	50	
	Sewan Town	5,556	5,513	11,069	4	17	9	18.36	9.92	10.80	167	182	
	Bettiah	11,220	8,188	19,408	0.22	48	70	29.16	48.00	18.24	No F. births.	100	
	Motiharee	4,705	3,471	8,200	1.69	2	2	2.88	2.88	4.32	114	114	
	Champuram	12,670	13,871	26,541	1.08	Not regtd.	92	42.00	25.92	.....	.....	117
	Part of Monghyr Town	15,333	14,815	30,148	2.93		89	35.40	28.64	24.96	326	331	
CHOTA NAGPUR	Ditto Bhagalpore	9,077	6,380	15,457	20	34	60	25.32	41.76	41.76	64	207	
	Purneah	3,224	3,120	6,344	.53	23	11	44.88	21.48	16.80	77	139	
	Raneegunge Union	5,660	5,511	11,171	45	69	81	73.02	35.12	28.92	118	100	
	Part of Doomsa sub-division	3,843	4,217	8,060	4	32	74	47.40	109.68	67.84	132	143	
	Rajmahal Town	25,809	25,449	51,258	20.78	183	170	43.08	40.08	37.44	100	86	
	Cuttack	5,201	5,481	10,682	4.53	9	28	67.32	31.44	29.16	90	84	
	Kendraparah	5,102	5,501	10,603	3.24	36	91	40.08	101.52	60.16	128	82	
	Jajpore	12,077	10,618	22,695	2.87	57	60	30.12	31.68	23.76	138	126	
CHOTA NAGPUR	Pooree Union	9,029	9,234	18,263	6.5	55	56	36.12	36.72	38.40	137	160	
	40 villages in Balasore Town	6,812	4,738	11,550	2.34	34	14	36.84	15.12	37.12	87	180	
	Hazareebagh Town	4,287	4,531	8,818	2.18	30	27	35.64	26.76	37.68	100	90	
	Chutia	6,860	5,226	12,086	3.60	8	10	14.88	24.84	4.92	200	600	
	Ranchee	2,534	2,289	4,823	1	19	8	39.96	16.80	16.80	875	167	
	Chyabasa Union	3,028	2,670	5,698	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parulha Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total

BENGAL, NOVEMBER 1875.

**Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of November 1875.*

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																				NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.			
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.															
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population of	Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population of	Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from									
Male births.	Female births.		Male deaths.	Female deaths.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.					
18	22	13.20	16.44	48	51	35.28	38.16	90	4			5			33.30	1.44		1.80	Burdwan Municipality.				
23	32	31.68	31.08	28	16	38.64	23.64	17	3			16	5.64		12.12	2.16		11.40	Bankura Town.				
				15	12	20.28	16.60	22	2			2	7.0		14.52	1.32		1.32	Bishnupore "				
				23	13	203.76	107.28	33				3	4.20		111.00			8.62	Jaipore Union.				
10	8	25.92	8.16	12	7	31.08	19.08	9				10			11.88			13.32	Soore Town.				
30	23	26.76	17.88	34	26	25.32	20.28	45	11			4			17.04	4.08		1.44	Midnapore Municipality.				
44	38	30.28	26.80	62	46	43.44	31.20	76	9		1	13	1.68	1.32	26.16	3.00	24	4.44	Hoghly and Chinsurah Municipality.				
28	26	37.00	25.92	73	60	70.32	50.88	94	8			13	3.84		46.08	3.84		11.28	Serainpore Municipality.				
6	9	32.04	50.16	21	15	112.44	83.64	22	10			2	5.10		6.12	27.24		5.40	Ootpara "				
91	76	20.16	20.76	387	211	85.80	57.84	401	40	1	1	79	8.62	24	49.50	4.80	30	9.60	Howrah "				
46	31	38.40	28.80	90	80	75.28	82.64	115	10	1	5	11	10.20		5.52	4.32	3.61	4.80	North Suburban Town (Areadah).				
20	16	27.00	13.80	66	44	52.20	38.08	40	6		1	10	16.56	36	17.88	2.16	30	7.08	Kishnagar Municipality.				
7	3	15.48	10.20	19	8	49.08	27.24	19				3	7.32		27.00			4.32	Jessore "				
6	1	32.28	6.16	25	19	116.32	99.00	44							107.64				Gorabazar part of Berhampore Municipality.				
				38	12	40.80	26.28	40	5			4	7.2		32.76	4.28		3.24	Dinapore Municipality.				
10	17	37.08	31.80	45	25	83.62	46.80	41	2				22.32		41.04	1.80			English Bazar Town.				
36	10	70.80	44.04	51	49	240.84	210.00	97				1	4.56		221.16			2.28	Maldah Town.				
20	32	70.44	81.00	31	20	75.24	50.64	34				4	10.08		42.12			4.92	Nattora "				
				23	22	27.84	53.16	44	1						35.52	7.2			Rungpore "				
11	5	39.48	23.04	27	27	78.96	128.04	34				3	21.48		60.48			6.12	Bogra "				
24	13	36.60	19.68	37	41	60.62	62.10	72				6			54.84			4.56	Pubna "				
8	7	45.48	80.04	13	4	73.02	45.72	11	6						41.76	22.80			Dargeling "				
4	3	12.48	16.04	16	8	40.92	30.24	12	1			10	1.80		22.0	1.80		19.08	Jalpigoree "				
132	110	42.24	44.88	152	140	48.72	52.80	60	32			134	9.12		11.88	5.52		23.88	Dacca Municipality.				
19	13	32.04	40.92	34	19	67.30	50.76	26				15	8.56		6.18	10.48		16.44	Naraingunge and Muddengunge Municipality.				
31	26	64.08	57.06	30	30	62.52	62.04	18				12	18.60		31.08	96		12.36	Manekganj Union				
7	10	48.92		8	4	53.04	85.80	2			1	5	10.20		20.16		5.04	25.56	Furzedpore Civil Station.				
10	17	25.08	48.60	40	23	64.80	65.76	12				5	10.8		31.56	9.84		4.14	Burrish Town.				
8	6	30.48	27.12	7	6	20.64	31.52	10					22.32		6.72				Dowlatabad Union.				
11	4	22.68	19.68	24	0	40.44	44.28	15					21.72		18.84	7.20			Nussersabad Town.				
18	26	29.52	44.52	18	20	37.68	31.20	11				6	9.2		21.72			4.92	Jumalpoore "				
6	4	14.04	12.78	10	13	45.12	41.40	17				3	15.44		13.14			4.14	Shetepore "				
28	34	50.16	58.56	64	30	114.84	67.20	9				17	7.80		65.88	1.68		14.88	Kishoregunge "				
3	9	18.48	11.16	6	1	37.08	6.52					2			14.4			5.88	Bazupore "				
28	21	42.00	50.88	24	10	36.00	45.06	6			1	13	5.52		20.28	84	84	12.00	Comilla Municipality.				
25	17	24.48	24.28	33	23	34.40	32.76	8				11	3.48		22.08	48		6.36	Chattagram "				
4	7	20.88	33.52	8	4	41.76	20.28	8				3			20.52	2.52		7.78	Cox's Bazar Town.				
12	6	24.84	16.88	21	8	43.60	22.32	8				4	9.48		20.16			4.68	Nakshully " (Sudharam.)				
6	8	14.76	32.20	13	6	38.62	16.66	11				3	1.32		15.72	5.04		4.20	Dewan Mohulla Town.				
15	18	20.04	30.12	19	17	67.48	28.44	2			1	13	1.80		21.72	5.40	84	11.76	Mogulporeah "				
15	10	35.88	24.60	25	21	54.00	51.72	7			2	15	8.10		18.12	6.0	240	18.12	Khujja Kullian "				
16	14	31.28	29.28	20	17	31.92	7	12	6		1	10	6.84		11.88	5.88	192	9.84	Lodi Kutra "				
17	8	47.64	22.52	24	20	67.08	55.80	6			1	12	6.06		22.32	12.48	276	16.68	Chowk Kullian "				
17	4	45.12	9.48	6	6	15.84	11.88					3			9.06			3.72	Chowk Shikarpore "				
9	6	25.92	16.68	17	11	49.08	20.36	9				7			12.72	16.92		9.84	Ishawporeah "				
19	28	42.72	58.64	21	10	47.28	39.84	4				14	4.32		12.00	10.80		15.12	Barh Town.				
10	13	23.52	31.84	13	15	30.00	30.24	12				9			22.68			10.68	Part of Behar Town.				
115	99	41.04	35.16	84	60	40.48	31.56	79	32	1	2	55	7.60		11.16	5.64	78	9.84	Gya Municipality.				
3	4	15.84	22.68	9	9	37.64	40.08	10				4			27.00	10.80		10.80	Jehanabad Union.				
	1		6.84	1	6	7.08		6							20.64	3.36			Aurangabad "				
6	9	31.08	45.12	3	3	16.54	16.00					2			10.0			6.04	Nowadah "				
23	19	41.04	32.34	14	18	24.00	31.56	24				7			21.24	84		6.12	Buxar Town.				
63	39	54.68	28.32	10	28	10.44	20.28	25				22			7.80			6.84	Moradpore Municipality				
16	8	17.88	3.00	23	7	25.68	7.20	16				9			8.04	3.12		4.80	Hajipur Town.				
54	41	27.36	20.52	40	14	29.28	6.96					26		24	6.7			6.48	Durbhunga Municipality.				
15	15	89.00	37.20	9	6	28.40	14.88	9				6			11.40			7.56	Rossia Town.				
30	48	15.72	20.98	42	37	21.96	18.94	1	3			38		72	5.88	3.36	24	9.84	Chuprah Municipality.				
7	10	16.00	21.60	3	6	6.36	12.96	3				2			3.24	4.32		2.16	Sewan Town.				
80	18	82.04	35.44	51	28	54.48	39.38	74				2			45.00	1.80		1.80	Bettiah "				
2		4.92		1	1	2.40	3.36								2.88				Motiharee "				
				49	43	48.32	37.92	31			2	16	14.04		11.52	4.92	84	7.20	Part of Monghyr Town.				
48	41	37.68	33.12	39	28	30.48	22.56	11	6	22	1	27	4.32		2.28	8.64	36	10.08	Ditto Bhagalpore "				
27	7	33.48	13.08	43	18	52.08	33.84					3			42.48			2.16	Purneah Municipality.				
9	14	35.64	53.76	8	3	31.68	11.62	10				1			19.44			1.92	Raneegunge Union.				
30	39	63.80	84.48	18	18	38.10	28.08					15			16.08	96		16.08	Part of Boonika sub-division.				
17	15	53.04	43.36	37	87	115.44	104.52	16				1	23.64		69.0	14.76		1.44	Tajmahal Town.				
104	79	48.24	37.60	110	70	46.32	34.48	26			1	59	6.12		9.12	10.56	12	13.80	Cuttack "				
30	30	39.12	55.64	10	18	23.04	39.36	1	2			3	1.08	2.16	6.72	3.36	3.30	14.62	Kendraparah "				
17	19	30.24	40.92	44	47	101.64	101.40	19				25	28		27.84	31.20		21.12	Jaipore "				
33	25	31.08	28.30	37	33	25.80	37.20	4			1	24	11		12.00	5.76	48	10.68	Poore Union.				
33	28	42.48	30.36	37	19	49.08	24.00	4				23	2.52		3.24	15.72		15.00	40 villages in Balasore Town.				
19	15	35.12	37.92	7	7	13.80	17.64					2			12.96			2.16	Hazaribagh Town.				
14	16	38.12	45.88	16	10	44.76	26.40					2			32.64			2.64	Chuttra "				
18	18	31.44	41.28	17	10	39.04	23.92					6			10.92	7.92	1.92	5.88	Ranchee "				
4	3	15.84	10.44	9	1	43.60	6.16								4.92	19.80			Chyabassa Union.				
15	4	59.40	17.88	8	8	19.80	13.44					5			6.24			10.44	Purulia Town.				
1,707	1,418	32.52	39.76	2,588	1,996	46.20	38.04	543	18	2,523	464	2	15	13	4	910	5.28	13	23.64	4.32	24	8.52	Total.

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
RURAL

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Thana Gangoorah	60,375	61,825	122,200	181	130	241	11.88	21.36	5.88	160	154
	Burkora	18 villages in thana Chhatna	7,610	7,092	14,702	28	31	20	24.24	15.60	23.10	72	100
	Beerbhoom	Source police station and Cynthia	34,069	30,439	64,508	235	Not retd.	235	.....	40.08	87.03	.....	88
	Midnapore	Pargunnah Bogree in Garbetta thana	72,109	73,065	145,174	437	205	236	24.36	19.44	67.44	94	114
	Hooghly	Bansheria town and 109 villages in Bansheria thana.	19,712	21,567	41,279	47	110	176	81.02	61.12	32.76	156	144
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	20 villages in thana Doonjoor	12,544	13,971	26,515	4	40	119	22.02	55.68	33.24	104	138
	24 Pargunnahs	39 villages in Dum-Dum thana out of municipal limits.	9,336	8,766	18,102	17.9	53	98	35.04	64.92	35.76	130	123
	Nuddea	Thana Choudangah	10,184	10,190	20,374	33	65	70	37.68	45.84	24.84	132	98
	Jessore	Nowpara (18 villages)	5,771	5,806	11,577	6	42	100	43.44	109.80	33.12	91	89
	Moorshedabad	Chitany	423	477	900	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HAJIMANER AND COOCH BEHAR.	Mirzapore	Mirzapore	1,789	1,902	3,691	2.84	10	6	31.92	19.08	22.32	160	60
	Dinapore	3 villages in Kolwaly and 30 in Rajarampore	5,100	4,938	10,038	13.16	Not retd.	48	.....	57.36	25.56	.....	109
	Maldah	Nawabgunge	5,720	6,832	12,552	0.76	49	58	58.20	40.80	12.36	79	188
	Rajshahye	Nowhatta outpost	10,980	11,140	22,120	35.82	68	68	36.81	31.41	21.12	127	132
	Rungpore	6 villages in Kowurgunge thana	4,325	3,954	8,279	19.19	Not retd.	30	.....	43.44	60.84	.....	114
DACCA	Bogta	Part of thana Khetlal	6,472	6,664	13,136	20.50	23	26	21.60	23.64	24.60	180	73
	Palna	Furzedpore and other vil. in thana Chatmohur	9,304	9,886	19,190	10	61	48	31.08	29.88	48.48	118	182
	Darjeeling	Mourah Nijantara, &c., in Terai	6,745	5,616	12,361	.....	3	23	2.88	22.20	9.6	60	180
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	449	455	904	50	1	4	13.20	53.04	9.36	.....	33
	Dacca	Moonsheegunge sub-division with some villages around.	19,563	21,753	41,316	20.42	293	201	85.08	58.32	43.56	106	91
CHITTAGONG	Furzedpore	Municipality of Furzedpore, less civil station	3,234	3,617	6,851	5.80	18	30	31.44	52.44	.....	159	181
	Backergunge	Lakhotea circle	4,614	4,171	8,785	18.10	11	23	14.52	3.36	.....	22	100
		Mampara Island	2,300	2,177	4,477	4.52	0	85	15.72	0.102	18.36	100	218
		Gabsara Chur	3,398	3,264	6,662	11.5	39	32	70.14	57.61	90.48	117	167
	Mymensingh	Part of thana Tangul	8,294	8,019	16,313	10	46	60	33.96	44.28	41.28	100	100
PATNA	Ellanga	773	821	1,594	.....	7	8	18	17.58	135.48	22.56	200	60
	Kedarpur	1,020	1,051	2,071	.....	1	8	13	46.32	75.24	17.38	60	44
	Tipperah	Brahmunberia town	6,328	6,036	12,364	Not kn.	37	31	35.85	30.00	28.08	147	63
	Chittagong	Anwara outpost	13,707	16,411	30,118	62	61	50	21.24	10.92	21.48	79	100
	Naokholly	Chakla Banchnagur	5,490	5,038	10,528	24	36	42	40.92	47.76	30.72	112	83
PATNA	Patna	Phulwari in sudder sub-division	5,251	5,744	10,995	12.19	43	18	40.09	19.56	21.72	105	157
		Mughla in Behar	5,424	5,104	10,528	12.09	50	26	60.84	30.72	25.92	188	117
		Fateh union in Barh	5,318	5,077	10,395	2.108	61	30	67.92	31.80	25.44	108	173
		Gya outpost	23,401	24,650	48,051	96.49	102	76	48.00	18.96	2.40	134	100
	Gya	Jehanabad outpost	40,154	40,311	80,465	122.02	33	75	3.96	9.12	5.28	176	900
BHAGULPORE.	Arrungabad	.....	34,950	34,216	69,166	178.17	68	100	15.24	17.28	12.96	120	150
	Nowadah	.....	44,838	45,144	89,982	139.16	40	109	6.48	14.52	8.16	308	122
	Shahabad	Jugdispore estate in thana Belowiti	9,614	6,033	15,647	25.75	45	30	37.08	24.72	20.52	78	114
		Part of Sectamurhee thana	8,396	7,792	16,188	.....	35	16	25.92	11.76	14.76	94	78
	Mozufferpore	Lalgunge town	5,913	6,425	12,338	.....	16	21	15.18	20.40	Not retd. in '74.	220	110
ORISSA	Durbhunga	Part of Shewhur thana	9,126	5,076	14,202	2.52	25	6	21.12	5.04	9.24	127	109
		Tapora	7,236	3,146	10,382	5.89	68	74	78.48	85.44	24.24	89	164
		Nagorbusti	4,628	5,253	9,881	3.89	322	78	207.12	94.08	30.36	108	129
	Saran	Manjee	8,284	9,218	17,502	10	27	30	18.48	20.52	10.20	288	131
	Champurau	Burragan	11,367	11,298	22,665	20.50	65	31	20.04	16.32	9.00	119	128
BHAGULPORE.		Kessurahi village	2,183	2,215	4,398	2.50	3	4	8.04	10.80	20.76	200	300
	Mouglhyr	Part of Jamoece sub-division	5,116	4,900	10,016	10.75	16	.....	19.8	33.48	.....	78	.....
		Begoserai	4,965	5,445	10,410	6.25	32	.....	30.84	33.96	.....	167	86
	Bhagulpore	Banka	5,505	3,833	9,338	13.84	37	13	47.04	18.56	38.16	136	67
	Purneah	Kisongunge	5,995	4,405	10,400	23	22	41.28	27.48	28.68	24.72	136	121
CHOTA NAGPORE.		Arratrah	5,072	5,082	10,154	125	20	81	30.72	36.00	11.76	140	60
	Sonthal Pargunnahs	Burhat in sub-division of Rajmehal	6,173	5,986	12,159	96	21	12	23.64	11.76	19.08	140	60
		Part of Pakour sub-division	5,059	5,198	10,257	17.6	28	13	32.64	15.12	22.80	75	117
	Cuttack	Solipore	2,178	2,502	4,680	5.10	21	18	50.28	43.08	26.28	133	64
		Patamondai	4,081	5,143	9,224	12.34	51	30	62.28	30.60	21.96	123	173
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Pooree	Joharsingh in K'ondah	2,671	2,613	5,284	10.12	13	16	29.40	36.24	13.68	30	120
		Gope circle	2,577	2,408	4,985	12.94	21	24	40.08	57.00	35.64	163	167
	Balasore	Bangoria S.W. of Balasore	5,074	5,716	10,790	27.1	33	25	34.68	26.28	18.96	83	174
	Hazareebagh	70 villages in Koderma police station	3,887	3,500	7,387	33.14	57	0	91.68	14.40	30.48	111	125
	Lohardugga	Echak town	4,661	4,338	8,999	.....	27	15	36.00	19.92	Not retd. in '74.	125	150
CHOTA NAGPORE.		Palma outpost	9,332	9,548	18,880	80.5	81	43	51.24	27.24	27.24	102	118
	Singbhoom	Cherai Pir	4,426	4,640	9,066	231	26	4	34.08	5.16	21.00	73	300
		Tarai Ghatsilla of Dhuibhoom estate	7,041	7,208	14,249	.....	47	23	39.48	18.48	9.24	147	214
	Manbhoom	Pargunnah Khasspel	27,563	25,097	52,660	280.13	213	81	47.88	18.24	17.28	115	64
	Total		704,468	700,188	1,404,656	2947.577	3,310	3,286	30.60	27.96	31.20	114	119

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of November 1875.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																									NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths from												Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Male births.	Female births.	Males.			Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Suicide.	Wounds.	Accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
80	50	14.40	9.34	140	95	20.28	11.53	...	...	234	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	21.36	...	...	...	30	Thana Gangoorah.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
13	18	20.40	28.08	10	10	15.00	15.00	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	7.80	...	...	...	780	48 villages in thana Chhatna.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
143	152	23.76	24.86	110	125	30.13	41.04	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	35.40	...	...	...	408	Sooree police station and Cynthena.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
67	43	40.08	23.88	104	72	20.76	14.00	...	...	202	29	3	...	...	1	...	...	16.68	...	...	...	840	Porumnah Bogies in Garbeta thana.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
25	24	23.88	21.96	60	50	66.00	45.84	10	...	93	6	...	1	...	...	...	8.88	...	43.56	2.76	36	...	...	Bansberia town and 109 villages in Bansberia thana.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
30	23	38.53	31.44	54	44	69.30	60.12	3	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.92	...	61.56	...	...	...	132	20 villages in thana Doomjeor.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
37	28	43.24	33.88	80	40	41.52	47.04	30	1	35	1	...	...	1	1	4	20.88	48	20.28	48	1.08	...	2.28	30 villages in Dum-Dum thana out of municipal limits.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
20	22	41.52	45.36	60	58	103.92	115.68	7	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	11	7.20	...	91.20	...	...	...	1140	Thana Chooadangah.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
6	4	40.20	24.36	2	4	13.32	24.36	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.08	...	...	...	...	...	Nowpara (18 villages) Chutney.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
...	...	...	...	23	23	59.80	55.80	...	...	45	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	53.76	1.04	...	...	2.28	3 villages in Kotwaly and 30 in Rajarampore.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
27	34	58.52	59.64	32	17	60.96	29.76	1	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	4	84	...	42.00	...	...	...	3.72	Nawalpunge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
28	30	41.52	32.40	33	25	36.00	27.00	...	...	55	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	29.84	...	...	1.08	...	7.15	Nowhatta outpost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
...	...	...	...	16	14	41.28	42.48	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.44	...	...	...	...	...	5 villages in Kowurgunge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
13	10	24.00	18.00	11	15	20.24	27.00	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	3	2.64	...	18.24	...	...	...	2.64	Part of thana Khedla.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
27	24	34.44	29.04	31	17	30.00	20.52	31	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	19.20	...	10.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furzedpore and other vil. in thana Chatmohur.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1	2	1.08	4.20	13	10	23.16	21.24	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14.52	5.76	...	...	1.92	...	Mozah, Nijamtara, &c. in Tetra.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
...	1	...	26.28	1	3	26.64	79.08	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	26.52	...	...	13.20	...	13.29	...	Julpigoree.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
151	142	92.52	78.24	96	105	58.80	57.84	80	...	60	7	...	1	...	...	17	21.00	...	17.40	1.96	24	...	13.56	...	Moonsheegunge sub-division with some villages around.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
11	7	40.80	123.16	17	13	63.00	43.08	14	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	24.48	...	24.48	1.68	...	...	1.68	...	...	Municipality of Furzedpore, less civil station.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
2	9	5.16	24.12	19	11	31.20	29.52	14	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.48	...	11.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lakhotea circle.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
8	8	15.00	16.44	24	11	120.48	60.00	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.64	...	5.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manpara Island.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
21	18	74.76	60.12	20	12	71.16	43.32	27	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.84	...	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabura Chur.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
23	23	33.00	34.32	30	30	43.80	41.76	26	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	4	19.20	...	27.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part of thana Tanghal.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
3	1	80.96	14.52	6	12	93.12	105.32	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kilnara.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
3	5	23.28	67.00	4	0	46.04	102.72	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.56	...	34.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	Keddiapuri.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
23	15	41.04	39.76	12	19	22.08	37.08	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	14.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmanberia town.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
27	34	23.52	24.84	35	25	21.84	18.24	...	...	38	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	15.12	1.08	...	...	3.48	...	...	Anwara outpost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
19	17	41.52	40.44	19	23	41.52	51.72	7	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.92	...	39.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chakla Bancharuggur.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
23	21	50.16	43.80	11	7	25.08	14.52	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.72	4.32	5.40	...	...	...	...	Phulwari in sadder sub-division.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
34	25	81.12	58.08	14	12	33.36	28.20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mughra in Behar.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
33	31	74.40	62.10	19	11	42.84	22.08	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.92	9.48	...	...	...	...	...	Putwa union in Barh.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
110	82	66.84	39.84	38	38	19.56	18.48	...	...	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.44	24	...	...	...	...	...	Gya outpost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
21	12	6.04	9.88	60	25	12.12	6.00	...	...	67	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.16	84	...	...	...	...	...	Jehanabad outpost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
48	40	16.44	18.00	60	40	20.62	13.92	...	...	98	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.92	24	...	...	...	...	...	Amungabad.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
87	12	9.84	9.12	60	49	15.96	12.06	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nowadah.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
19	26	23.88	61.92	14	14	20.10	33.36	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	23.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jugadpore estate in thana Belowati.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
17	18	24.24	27.72	7	9	9.96	13.80	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1.44	2.16	...	...	...	...	...	Part of Sutanubhee thana.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
11	5	22.28	9.36	11	10	22.32	18.60	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalgunge town.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
14	11	18.36	25.92	3	3	3.84	7.08	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part of Shewhar thana.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
83	36	54.04	137.28	46	28	76.20	169.80	...	...	63	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.08	72.72	3.36	8.04	...	...	...	...	Tiptore.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
114	108	89.56	242.44	44	34	114.00	77.84	...	...	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.36	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	Nagubasti.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
19	8	37.48	10.32	17	13	24.60	16.92	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.96	5.40	...	...	...	...	...	Maghee.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
29	26	20.60	27.60	30	11	21.00	11.04	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.32	3.60	...	...	...	...	...	Burrageon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
2	1	10.92	5.28	3	1	10.44	5.28	4	10.80	Kessuriah village.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
...	7	9	10.32	21.06	10	3	3	11.84	3.48	Part of Jamoore sub-division.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
...	25	7	60.80	15.36	20	1	...	2	33.36	1.08	2.28	Bezooerai.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
22	15	47.40	44.68	6	7	12.84	21.62	10	12.72	Banka.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
19	14	44.64	37.32	8	14	18.72	37.72	22	27.48	Kissengunge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
11	16	35.40	25.92	17	13	40.20	33.00	31	30.60</

1. *Population—Area under registration.*—The population under registration during the month of November 1875 in the 140 circles (76 urban and 64 rural) specially selected for the registration of deaths in Bengal, grouped into circles, classified according to sex and religion, and distributed with reference to density per square mile, was as follows:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	670,743	704,458	1,375,200
Females	606,370	700,182	1,306,552
Total	1,277,112	1,404,640	2,681,752
Population per square mile ..	3,111	476	808
Christians	11,880	707	12,587
Hindoo	884,141	1,014,706	1,898,847
Mahomedans	367,002	319,394	686,396
Buddhists	4,072	314	4,386
Other classes	9,717	69,919	79,636

There are signs of progressive improvement in the registration of vital statistics in the selected circles, but there is still so great a disproportion between the sexes as regards deaths that there is still much room for further improvement.

There is little doubt that this disproportion is in some measure due to defects in the form of the primary register; and it is hoped that the registration of sex will be more accurate from the 1st January—the date on which the new forms were introduced.

There is special room for improvement in the town circles of Sevan and Motiharee and in the rural circles of Jehanabad, Cherai Pir, and Showhur.

2. *Gross Mortality.*—The total number of deaths registered in November 1875 amounted to 7,801, excluding 289 still births, against 7,076 deaths in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Of the 7,801 deaths, 4,515 were returned from the urban and 3,286 from the rural circles, against 3,706 and 3,370, respectively, in November 1874.

The casualty rates per 1,000 of population in the two months under comparison are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	November 1875.		November 1874.	
	For the month.	Per annum.	For the month.	Per annum.
Urban	3.53	42.30	2.90	34.80
Rural	2.33	27.06	2.60	31.20
Combined	2.90	34.80	2.63	31.50

There was a considerable increase of mortality in this month as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. This increase occurred entirely in the urban circles, the rural circles exhibiting a sensible decline.

3. *Mortality from various death causes.*—The following table shows the proportion of each death cause to the total mortality in the month under review, as compared with that of the corresponding month in the previous year.

It also shows the proportion of deaths from each death cause to the total population.

	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.						Proportion per cent of deaths from each cause to total mortality.					
	November 1875.			November 1874.			November 1875.			November 1874.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
From Cholera	5.29	3.00	4.08	2.76	1.08	2.16	12.46	11.04	11.87	8.00	5.96	7.09
Small-pox	12	0.08	0.09	10	0.04	0.08	0.28	33	30	32	20	26
Fever	23.64	20.52	21.96	20.16	22.44	21.30	55.88	73.18	63.15	58.20	78.30	67.77
Bowel complaints	1.33	1.20	1.26	4.56	0.96	2.64	10.27	4.47	7.83	13.14	3.53	8.56
Injury	24	24	24	36	0.96	0.60	75	91	82	105	3.44	2.19
All other causes	8.52	2.76	5.52	6.06	2.40	4.44	20.36	10.01	16.01	19.18	8.54	14.11

In relative mortality fever, as usual, was the most fatal, cholera next, and bowel complaints third.

With regard to mortality among population, it will be seen—

That cholera prevailed with very great severity in both circles, particularly in the urban circles—and that the mortality from this cause was considerably higher than in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

That, on the whole, the mortality from fever was slightly higher than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, although there was a decrease of fatal results in the rural circles.

That the total death-rate from bowel complaints in both circles equals that of last year.

That the mortality from small-pox was slightly in excess of that of the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The only circles in which small-pox proved fatal were the following:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Kendrapara	2.16	Bansberia	2.28
Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	1.32	Koderma	1.56
Chuprah ... ..	.72	Tajpore	1.08
Kishnaghur ... ..	.36	Chooadanga ... ..	.48
Howrah ... ..	.24		
Durbhunga ... ..	.24		

The tables that follow show, in addition to the information therein furnished, the circles in which cholera, small-pox, and bowel complaints, caused the highest mortality.

4. *Circles that suffered from epidemic or severe disease.*—In the urban and rural circles exhibited in the subjoined tables exceptionally high mortality occurred. These tables also show the fatality from epidemic or severe forms of disease which caused the high mortality:—

Urban Circles.

DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	HIGH MORTALITY DUE TO EXCESSIVE INCIDENCE OF			
			Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	All other diseases.
Maldah	Maldah	228.00	4.56	221.16	.....	.....
Bankura	Jaipore	153.84	4.20	141.00	.....	.....
South Perennials	Rajshahi	120.00	25.64	60.00	11.76	.....
Moorshedabad	Gorakhpur	107.64	21.12	107.64	.....	.....
Cuttack	Jaipore	101.32	21.12	27.84	31.20	21.12
Bogra	Bogra	100.08	24.48	69.48	.....	.....
Hooghly	Ooterparah	98.40	5.40	60.12	27.24	.....
Mymensingh	Kishoreganje	90.00	7.80	66.88	.....	14.08
24-Perennials	North Suburban Town ...	78.72	16.20	50.52	.....	.....
Howrah	Howrah	73.32	8.32	40.56	.....	10.28
Hooghly	Serampore	65.28	3.84	46.08	.....	11.28
Maldah	English Bazar	65.24	22.32	41.04	.....	.....
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	64.56	.....	41.76	22.80	.....
Dajdalye	Natore	63.24	16.04	42.12	.....	15.06
Dacca	Manikganje	62.28	18.60	31.08	.....	12.60
Patna	Chow Kullian	61.44	6.96	.....	12.48	19.43
Farrakpoore	Farrakpoore Civil Station ...	61.32	10.20	.....	.....	30.90
Patna	Patna	60.40	.....	54.84	.....	.....
Dacca	Narainganje	58.20	28.06	.....	16.48	16.48
Backergunge	Burisal	60.88	10.80	31.56	9.84	20.32
Patna	Khaj Kullian	55.40	8.40	.....	6.00	23.96
Dacca	Dacca	50.52	9.12	.....	10.80	10.80
Gya	Jehanabad	48.80	.....	27.00	.....	.....
Chumpram	Bettiah	48.00	.....	116.00	.....	.....
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	47.84	21.72	.....	7.20	.....
Jalpigore	Jalpigore	47.84	1.80	.....	.....	10.08
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	44.76	16.56	.....	.....	7.44
Purneah	Purneah	41.76	.....	43.48	.....	.....
Mymensingh	Sherpore	43.32	25.44	.....	.....	.....
Patna	Patna	43.32	4.32	.....	10.80	15.12
Monghyr	Monghyr	42.00	14.04	.....	.....	10.04
Patna	Mogulpore	41.76	1.80	.....	5.40	12.00
Dinapore	Dinapore	41.04	.....	33.76	.....	.....
Cuttack	Cuttack	40.08	6.12	.....	10.56	15.96

Rural Circles.

Mymensingh	Elanua	135.18	120.36	.....	.....	15.96
Jessore	Nowpara	100.80	7.20	91.20	.....	11.40
Durbhunga	Nazirbusti	94.08	.....	81.26	.....	10.80
Backergunge	Munpura Island	91.92	56.64	.....	.....	8.64
Durbhunga	Tajpore	85.44	.....	78.72	.....	.....
Mymensingh	Kesarpore	75.24	40.56	1.56	.....	.....
24-Perennials	Dum-Dum	64.02	1.92	61.56	.....	.....
Dacca	Mooshengunge	58.32	24.96	.....	.....	13.90
Mymensingh	Gabara Chaur	57.64	48.84	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore	Kantolng	57.36	.....	53.76	.....	.....
Pooree	Gope	67.00	21.86	.....	.....	11.38
Howrah	Doonjoor	55.68	8.88	43.86	.....	.....
Jalpigore	Myungoree	53.04	.....	.....	.....	26.40
Farrakpoore	Farrakpoore Municipality ...	52.44	24.48	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	Bansberia	51.12	1.08	36.00	.....	5.40
Nakholly	Chackia Banalanagram	47.70	7.92	39.84	.....	.....
Maldah	Maldah	46.80	.....	42.00	.....	.....
Nuddea	Chooadanga	45.84	20.88	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	Tangad	44.28	19.20	.....	.....	.....
Rangpore	Gopulpore	43.44	.....	46.44	.....	.....
Cuttack	Solipore	43.08	4.08	.....	9.48	16.96
Beechloom	Suori	40.08	.....	36.40	.....	.....

Cholera, fever and bowel complaints, also caused severe mortality in the following circles, other than those mentioned in the foregoing tables:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Dowlutkhan	22.32	Patna	19.20
Sudharam	9.48	Lakhotes	18.48
Jamulpore	9.12	Johasing	4.44
Jessore	7.32	Putamondai	8.60
Lodi Kutta	6.84		
Bankoora	6.64		
Comilla	6.52		
Bhagulpore	4.88		
Chittagong	3.48		

FEVERS.

Urban Circles.			Rural Circles.		
Rungpore	...	35.52	Arrareah	...	36.60
Burdwan	...	33.36	Begoosera	...	33.36
Chuttra	...	32.04			

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Chyebassa	...	19.80	Nil.
Dhowlpoora	...	16.92	
Balasore	...	15.72	

From a comparison of the statistics of November 1874 and of the last month with those of the month under notice, it has been found that a considerably larger number of circles suffered this month from epidemic and other severe forms of disease, and that the mortality was much greater.

5. *Mortality according to Sex.*—The mortality according to sex in this month as compared with the preceding month, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 FEMALE DEATHS.					
	November 1875.			October 1875.			November 1875.			October 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	46.20	30.36	38.16	34.80	24.24	29.40	134	110	128	116	122	118
Females	38.04	25.68	31.44	33.24	19.92	26.16						

The above table exhibits a fair improvement in the registration of female deaths in the rural circles, and a great retrogression in the urban circles where improvement ought to be most marked.

In the larger number of registering circles, both urban and rural, the record of female deaths is still very incomplete.

6. *Births.*—Six thousand four hundred and thirty-five births were registered in the 130 selected circles in November, against 5,873 in the preceding month. Of the births stated to have occurred in November, 3,125 were returned from the urban, and 3,310 from the rural circles. 3,467 were males and 2,968 females.

The birth-rates according to circles, and in relation to population, to sex, and to mortality, are exhibited in the subjoined table, as compared with similar data for the preceding month.

	IN NOVEMBER 1875.			IN OCTOBER 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	31.20	30.60	30.84	27.36	26.32	27.84
" deaths " "	42.00	27.36	34.68	26.56	25.32	25.44
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	.....	3.24	.....	1.80	3.00	2.40
" " of deaths over births	11.40	.....	3.84	.....	.....	.....
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	120	114	116	114	117	116

There was a considerable increase in the registration of births this month as compared with the preceding month, in both urban and rural circles.

With regard to the relation which the births bear to the deaths, there was some improvement in the rural, but great falling off in the urban, circles. This decline is, however, more apparent than real, as epidemic and severe forms of disease raised the death-rate of these circles to a great extent this month. In October the death-rate was 25.56 per 1,000, in this month it is 42.60. The difference between these two rates—17.04—more than covers the ratio which represents the excess of death-rate over birth-rate.

In the birth-rates by sex the urban circles show under-registration of female births, and the rural circles a fair improvement.

In 22 town and 32 rural circles the birth-rates exceeded the death-rates, against 32 town and 42 rural circles in the preceding month. In two urban circles the birth and death-rates were the same, and in the remaining 73 circles the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates. These results are, however, not indicative of actual retrogression, as the death-rates of many circles were—*vide* paragraph 4—greatly controlled by the occurrence of epidemic and severe forms of disease.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1875.

It is matter of regret that owing to the results of the last census taken in 1872 being given in the Census Report all in the gross for the entire town, it is impossible to give the vital statistics of Calcutta by divisions, so as to compare one part of the town with another. The only distribution of the figures practicable is according to religions, which is given in the statements below.

STATEMENT No. 1, OF BIRTHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN DECEMBER 1874.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN DECEMBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.
Christians	16	27	43	24.13	21	23	47	26.40
Hindoo	186	140	325	13.39	236	173	407	16.77
Mahomedans	40	46	86	7.75	69	81	152	13.68
Others	1	...	1	0.25	...	...	...	...
Total	243	213	455	12.23	329	277	606	16.24

The proportion of births as shown is considerably in advance of that in the corresponding month of the previous year. The increase is more apparent than real; the fact being that the requirement of the law regarding registration of births is becoming gradually better understood and more strictly conformed to. It is hoped that the improvement may go on, so that the returns of births may at no distant date show accurate results. The proportion of births in the Christian population is much larger than in the Hindoo and in the Mahomedan populations, as instances of omission on the part of Christian inhabitants to register are comparatively less frequent.

STATEMENT No. 2, OF DEATHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1874.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population.
Christians	51	27	78	43.53	47	27	74	41.56
Hindoo	627	410	1,037	42.73	696	458	1,154	47.55
Mahomedans	2.7	123	125	31.31	257	183	440	39.66
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	935	600	1,535	40.98	1,000	668	1,668	44.72

It will be observed that the mortality during the month was large, being 5 per thousand more than the figures for the same month of the previous year. It is in the Hindoo population that the ratio of deaths per thousand (about 48) was largest. The ratio in the Christian population was rather above 40, and in the Mahomedan very near 40 per thousand. But large as these figures are, they are very much lower than the figures registered in the Suburban Municipality, as will be seen from the next ensuing article. The rate of mortality in the suburbs is truly excessive.

STATEMENT No. 3, CAUSES OF DEATH.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1874.					NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1875.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion per 1,000 per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause to total deaths from all causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion per 1,000 per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause to total deaths from all causes.
Zymotic diseases.	357	222	579	15.53	33	435	278	713	19.18	43
Fever	103	88	191	6.56	14	170	122	292	7.83	18
Bowel complaints	91	40	131	5.51	10	126	46	172	4.61	10
Cholera	23	14	37	2.90	2	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	633	359	992	26.39	66	731	446	1,177	31.62	71
Deaths from other causes	302	201	503	13.50	34	260	222	482	13.10	29
Grand Total	935	560	1,495	40.10	1.00	1,000	668	1,668	44.72	1.00

The proportion of deaths, 45 per thousand on the total population, is distributed thus, viz.—

From fevers	...	...	19 per thousand.
" bowel complaints	...	...	8 " "
" cholera	...	...	5 " "
" other causes	...	...	13 " "

Forty-three per cent. of the total deaths (1,668) during the month resulted from fevers of all kinds, 18 per cent. from bowel complaints, 10 per cent. from cholera, and 29 per cent. from other causes; the corresponding percentages for the same month of the previous year being 39, 16, 9, and 34. No cases of death from small-pox occurred in December 1875. In the same month of 1874 there were 37 deaths from this disease.

From the subjoined statement No. 4, showing the variation of death according to ages, it will be seen that the proportion of deaths in the cases of infants under one year is as large as 445 per thousand, or nearly 50 per cent. It is among persons between the ages of 12 and 20 that the proportion is the smallest, 22 per thousand. Among children between 6 and 12, the proportion shown is somewhat less than 25 per thousand, and among adults between 20 and 30 it is somewhat larger than 25.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Variation of Deaths according to Ages.

AGE.	POPULATION.			DEATHS.			Ratio per thousand per annum.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Born dead	...	...	...	13	12	25	...
Under 1 year	4,494	3,445	7,939	172	121	293	441.55
" 6 years	14,012	12,583	26,595	88	65	153	61.62
" 12 "	10,304	12,782	23,086	37	29	66	24.68
" 20 "	51,940	23,042	74,982	86	69	155	22.46
" 30 "	92,710	30,601	123,311	185	87	272	25.24
" 40 "	66,530	26,816	93,346	165	88	253	32.52
" 50 "	30,137	16,200	46,337	104	54	158	44.02
" 60 "	11,994	9,245	21,239	60	59	119	67.23
Above 60	5,044	5,628	10,672	90	94	184	206.80
Age not stated	1,713	1,542	3,255	...	...	...	...
Total	299,867	147,744	447,611	1,000	608	1,608	44.72

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1875.

STATEMENT No. 1, OF BIRTHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN DECEMBER 1874.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN DECEMBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population.
Christians	4	1	5	10.97	3	4	7	23.76
Hindoes	63	33	95	7.40	57	59	116	9.11
Mahomedans	38	32	70	8.34	50	58	108	12.88
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	104	66	170	7.46	110	121	231	10.77

Very little improvement seems to have been effected in the registration of births, but the Municipal Commissioners are trying their best to enforce the law with a view to make the registration more efficient. It is not apparent why the registration of births should be more difficult to effect in Calcutta and its suburbs than it is in the districts in the interior of the country. In the suburbs the registration of births is even more deficient than it is in Calcutta.

STATEMENT No. 2, OF DEATHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1874.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population.
Christians	5	...	5	10.97	17	9	26	88.28
Hindoes	509	377	886	69.61	610	463	1,073	84.42
Mahomedans	270	227	497	59.27	332	274	606	72.37
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	784	604	1,388	64.77	959	746	1,705	79.56

The results indicated in the above statement show a decrease in the mortality to the extent of 7.83 per 1,000 of the population as

compared with the mortality of the preceding month, but an increase of 14.79 per thousand of the population as compared with the results of the corresponding month of the previous year. The general results show that the year 1875 has been less healthy in the suburbs than the year 1874.

The ratio of mortality that prevailed in the general registering districts of the suburbs are shown below, arranged according to their order:—

Districts.	Number of deaths registered.	Rate per thousand per year.
Soorah	503	113.68
Mateabruz	50	106.55
Chitpore	251	97.38
Kalighat	81	71.68
Kidderpore	239	70.03
Bhowanipore	277	66.27
Entally	213	59.95
Chetlah	91	54.55

The mortality still continues to be excessive, and it affords but little satisfaction to observe that although there was a large influx of population in the suburbs on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to the metropolis, the rate of mortality was slightly less than had been afforded in the preceding month.

The ratio of male deaths to every hundred of the female deaths in the suburbs, so far as the municipal jurisdiction extends, during December was 128.55. In the several suburban districts it stood as follows:—

In Chitpore, 118.26; in Soorah, 149.00; in Entally, 121.87; in Bhowanipore, 118.11; in Kalighat, 84.09; in Chetlah, 225.00; in Kidderpore, 111.50; and in Mateabruz, 138.09.

STATEMENT No. 3, CAUSE OF DEATH.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1874.					NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DECEMBER 1875.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand per annum.	Proportion of deaths from each cause.
Fever	338	293	631	20.44	15	367	298	665	31.03	39
Bowel complaints	160	105	265	12.64	19	230	162	392	18.29	23
Cholera	72	50	122	5.97	99	184	107	291	11.96	14
Small-pox	10	8	18	.84	01	5	3	8	.25	00
Total	580	463	1,043	48.90	75	784	569	1,353	60.80	76
Deaths from other causes	198	142	340	15.80	24	225	177	402	18.75	23
Grand Total	784	604	1,388	64.22	1.00	959	746	1,705	79.56	1.00

Although, as usual, fever is the chief cause of the large number of deaths, it appears that bowel complaints and cholera prevailed with unusual severity during December. The ratios of the different diseases in the different registration districts of the suburbs are as follows.

Fever.—Mateabruz, 61.80 per thousand of the population per annum; in Chitpore, 51.60; in Soorah, 33.22; in Bhowanipore, 29.19; in Entally, 28.70; in Kidderpore, 26.95; in Kalighat, 10.81; in Chetlah, 13.66.

Bowel complaint.—In Soorah, 45.65; in Chetlah, 23.76; in Chitpore, 15.51; in Kalighat, 13.27; in Kidderpore, 12.60; in Mateabruz, 10.65; in Entally, 9.06; in Bhowanipore, 7.41.

Cholera.—In Kalighat, 16.81; in Kidderpore, 14.65; in Bhowanipore, 14.11; in Chitpore, 11.25; in Chetlah, 11.28; in Entally, 10.41; in Mateabruz, 6.39; in Soorah, 5.65 per thousand of the population per annum.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Variations of Deaths according to Ages.

AGE.	POPULATION.			DEATHS.			Rate per 1,000 per annum.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Born dead	...	...	...	18	9	25	25.72
Under 1 year	4,360	3,954	8,314	84	58	142	121.06
" 6 years	10,503	9,717	20,220	108	69	177	69.37
" 12 "	13,443	10,725	24,168	77	45	122	42.83
" 20 "	24,385	10,035	34,420	62	73	135	22.29
" 30 "	35,784	13,374	49,158	100	123	223	28.29
" 40 "	29,354	17,185	46,539	107	89	196	28.23
" 50 "	16,001	11,721	27,722	81	60	141	20.74
" 60 "	8,898	6,537	15,435	75	47	122	24.08
Above 60	4,805	3,976	8,781	79	110	189	277.94
Age not stated	3,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	151,011	106,128	257,139	968	746	1,714	79.94

DETERIORATION OF THE SILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

THE inquiries which have recently been made, at the instance of Sir Harry Parkes the British Envoy at Yeddo, into the condition of the silk industry of Japan, disclose that for several years past the quality of the silk produce of that country has been very seriously declining. The degeneracy of the silk is attributed to the excessive trade in silkworms' eggs for import. When the French and Italian 'graineurs' first came to Japan in 1864 to buy silkworms' eggs, wherewith to replace their decimated breeds, the eagerness with which they bought the native cards, and the high prices they were disposed to pay for them, were to the native dealers perfectly irresistible. The total quantity of silkworms' eggs exported from Japan during the ten years from 1864 to 1875 is said to amount to 18,000,000 of cards. The result is that the native cultivators have found it more profitable to produce seed than silk, and there has been a growing deterioration of seeds and of cocoons and of silk. It is stated that it is only amongst those who make seeds for their own requirements that first class cocoons are procurable, and that cocoons produced from seeds made for the purposes of trade are but second rate.

Owing to the export which has taken place within the last ten years of the best annual seeds, it has been found necessary to replace them with bivoltinis, the education of which has extended with rapidity all over the country. But bivoltinis are inferior to annuals in many respects. Bivoltinis are now extensively used for what are called good medium and medium, and current qualities of hanks either alone or mixed with annuals. It follows that these qualities have deteriorated. The produce is now a soft, nerveless, fleecy thread, which can only be wound with difficulty, and is spurned by the throwsters of Europe. As a matter of course, the best description of silk has continued to be reeled from annual cocoons.

The report adds that the best qualities of silk now almost entirely find their way direct to the continent of Europe, while the medium and current descriptions are generally sent to London. The medium qualities have degenerated during the last three or four years to such a point that they attract little attention on the part of continental buyers, and their prices have fallen to unprecedentedly low figures, so that the British importers may be said to have lost more than those of the other consuming countries of Europe by the degeneracy of Japan silk.

RICE IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA FROM 1872-73 TO 1874-75.

THE subjoined statement has been drawn up by the Collector of Customs to show in a concise form the imports of rice, whether Government or private, into Calcutta, in order to supply the deficiency of food in Bengal after the failure of the rice harvest of 1873. The total of the Government importations for the two years 1873-74 and 1874-75 amounted to 323,107 cwt., valued at £2,626,893. The private importations amounted to 151,998 cwt., valued at £1,195,939. The private importations are almost entirely confined to the year 1874-75, by which time the trading community were made aware of the extent and limits of the operations of Government. In an ordinary year it may be said that there are no importations of rice into Calcutta.

Statement showing the Imports of Rice from Home and Foreign Ports into Calcutta from 1872-73 to 1874-75.

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.	CALCUTTA.			
	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
I.—From Europe.				
United Kingdom ... Private	1	6
II.—From America.				
South America ... Private	4	31
III.—From Africa.				
Mauritius ... Private	1	6
IV.—From Asia.				
Hong-Kong ... Govt.	3,977	18,464
... Private	1	1
... Govt.	18,544	189,100
... Private	3,574	21,024
Arabian Gulf ... Private	0	2
Persian Gulf ... "	8	88
... "	84	396
... "
Singapore ... "
Total from Foreign Ports ... Govt.	1	6	22,596	199,588
... Private	48	456

Statement showing the Imports of Rice from Home and Foreign Ports into Calcutta from 1872-73 to 1874-75.—(Continued.)

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		CALCUTTA.					
		1852-73.		1873-74.		1874 75.	
FROM INDIAN PORTS.							
From Bengal.							
Chittagong	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	3,730	30,507
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	761	8,861
Chandbally	...	"	...	...	...	5,483	33,325
Chooranum	...	"	...	...	...	64	366
Damrah	...	"	...	...	...	1,045	14,339
Bahar	...	"	...	...	...	14,270	100,023
Nychnmpore	...	"	...	...	...	85	300
Mooringong	...	"	...	...	...	1,377	7,504
False Point	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	517	4,220
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	6,115	28,557
Pooree	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	309	2,008
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	2,081	13,026
From Madras.							
Madras	...	{ Govt.	...	...	12,094	66,567	5,166
	...	{ Private	...	...	672	5,553	393
Cocanada	...	{ Govt.	...	...	1,012	16,030	6,741
	...	{ Private	...	...	812	6,870	6,531
Gopalpore	...	{ Govt.	...	...	367	3,000	2,799
	...	{ Private	...	...	875	5,643	2,061
Sonarpore	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	...	640
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	...	3,532
Masulipatam	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	...	588
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	...	5
Negapatam	...	"	...	...	...	...	39
Bimlipatam	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	...	731
	...	{ Private	...	...	5	30	5
Barwah	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	...	2,247
Colingapatam	...	{ Private	...	...	...	...	1,173
Vizagapatam	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	...	1,029
	...	{ Private	...	...	8	54	...
Ganjam	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	...	2,704
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	...	11,545
Poondy	...	{ Govt.	...	...	...	...	83
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	...	1,208
Pondicherry	...	"	...	...	2	8	...
From Bombay.							
Bombay	...	Private	...	...	...	...	506
From Burma.							
Rangoon	...	{ Govt.	...	...	103,843	811,250	89,955
	...	{ Private	10	65	1,531	12,733	476,800
Moulmein	...	{ Govt.	...	...	8,709	71,009	50,950
	...	{ Private	...	...	197	1,010	104,373
Akyab	...	{ Govt.	...	...	11,016	89,068	156,982
	...	{ Private	...	...	915	7,469	90,916
Bassein	...	{ Govt.	...	...	9,585	74,730	98,434
	...	{ Private	...	...	...	...	47,994
Port Blair	...	"	...	...	...	...	150,806
	...	"	...	...	...	...	1,034
Total from Indian Ports	{ Govt.	...	...	...	148,146	1,165,559	119,054
	{ Private	10	65	...	5,020	39,079	943,877
Total from Foreign and Indian Ports	{ Govt.	...	...	...	171,841	1,364,147	146,927
	{ Private	11	70	...	5,009	40,154	1,455,886

DETAILED STATEMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE EFFECT OF THE FAMINE OF 1874 ON RICE EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.

THE accompanying statements have been prepared in the Calcutta Custom House to show in detail the exports of rice from Bengal during 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1874-75. The first of these years may be taken as an average year in the Bengal rice trade; in the latter two years the rice trade was directly influenced and depressed by the failure of the harvest of 1873 and the consequent scarcity that prevailed, especially in the districts of Behar and North Bengal.

The effects of the scarcity upon the rice trade were naturally very considerable, and have already been discussed in these columns; but no detailed statements have before been furnished. The following remarks will very briefly call attention to the most salient features of these statements. The statements show the exports to home and foreign ports, but exclude interport trade within the Bengal Presidency. The exportation of rice from Chittagong and from Orissa to Calcutta, which was great during the period of famine, is not shown. The statements are only intended to illustrate the trade from Bengal to places beyond Bengal.

It will be seen that the total exports in 1872-73 were 511,407 tons; in 1873-74, 198,287 tons; in 1874-75, 263,593 tons.

The foreign countries principally affected were the Mauritius, whither the exports fell off from 121,145 tons in 1872-73 to 51,007 tons in 1873-74 and to 67,637 tons in 1874-75; the United Kingdom, whither the exports fell off from 55,413 tons to 46,024 and 20,838 tons; the Persian Gulf, whither the falling off was from 32,578 tons to

14,209 and 12,622 tons; the West India Islands, whither, although there was an increase from 29,118 tons in 1872-73 to 34,484 tons in 1873-74, there was a falling off to 16,875 tons in 1874-75; Ceylon, whither the falling off was from 67,923 tons to 57,921 tons and 25,074 tons; and China, whither there was a falling off from 10,073 tons to only 133 and 43 tons. Thus exports to the United Kingdom, Persian Gulf, and Ceylon, fell off largely, while the China trade almost entirely ceased. The Mauritius and Ceylon had recourse to

Chittagong and the Orissa ports to supplement the deficient supply available at Calcutta.

The total quantity of Bengal rice exports to British Indian ports, is enormous, usually amounting to between 150,000 and 200,000 tons. In 1872-73 the exports were 156,211 tons, of which 102,033 tons were consigned to Bombay. In 1873-74 the exports were only 68,294 tons, of which 36,862 tons were for Bombay. In 1874-75 the exports were 79,997 tons, of which 60,595 tons were for Bombay.

Statement showing the Exports of Rice from Bengal to Home and Foreign Ports in 1872-73.

To Foreign Ports.	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa Ports.						Total of Orissa Ports.		Grand Total of Bengal.	
					Cuttack.		Balasore.		Pooree.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—To Europe.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	55,413	340,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,413	340,752
France ...	90	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	400
Genoa ...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
II.—To America.														
North America ...	1,882	12,905	2,578	10,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,460	23,434
West India Islands ...	27,730	170,922	1,382	6,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,118	177,537
Havannah ...	600	3,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	3,270
III.—To Africa.														
Mauritius ...	103,443	509,278	17,702	72,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,145	581,564
Bourbon ...	6,603	34,118	1,010	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,613	40,118
Cape of Good Hope ...	5,217	38,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,217	38,715
Zanzibar ...	93	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	440
St. Helena ...	220	1,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	1,432
IV.—To Asia.														
China ...	10,073	57,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,073	57,408
Ceylon ...	28,810	147,178	40,501	165,770	321	1,193	...	...	231	792	553	1,986	67,923	314,241
Aden ...	2,711	15,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,711	15,616
Persian Gulf ...	22,578	178,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,578	178,939
Penang ...	822	4,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	4,554
Singapore ...	1,204	7,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	7,004
Malacca ...	18	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	98
Samarang ...	1,100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	6,000
Cutch ...	151	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	1,017
Arabian Gulf ...	...	...	213	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	870
Maldives ...	1,189	6,408	1,323	5,101	...	...	318	898	...	...	818	898	2,829	12,701
Batavia ...	7,508	44,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,508	44,535
V.—Australasia.														
Australia ...	4,350	44,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,350	44,751
Total to Foreign Ports.	288,900	1,045,103	65,375	267,106	321	1,193	318	898	231	792	870	2,883	855,195	1,955,103
To Madras.														
Tellicherry ...	2,285	12,652	...	...	...	...	114	320	...	...	114	320	2,399	12,972
Cannanore ...	1,803	9,724	...	...	410	1,073	80	225	...	...	49	1,898	2,293	11,623
Calicut ...	44	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	212
Madras ...	4	32	20,300	83,264	450	1,553	3,070	8,002	1,122	3,065	4,037	14,510	25,051	97,786
Aleppee ...	605	3,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	3,160
Gopaulpore ...	15	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	80
Madagony ...	691	3,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	3,708
Cochin ...	11,717	64,778	...	...	1,000	4,073	...	...	2,207	7,075	3,216	11,748	14,933	76,526
Negapatam ...	17	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	125
Nattakel ...	147	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	600
Eskapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	6,408	...	...	1,603	6,408	1,603	6,408
Masripatam ...	...	...	...	...	310	1,012	70	2,401	...	...	1,000	3,473	1,000	3,473
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	186	820	80	372	73	303	318	1,600	348	1,600
Esuripollam ...	...	...	...	...	68	270	178	601	...	...	216	837	348	837
Nagore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	240	50	240
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	278	90	278
Vizagapatam ...	204	1,080	...	...	601	3,170	...	...	1,254	6,230	2,055	8,389	2,319	9,479
Lokimpore ...	...	...	...	...	73	287	...	...	...	...	73	287	73	287
Cannada ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	431	143	431
Pannone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	908	267	908
Quilandy ...	75	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	420
Travandrum ...	80	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	484
To Bombay.														
Bombay ...	93,010	623,708	8,003	33,034	30	108	...	...	...	...	30	108	102,033	656,850
Kurrachee ...	1,175	6,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	6,410
Carwar ...	18	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	131
Kolmun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Burma.														
Rangoon ...	30	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	214
Akyah ...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15
Port Blair ...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18
Moulmein ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
British Burma ...	...	...	288	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	1,417
Total to Indian Ports	112,846	727,704	28,771	117,705	3,367	13,033	6,172	20,127	5,008	18,561	14,596	51,731	156,311	897,130
GRAND TOTAL	401,746	2,412,867	94,146	384,811	8,678	14,126	6,400	21,025	5,297	19,363	15,486	54,804	511,407	2,852,233

Statement showing the Exports of Rice from Bengal to Home and Foreign Ports in 1873-74.

To Foreign Ports.	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		ORISSA PORTS.						Total of Orissa Ports.		Grand Total of Bengal.	
					Cuttack.		Balasore.		Pooree.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—To Europe.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	46,024	360,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,024	360,005
France ...	551	3,378	...	...	414	5,323	...	...	...	...	414	5,323	965	8,701
Genoa ...	18	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	137
Naples ...	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23
II.—To America.														
North America ...	977	10,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	977	10,315
West India Islands ...	34,484	267,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,484	267,730
Havannah ...	750	7,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	7,399
III.—To Africa.														
Mauritius ...	45,240	205,975	5,032	33,537	735	3,000	...	...	...	...	735	3,000	51,007	332,512
Bourbon ...	1,898	12,944	837	5,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,533	18,385
Cape of Good Hope ...	3,928	35,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,928	35,364
St. Helena ...	167	1,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	1,083
IV.—To Asia.														
China ...	133	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	805
Ceylon ...	20,173	128,641	36,050	228,236	...	...	...	...	1,390	5,516	1,390	5,516	57,921	362,303
Aden ...	341	2,681	744	5,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	7,723
Persian Gulf ...	14,309	115,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,309	115,848
Panama ...	397	3,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	2,225
Singapore ...	786	4,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	4,410
Beyruth ...	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20
Maldives ...	238	1,981	744	5,054	...	...	1,201	5,219	...	...	1,201	5,219	2,183	12,254
Laccadives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	140	...	...	37	140	37	140
Batavia ...	6,358	34,128	...	...	890	3,030	...	...	...	...	890	3,030	7,243	37,158
V.—To Australasia.														
Australia ...	5,111	58,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,111	58,118
Total to Foreign Ports ...	181,880	1,352,282	43,416	277,328	2,069	11,353	1,238	5,355	1,390	5,516	4,097	22,234	229,003	1,651,844
To Indian Ports.														
To Madras.														
Tellichery ...	3,188	12,766	1,073	4,380	...	...	1,610	7,713	...	...	1,610	7,713	4,880	21,858
Cannanore ...	728	3,941	336	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	6,229
Calicut ...	368	3,007	...	...	...	...	362	1,095	...	...	362	1,095	730	1,702
Madras ...	483	3,038	...	...	1,678	7,512	1,091	3,460	4,048	17,329	6,817	28,310	7,300	31,318
Alappuzha ...	273	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	1,404
Chennai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	2,908	15,142	4,410	24,922	1,155	5,340	1,104	4,641	214	1,055	2,563	11,612	9,781	50,946
Negapatam ...	17	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	136
Narrakel ...	2,464	19,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	12,087
Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	168	552	189	525	...	...	337	1,077	337	1,077
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	325	60	328	153	653	153	653
Esurpallam ...	...	...	...	...	345	1,522	211	613	114	455	670	2,590	670	2,590
Tuticorin ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	131	648	...	...	...	...	131	648	131	648
Cannanada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	854	1	8	153	862	153	862
Janjira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	2,515	522	2,515	522	2,515
Kotapatam ...	...	...	...	...	111	469	...	...	...	...	111	469	111	469
Pauban ...	...	...	7	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	61
Poondee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	291	...	...	76	291	76	291
Colapattam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	495	147	495	147	495
Quilandy ...	97	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	222
To Bombay.														
Bombay ...	35,335	251,414	1,443	8,875	84	400	...	...	...	...	84	460	36,862	260,710
Kurrachee ...	2,057	11,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	11,450
Mandvi ...	50	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	446
To Burma.														
Rangoon ...	53	451	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	454
Akyab ...	2	14	179	1,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	1,230
Port Blair ...	11	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	95
Moulmein ...	11	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	89
Total to Indian Ports ...	46,979	316,712	7,440	40,847	3,679	17,100	5,188	21,385	5,108	22,185	13,966	60,659	68,204	418,218
GRAND TOTAL ...	228,759	1,668,994	50,856	318,175	5,741	28,453	6,426	26,730	6,406	27,701	18,063	82,893	298,207	2,070,062

Statement showing the Exports of Rice from Bengal to Home and Foreign Ports in 1874-75.

To Foreign Ports.	ORISSA PORTS.												Total of Bengal Presidency.	
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Total of Orissa Ports.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—To Europe.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	20,838	138,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,838	138,101
Suez ...	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36
France ...	4,780	20,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,780	20,654
Genoa ...	80	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	689
To America.														
North America ...	90	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	1,043
West India Islands ...	16,403	125,713	382	2,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,875	127,792
To Africa.														
Mauritius ...	44,307	373,822	16,881	103,063	...	...	0,879	37,542	567	2,584	7,446	40,126	67,637	517,011
Bourbon ...	3,007	25,593	933	7,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,940	33,213
Cape of Good Hope ...	2,781	28,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,781	28,028
Port Natal ...	887	8,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887	8,303
St. Helena ...	202	1,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	1,791
To Asia.														
China ...	40	509	...	...	...	...	81	406	2,955	15,061	3,016	15,497	25,074	152,388
Ceylon ...	4,706	33,114	17,332	103,801	...	...	291	1,900	...	...	284	1,600	4,489	33,213
Aden ...	3,070	22,610	525	2,145	...	...	37	200	...	...	37	200	12,623	99,333
Persian Gulf ...	12,585	90,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,491	8,167
Penang ...	1,491	8,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	7,124
Singapore ...	901	7,121	...	...	...	...	130	710	...	...	130	710	15,040	114,730
Arabian Gulf ...	14,916	114,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2,630	3,433	15,206
Maldives ...	2,048	9,742	603	2,534	602	2,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Australasia.														
Australia ...	3,302	22,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302	22,731
Total to Foreign Ports	136,212	1,048,548	35,749	221,643	603	2,630	7,421	40,458	3,522	17,045	11,635	60,788	183,596	1,330,821
To Indian Ports														
To Bengal.														
False Point...	01	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01	3
To Madras.														
Madras ...	258	2,500	...	...	1,077	4,030	130	624	1,026	4,331	2,233	8,083	2,401	11,485
Aleppoe ...	227	1,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	1,590
Gopaulpore ...	143	1,061	3,778	20,223	1,118	4,530	4,251	25,017	738	4,020	6,108	33,567	9,539	54,861
Cochin ...	9	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	79
Negapatam ...	01	3	...	...	...	...	2	9	70	285	72	294	734	297
Bimliputram ...	0	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	54
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Ganjam ...	04	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	04	4
Poondy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinapatam ...	...	...	367	2,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	...	478	1,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	1,638
Laccadives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Bombay.														
Bombay ...	58,100	400,248	1,419	7,725	...	...	1,067	5,966	...	...	1,067	5,966	60,505	508,939
Cananore ...	60	877	288	1,569	1,999	8,956	450	2,304	...	...	2,455	11,320	2,809	13,668
Kurrachee ...	1,500	14,023	...	...	1,244	4,922	...	...	...	...	1,244	4,922	1,500	14,023
Tellicherry ...	161	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	6,084
To Burma.														
Rangoon ...	18	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	601
Akyah ...	5	41	238	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	1,166
Port Blair ...	01	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01	62
Moulmein ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Total to Indian Ports	60,633	512,832	5,600	33,082	6,916	24,076	6,907	33,880	1,952	9,188	13,775	67,094	79,997	619,588
Grand Total to Foreign Ports and Indian Ports	196,844	1,561,380	41,339	2,54,205	6,608	26,706	13,328	74,338	5,474	26,233	25,410	127,827	263,593	1,948,413

THE SOONDERBUNS. No. I.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME AND PHYSICAL ASPECT.

THE portion of the Gangetic delta known as the Soonderbuns is situated between latitudes $21^{\circ} 30'$ and $22^{\circ} 40'$ north, and longitudes $88^{\circ} 10'$ and $90^{\circ} 32'$ east of Greenwich. The extreme breadth from north to south is about 81 miles, and the extreme length from east to west about 165 miles. It is bounded on the north by the permanently settled lands of the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge. The river Hooghly marks its western limits; the river Megna forms its boundary on the east; and on the south is the Bay of Bengal.

It is not easy to state the origin of the name Soonderbuns. Some think the proper reading is Soondarban, or the beautiful forest; others that the correct name is Soondarband, which means beautiful embankments; others again think that the name was given with reference to the situation of the forest, and that the original name was *Samudro-ban*, or the sea forest. Another etymology is proposed in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society for December 1868, viz. that the name has been derived from a semi-barbarous tribe called *Chanda Bhanda*, who, it is supposed, inhabited the Soonderbuns seven centuries ago. A similar suggestion was made in the Journal of the Society for January 1838. A copper-plate grant was found in pergunnah Edilpore, in zillah Backergunge, which purports to have been a gift of certain villages, now unknown, to a Brahmin, by *Kesava Sena*, one of the *Sena* Rajahs of Bengal, in the year 1136 A.D. Not only was the village made over to the grantee, but power was given him to punish the tribe inhabiting them, called *Chanda Bhandas*. The late Mr. James Prinsep, in his account of this copper-plate grant, says, that "probably the *Chanda Bhanda* tribe, made over as property along with the soil, may have been the poor class named from this tract (quasi *Sanda banda*, as it is generally pronounced), employed in the salt works, and like the modern *Molangia*, only a step or two removed from slavery." The account given in the Asiatic Society's journal states that the grant relates to some *chur* land, i.e. land recently formed by river deposits, 120 miles directly east of Calcutta. The site on which the copper-plates were found is a little to the west of the old town of Backergunge, but it is supposed that the place of discovery has no connection with the grant, the appearance of the plates indicating that they could not have been long buried on the spot, and had probably got there by the upsetting of a boat during an inundation. None of the names in the grant, whether of boundaries or villages, can now be identified, unless one of the villages, *Vikrampore*, be the place of that name near Dacca, in which case the lands granted were very far removed from the Soonderbuns.

The derivation which would naturally suggest itself is that the name comes from the *Soondri*, or principal tree in these forests; and it may be noted that the name is spelt by the natives *Soondribun* as well as *Soonderbun*, though the latter form is generally adopted.

The area of the Soonderbuns may be estimated at 7,500 square miles in round numbers. This vast extent of alluvial land is intersected by some of the largest branches of the Ganges, running in a north and south direction. These rivers are connected with each other by branches issuing from them, and these, in their turn, are united by means of smaller streams, so that the entire surface of the Soonderbuns is a network of rivers and creeks, containing a vast number of islands of various shapes and sizes. It is to these rivers and streams that we are in a great measure indebted for whatever success there has been in the cultivation of the Soonderbun forest. They afford a complete system of drainage and a means of communication that is almost perfect. Through them, aided by embankments and sluice gates, the quantity of water necessary to be retained in an estate for the purposes of cultivation can be regulated almost to a nicety. The wood-cutter penetrates the remotest parts of the forests by their means, the rice merchant can get his boat-load of cargo by visiting each ryot's holding when so inclined, and the ryot has very little difficulty in transferring his rice and paddy to his canoe or *dingee* and conveying it to the nearest market. What roads and drains are to populous towns and cities, these rivers and creeks are to the vast paddy fields of the Soonderbuns.

The principal rivers that traverse the Soonderbuns from north to south between the Hooghly and the Megna are (1) the Roymungul or Juboona; (2) the Mollinshaw, which is a continuation of the Cobaduck; (3) the Bara Panga; (4) the Murjatta or Kaggā; (5) the Pussur; (6) the Balissur or Horinghatta; and (7) the Beeskhalī. These rivers are

connected with the Ganges in a greater or less degree, and in proportion contain more or less fresh water, which becomes brackish as the rivers approach the Bay. According to Sir Charles Lyell these rivers were in former times, each in their turn, the principal channel of discharge. There can be little doubt that as the general course of the main waters of the Ganges tracked eastward, one by one these rivers lost their more intimate connection with it, and the waters of the Pussur and the rivers on the west of it are not now so fresh as they unquestionably were in former times.

The secondary rivers are—

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (1) Subtermookhee. | (8) Seepsa. |
| (2) Thakhooran. | (9) Bhuddur. |
| (3) Mutla. | (10) Bhola. |
| (4) Guasaba. | (11) Boorissur. |
| (5) Harribhanga. | (12) Andermanic. |
| (6) Culputo-a. | (13) Bhadoora, commonly called Badoora. |
| (7) Eshamuttee. | (14) Rabnabad channel, or Putto-a river. |

As yet there is no material change in the course of these rivers through the Soonderbuns. The banks are alternately abrupt and sloping. Where the force of the tide is greatest, the bank is abrupt, and on the opposite side, where the current is slack, the bank slopes gradually to the water's edge. The Soonderbun rivers are all tidal streams, and, with very few exceptions, nowhere fordable. They are navigable throughout the year; and it is both curious and instructive to contemplate the navigation of these rivers, the ebb and flow being of equal service to those who travel from the east as to those who travel from the west. If the flood is of advantage to one, the returning ebb assists the other, and Nature seems to have bestowed her favours with a just and impartial hand. The journeys from east to west, and *vice versa*, require a succession of ebb and flood tides; and the rivers are so arranged that, generally speaking, the length of the journey which requires the flood can be performed during its continuance, so that the next stage in which the ebb becomes necessary is reached in sufficient time for advantage to be taken of the change of tide.

The cultivated tracts present to the eye of the observer a level surface of vast paddy-growing plains, not unpicturesquely dotted with huts surrounded by little gardens. But the aspect is not the same throughout, and there is a marked difference in the appearance of the country as one travels from the west to the east, from the Hooghly to the Megna. The Cobaduck river forms the boundary between the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore Soonderbuns, and the Balissur between Jessore and Backergunge.

These are the fiscal boundaries of the Soonderbuns, but with reference to the physical aspect of the country and the comparative value of the land, another boundary is demanded.

At a point of about three-fourths of the entire distance from the Hooghly to the Cobaduck is the river called Juboona. This river is connected with the Hooghly at Kanchrapara, a village well known on the Eastern Bengal Railway beyond Barrackpore, and it is also united with the Ganges by means of the Eshamuttee and Bhoyrub rivers. At Bussuntore, near thana Kalligunge, the Juboona bifurcates. The left branch, known as the Khalindee, joins the Roymungul, and flows into the Bay of Bengal. Between the Hooghly and the Juboona and Khalindee, the rivers which flow through the Soonderbuns contain salt water for the most part. To the east of the Juboona and Khalindee, as far as the Balissur, the water in the principal rivers is generally sweet during the rains and up to the end of March, and never so brackish as in the rivers to the west of the Juboona, which, having no head streams or connection with the Ganges, contain salt water throughout the year. The Balissur and other principal rivers to the east of it all flow from the Ganges, and contain sweet water for the best part of the year, and up to within a short distance of the Bay of Bengal.

Without entering into further detail, the Soonderbuns may then be divided into three distinct portions—(1) the land between the Hooghly and Juboona and Khalindee rivers, (2) between the latter and the Balissur, and (3) between the Balissur and the Megna.

As might have been expected from the fact of the two principal rivers—the Hooghly and the Megna—being one on the west and the other on the east, the land in their vicinity is higher than elsewhere, and the 24-Pergunnahs and Backergunge Soonderbuns contain higher lands than the middle portion, composed entirely of Jessore and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs. The middle portion is low and swampy. The soil is not unfrequently spongy, and there can be little doubt that at some distant period this portion of the Soonderbuns was one vast marsh. Indeed, from the old surveys by Major Rennell and others, conducted between the years 1764 and 1772 A.D., it appears that a large tract of country between the Juboona and the lower part of the Ganges was a morass intersected with deep creeks and nullahs.

The aspect of the country is in accordance with its physical description. The belt of cultivated land from the Hooghly to the Juboona is surrounded with large embankments to keep out the salt water; and as the land is dry enough for habitation, it is dotted with huts and little gardens. In the next section miles of low land will be found indifferently cleared and without the vestige of habitation. Vast paddy-fields are mixed up with *null* or reed jungle, which is only kept down by the permanent presence of men and cattle. In this middle portion, however, there are several estates, whose appearance has considerably improved within the last quarter of a century. These are higher lands, and are scattered over with ryots' huts, and the *null* or reed jungle is disappearing from these estates. The Ganges appears to have almost completed its work in the far east, and to be sending down a larger volume of sweet water into the Jessore rivers. These waters are allowed to overflow the lands from April to the close of October. The soil is being gradually raised, and it is probable that if no untoward event should happen, a quarter of a century more will show a marked improvement in this section of the country.

The third and last division is a pleasant transition from the hot and dry lands of the 24-Pergunnahs and the depressing and malarious atmosphere of the Jessore Soonderbuns. Here the lands being higher and the water comparatively sweet, no bunds or embankments are necessary. The lands are richer than in the two first sections, and every well-to-do ryot has a fine garden of cocon, betel-nut, and other trees, through which his well thatched hut and granaries are seen to advantage.

The forests are dense and impenetrable, and, like the cultivated lands, may be divided into three sections. The first will be comprised between the Hooghly and the Mollinchev and Arpangasia rivers; the second between the latter and the Balissur; and the third between the Balissur and Megna.

The northern portions of the first section contain for the most part timber of small growth, but the jungle becomes heavier towards the south and east, where the timber is large and apparently inexhaustible. Unquestionably the second section contains the best timber, and although very good timber is to be found in the third and last section, there is little of it, for cultivation has made the best progress here, and there is, comparatively speaking, very little jungle left. It has been supposed that the soil of the 24-Pergunnahs Soonderbuns is less favourable to the growth of large timber than that of Jessore and Backergunge, and that therefore the timber in the northern allotments of the 24-Pergunnahs is of the smaller kind. This supposition, however, is incorrect, and beyond doubt some of the finest trees are to be met with in the forests south of the 24-Pergunnahs. Even in the northern allotments of this district the presence of isolated trees which tower above those of smaller growth, and the size of the timber on the south, which is not very different from the timber in Jessore, sufficiently indicate the fact that the original forest was nearly the same here as elsewhere.

Leaving aside the timber naturally of the smaller sort, the existence of the under-sized trees in the northern allotments of the 24-Pergunnahs may be attributed to two causes. One is that these allotments, from their vicinity to Calcutta, were the first that were visited by woodcutters, and that they continued to supply Calcutta and the neighbouring markets until nearly exhausted. The other, and apparently the principal cause, is that these northern allotments were extensively used for salt works. In the manufacture of salt in the Soonderbuns the trees are cut down root and branch, and the ground is made as smooth and level as possible. The salt water then goes over the land during flood tides, or twice in 24 hours, and the deposit is scraped up and the manufacture proceeds. This process is repeated over and over again on the same lands, so that the surface is not only lowered, but so deeply impregnated with salt that nothing will grow on it for some time at least. Several of these allotments have been inspected, and evidence has invariably been found of their having been used for the manufacture of salt. Heaps of the earthen pots in which the brine was evaporated are to be seen everywhere, with the remains of the old furnaces and mounds of the earth that had been scraped from the surface. When it is considered that the manufacture of salt was carried on in these parts for about three-fourths of a century, and only ceased about twenty years ago, it is nothing surprising that many of the northern allotments in the 24-Pergunnahs Soonderbuns have been denuded of their large timber. There can be no doubt that the manufacture of salt in the manner described tends to impoverish the soil.

In a statement annexed to this article a note is given of some of the principal trees and shrubs in the Soonderbun forests, and the use to which the timber is put.

A Statement of some of the Trees and Shrubs in the Soonderbuns.

NAMES OF TREES AND SHRUBS.		Whether of extensive, frequent, or rare growth.	Uses to which principally applied, and other remarks.
Local names.	Botanical names.		
Akondo	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Rare	A small shrub about 6 or 7 feet in height. When cut, the plant yields an acid milky juice, which the natives use for a variety of medicinal purposes. Wood light. The charcoal is used in the manufacture of country gunpowder.
Amoor or Latmi or Nutmi.	<i>Amorea enculata</i>	Do.	A hard wood. Chiefly used for posts and building purposes.
Bent	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	.....	This is an inferior kind of cane or rattan, its use is well known.
Bhora	<i>Rhisophora mucronata</i>	Do.	Wood dark, reddish, hard, and durable; used in building native huts.
Bhyla	.....	Do.	Posts and hookah pipes. A hard wood.
Boloi	.....	Frequent	Firewood. The inner bark has a strong fibre, which the woodcutters twist into ropes for dragging timber. Wood rather soft.
Byne	<i>Avicennia tomentosa</i>	Do.	A fine large tree, but the wood, although hard, is not worth converting into planks, as it comes off in chips. The Mughas use it for rice-mills, and grantees and others for sluice-boxes.
Bola or Cholla	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Extensive	Firewood. Bark used as rope for binding purposes.
Hon-jam	<i>Ardisia humilis</i>	Rare	Native furniture.
Bon-bokool	<i>Cyclostemon subseriale</i>	Do.	A fine large tree. Timber used for planks.
Batool	<i>Excoecaria indica</i>	Do.	A shrub about 6 feet high. Wood used as fuel.
Dahoor or Dha-kuor.	<i>Cerbera odallam</i>	Do.	A shrub-like plant. Used for fuel.
Dhekwa	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	Do.	A fern, propagated by division or by seed. (Grows to 4 or 5 feet, and even to 6 feet in height.) Used in thatching huts.
Gawah	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	Extensive	A fine tree, grows to a height of between 30 and 40 feet. Wood very soft, used for the manufacture of native drums, toys, picture frames, &c. The sap is destructive to slight, and wood cutters are very cautious in cutting this tree.
Goran	<i>Cerispe roxburghianus</i>	Do.	A small but very useful tree. It seldom attains a girth of more than 10 inches. The wood is hard and tough, and is extensively used as posts for the building of native huts, and also for firewood. The bark is used for tanning purposes.
Gole-putta	<i>Nipa fruticans</i>	Frequent	A palm-like plant, found in almost all parts of the Soonderbuns, but principally in the Backergunge district. It grows luxuriantly on the banks of rivers and creeks, lining for several miles without a break. In this situation it is readily cut and stowed away. The leaves, which are from 12 to 18 feet long, are extensively used for thatching huts, and are brought down in large quantities to Calcutta.
Hental	<i>Phoenix paludosa</i>	Do.	The tree is very like the date-tree in miniature, but it sometimes attains a height of 30 feet and more. Even at this height it is hardly thicker than a betel-nut tree. The trunk is used for rafters for native huts, and the leaves for thatching.
Ibhjr	<i>Petunga roxburghii</i>	Rare	Produces a hard wood, used for native furniture.
Kankra	<i>Bruguiera symmorrhiza</i>	Frequent	A hard and durable wood, used for posts for native huts, planks, and native furniture.
Kaura	<i>Sonneratia apetala</i>	Extensive	Wood rather soft, and liable to early decay if exposed to wet or damp. Used for the manufacture of native furniture, boxes, &c. Wood strong and durable, used as posts for native huts, &c.; also for firewood.
Kripa	<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	Do.	A strong wood, used for posts. It is also cut up in planks, and used for native furniture.
Koroi	Not found	Frequent	Firewood and charcoal. The oil extracted from the fruit is used for medicinal purposes. Not unlike the Indian tree. Wood rather soft. Used as firewood.
Kurung	<i>Pongamia glabra</i>	Rare	A very hard wood, as the name indicates. Loka means iron. Firewood, posts, and also cut up in planks. If well seasoned, this wood might make good English furniture.
Jhoer or Jeon	<i>Ficus nitida</i> (?)	Frequent	A soft wood. Firewood.
Loha Koyra or Lohagora.	.....	Rare	A fine large tree. The timber is hard, and is used for posts for the manufacture of native furniture.
Pholeht or Kholshi.	.....	Frequent	A hard wood. Chiefly used as firewood.
Poshoor	<i>Carapa obovata</i>	Extensive	A hard wood, used for posts and firewood. The bark is used for tanning, and the bark as well as fruit for medicinal purposes.
Singra	<i>Cynometra bijuga</i>	Frequent	A good hard wood. This is the most extensive kind of timber in the Soonderbuns, which probably takes its name from the Soondri tree. The timber is used for beams, flooring, buggy shafts, paddles, planks for the building of bungalows, native furniture, but chiefly for the building of boats used in the Soonderbuns and in the adjoining districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge, for the trade in rice, paddy, coconuts, &c. are made sometimes entirely, and sometimes partly, of the Soondri tree. If for lightness, sake the upper part of beam is made of other timber, the bottom and sides are made of Soondri planks, as much durable in salt water.
Soondri	<i>Heritiera littoralis</i>	Extensive	

THE USE OF GREEN MANURE IN THE CULTIVATION OF OPIUM.

A PROPOSAL for the utilization of green manure, and especially of indigo refuse, in the cultivation of opium, has recently been considered by Government. It has been pointed out that green manures would be peculiarly applicable to districts like Tirhoot and Sarun, where, from want of firewood, the ryots are in the habit of using their cowdung for fuel. It has been said that the indigo plant is the most suitable for green manuring, and that as green manure is the form of manure best adapted for the opium soil of Sarun and Tirhoot, it would be advisable to encourage the cultivators, through the Opium Department, to grow indigo plant, "which, after it has passed through the steeping process, should be returned to the opium field to strengthen the soil for the next year's crop."

The practice of green manuring is of considerable antiquity, and it is still extensively practised by the most advanced of modern agriculturists. It appears probable that the only mode in which the supply of organic manures for opium land can be met is by the growth of special crops as manurial applications in a green state. The lands contain an abundance of the mineral constituents of the poppy, but, from continued cropping, have become impoverished in many organic matters necessary to the healthy development of the plant. The importance therefore of cultivating special crops during the rainy season in order that they may be applied as green manures for the succeeding crop of opium is obvious. The question is whether the indigo plant is likely to suit well for this purpose. There are objections to the proposal from an administrative point of view on which it is needless to enter. But there is another objection against indigo, in that it is a very precarious crop, and in its earlier stages by no means easily culturable. The experiment has in fact been tried, and with unsatisfactory results. Many other autumn crops have been tried also, and it is interesting to find that the sunn hemp, or the *crotolaria juncea*, has after experiment been found to afford the best manure. It is a plant of free and robust growth, affords a rich mineral ash, suitable to poppy, and decays very rapidly when cut and buried. There are now in the experimental opium gardens in Behar several beeghas of land manured with the refuse of this plant.

PREPARATION OF MORPHIA AND NARCOTINE AT THE BENARES OPIUM AGENCY.

THE Government and the public are indebted to Dr. Sheppard Principal Assistant to the Benares Opium Agent, for his labour in connection with the preparation of morphia and narcotine at the Ghazespore factory.

Previous to the year 1865 these drugs were prepared from adulterated opium which had been confiscated; but from the inferior quality of the drug so obtained, and other causes, the demand for morphia was so limited that in 1865 there remained a stock in hand sufficient to meet the demand for several years: consequently the manufacture was discontinued from that year, and confiscated opium destroyed, until 1870, when Dr. Sheppard's experiments began. In that year Dr. Sheppard drew up a scheme for the manufacture of morphia and narcotine, from which considerable profit was expected to result to Government, combined with increased efficiency in the working arrangements of the factory. It was explained how loss had accrued from the discontinuance of the manufacture of the drugs from confiscated opium, and also that the cheap rate at which a supply could be furnished would doubtless lead to the extended use in India of such useful medicines.

The consumption of these drugs in military and civil hospitals in the country was not at that time large, owing to the belief that morphia was an expensive preparation, and orders were therefore issued with the object of encouraging the free use of the drugs in native, military, and civil hospitals, and it was pointed out that they could be manufactured at the Benares Agency at a comparatively trifling expense, and supplied at a cost much below the English price. The scheme was then laid before Government and was sanctioned. It subsequently received the approval of the Secretary of State, who intimated that the Director of the Army Medical Department would be glad to take about 12lb of morphia a year. In 1873 that quantity of the drug was sent to the Secretary of State, and is believed to have fetched about £105-12, at the rate of 11 shillings per ounce.

In 1872 Dr. Sheppard reported certain improvements which he had been able to effect in the quality of the morphia by removal of all codeia, and by the separation of a large amount of resin, which was formerly allowed to remain mixed with the hydrochlorate of morphia. There was still, however, improvement required as to colour; the ordinary method of bleaching by means of animal charcoal, as practised in England, being impossible in this country, owing to caste prejudices of the natives. Dr. Sheppard has now overcome that difficulty by the introduction, after repeated experiments, of a mode of bleaching by means of wood charcoal. Dr. Sheppard's labours have at last been attended with complete success, and there is now a steady demand for morphia from all three presidencies, as much as the opium factory can meet, while, financially speaking, it is estimated that the saving to Government during the last five years has been very considerable.

STATEMENTS OF RIVER TRAFFIC IN BENGAL, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT, DURING NOVEMBER 1875.

THE amount of registered river-borne traffic continued to be comparatively small in November. The totals hitherto registered have been 89,50,754 maunds in September, 56,59,074 maunds in October, and 56,16,928 maunds in November. November is a dull month in all the principal articles of trade. Of all the great country staples imported into Calcutta, jute alone is of first rate importance.

The chief interest of the statements attaches to the main staples of trade of which the weight only is registered. Goalundo (6,68,711 maunds), which has previously been low in the scale, is this month the station where most traffic was registered; Patna is second, with 5,80,311 maunds; and Khoorna, which in previous months has been first, is this month third, with 5,48,693 maunds. At Sahebgunge 4,51,589 maunds have been registered, at Durowlee 3,87,653 maunds, at Naraingunge 3,62,019 maunds, at Bamunghatta, on the Calcutta canals, 3,58,292 maunds, and at Serajgunge 3,57,940 maunds. The registration on the Nuddea rivers is very slack, and will remain so for some months, as during the dry season of the year those rivers are only open for the passage of small boats. The traffic registered at Nusrabad is again extremely small, amounting to only 31,880 maunds, and under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders this station has been closed for the present from the end of January. It is stated that all the traffic of importance now registered there will be caught and registered at the stations lower down, at Bhojrob Bazar and Narain-gunge.

The greatest quantity of exports during the month was from Calcutta, 4,66,703 maunds. Next to Calcutta among the districts come Jessore, 4,32,658 maunds; Dacca, 4,11,903 maunds; Pubna, 3,89,454 maunds; Mymensingh, 3,88,945 maunds; and then, after a considerable interval, come Hooghly with Howrah, 2,56,260 maunds; Goruckpore, of the North-Western Provinces, 2,39,692 maunds; the 24-Pergunnahs, 2,38,685 maunds; Rungpore, 2,13,366 maunds; and Patna, 2,05,688 maunds. The total of the exports of the Bengal districts is 38,82,938 maunds; the total of the Behar districts is 10,34,053 maunds; and the total of all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is 49,76,871 maunds, against a total of 50,01,171 maunds in October. Assam has exported 1,89,304 maunds, against 2,04,809 maunds in October; the North-Western Provinces 3,34,924 maunds, against 3,80,318; and Oudh 1,14,541 maunds, against 71,936 maunds. The importations into Calcutta were 18,58,161 maunds, against 18,99,377 maunds in October; into Pubna 4,29,669 maunds; into Patna 4,05,221 maunds; into the suburbs of Calcutta 3,87,587 maunds; into Dacca 3,70,848 maunds; into Furreedpore 2,67,931 maunds; and into Hooghly and Howrah 2,39,108 maunds. The suburbs of Calcutta have been shown separately; in previous months the figures for the suburbs were included under the total for the 24-Pergunnahs. The total imports into the Bengal districts amount to 45,62,297 maunds, against 48,43,382 maunds in October; into Behar to 8,39,092 maunds, against 6,29,129 maunds; and the total of all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is 54,60,542 maunds, against 55,22,511 maunds. The imports to the Assam districts have been 68,913 maunds, into the

North-West Provinces 80,978 maunds, and into Oude 3,892 maunds. It is remarkable how clearly the totals of November correspond with the totals of October trade.

A great deal of pains has been bestowed in the compilation of the returns for November, in order to illustrate the trade not only of the districts, but also of the principal trade marts of Bengal. It is believed that the results which have been abstracted in the ensuing paragraphs of this article will prove of value and interest, as attracting attention to the several trade centres of the enormous river traffic of these provinces. A complete list of all the considerable marts in each district is still a desideratum, although arrangements are in train for supplying this want. The boatmen and manjoes are not accurate in describing the district to which the mart whence they have come belongs, and many of the names are so loosely spelt in the registration returns as hardly to be recognizable, so that some confusion in compiling the traffic statements is at present unavoidable. With more accurate knowledge of the different marts this confusion will be avoided; and with this object in view, authoritative lists are in preparation, and before long will be ready. In the monthly articles on internal trade, the traffic of all the chief marts as regards the principal staples of trade will always be recorded. The publication of a series of articles on the trade centres of Bengal has also been commenced. The first of these appears in the present issue; and it may be expected that this series of articles, for which Government is indebted to the liberal assistance of district officers and others, will prove of very great value and importance.

JUTE—As was the case in October, so in November jute is the most important article of river traffic, the total amounting to 12,72,690 maunds. A large proportion of this, however, is jute registered twice over in consequence of its having been transhipped at such places as Naraingunge and Serajgunge.

Serajgunge, the trade centre of which a full account has been given in our present issue, is the greatest jute emporium of Bengal. Jute is collected at Serajgunge for re-export to Calcutta. The registered importations amounted in November to 2,47,872 maunds, the registered exportation to 1,39,453 maunds. Of this supply of jute, 135,547 maunds were received from Rungpore, 62,032 maunds from Mymensingh, 27,713 maunds from Bogra, 12,657 maunds from Goalpara, 9,408 maunds from Cooch Behar, 6,448 maunds from Sylhet, 3,036 maunds from Julpigoree, 515 maunds from Pubna, 191 maunds from the Garo Hills, 184 maunds from Dinagore, and 141 maunds from Tipperah. The principal marts that exported jute into Serajgunge, with the quantities of jute exported, are specified below:—

Exporting Marts.						
		Mds.		Mds.		
Goalpara	{	Gouripore ...	7,043	Rangpore.—(Cd)	Gopitali ...	2,497
		Singmaee ...	1,738		Tumboolpore ...	3,050
		Chilmaree ...	8,522		Sakata ...	2,130
		Noarhat ...	12,888		Nawabgunge ...	2,316
		Jatrapore ...	18,130		Dewanatola ...	7,912
		Shailmarce ...	4,485		Samatola ...	3,476
		Noankhwa ...	1,271		Mowachuck ...	7,170
		Madergunge ...	1,800		Goraimaree ...	1,617
		Dumkutee ...	2,616		Mothurapara ...	1,643
		Bailla ...	3,370		Jamabaree ...	3,294
Rangpore	{	Rubantpore ...	1,977	Singara ...	15,021	
		Meergunge ...	4,970	Chuckarchur ...	2,328	
		Soondergunge ...	3,386	Madargunge ...	1,778	
		Siyalmaree ...	2,100	Dewangunge ...	2,918	
		Goburdhoo ...	2,050	Subankhally ...	18,698	
		Barear Hat ...	1,625	Belgaroe ...	3,105	
		Arapore ...	1,616	Doal ...	2,380	
		Rangpore ...	2,100	Badrabary ...	0,292	
		Abha ...	1,200	Pingla ...	3,206	
		Kabgunge ...	4,173	Jannalpore ...	2,300	
Mymensingh	{	Ghora Mani ...	14,847	Islampore ...	2,155	
		Kamajani ...	14,109	Kallychar ...	1,681	
		Nowah Hat ...	7,231	Buxegunge ...	2,095	
		Kolendoh ...	1,401	Bolorampore ...	3,429	
		Mohanjani ...	2,151	Bella ...	2,136	
Cooch Behar	{					

Besides these marts there were as many as 78 smaller marts from Rungpore, and as many as 70 smaller marts from Mymensingh, besides a proportionate number of smaller marts from other districts, that each supplied its quota to make up the grand total of Serajgunge jute.

Goalundo is an important mart that collects jute to transport to Calcutta by the railway. The total quantity of jute imported into Goalundo during the month amounts to 1,67,751 maunds. Of this

supply 1,810 maunds were derived from Dinagore, 70,741 maunds from Pubna, 50,684 maunds from Mymensingh, 20,680 maunds from Rungpore, 8,954 maunds from Dacca, 5,783 maunds from Rajshahye, 5,619 maunds from Bogra, 2,636 maunds from Julpigoree, 844 maunds from Furrodpore, and 12 maunds from Tipperah. The Dinagore and Bogra supplies were despatched down the Atrai and other rivers, and the Rajshahye supply was sent direct along the Ganges to Goalundo. The Rungpore and Julpigoree exports were apparently sent down direct along the Jumoona without being transhipped at Serajgunge. The same remark applies for the most part to the large exports from Mymensingh. The Pubna supplies were transhipped for Goalundo from Serajgunge. It may be assumed that the whole of the imports consigned for Goalundo were ultimately despatched by the Eastern Bengal Railway to Calcutta.

Naraingunge is the centre of the Eastern Bengal, as Serajgunge is the centre of the Northern Bengal, jute trade. The imports of jute into Naraingunge amount to 1,05,991 maunds; the exports amount to 96,677 maunds. The imports are derived from Mymensingh (69,140 maunds), from Dacca (16,768 maunds), and from Tipperah (20,093 maunds). Another important mart in the Dacca district is Modongunge, which received 3,721 maunds from the Dacca district, 6,508 maunds from Mymensingh, and 3,228 maunds from Tipperah—or altogether 13,457 maunds. The total of the two marts of Naraingunge and Modongunge is 1,19,448 maunds. The principal marts that supplied Naraingunge and Modongunge are as follows:—

Reporting Marts.				
		Mds.	* Mds.	
Mymensingh	Sumbhoogunge	... 6,587	P'yarpore	... 1,000
	Mynah	... 1,500	Nassirabad	... 4,499
	Nheogunge	... 2,400	Chunderkona	... 896
	Aralah	... 2,966	Prangunge	... 475
	Koitedy	... 12,215	Aitadha	... 1,100
	Kulligunge	... 8,368	Bhoynub	... 4,685
	Charung	... 5,320	Russeerhat	... 1,610
	Bollah	... 1,825	Shachail	... 1,491
	Charsingdoh	... 1,050	Shonamgunge	... 3,571
	Kurreegunge	... 18,167	Lukshingunge	... 5,940
Tipperah	Boorah	... 3,189	Bakrabaj	... 2,166
	Sheepore	... 1,175	Sorail	... 1,030
	Dalton Bazar	... 7,783	Asimnuggur	... 1,061
	Begunbaroe	... 4,409		

The total importations of jute into Calcutta and the suburbs amount to 6,76,489 maunds. The districts from which this supply is derived are as follows:—

Places of export.		Import into Calcutta and its Suburbs.	
		Mds.	
Burdwan ...	...	...	2,088
Cutwa ...	2,088	...	...
Hooghly ...	...	...	906
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	1,085
Nuddea ...	...	...	28,314
Janipore ...	5,010	...	...
Koomarkolly ...	1,895	...	...
Jessore ...	...	...	2,200
Pubna ...	...	...	2,20,345
Serajgunge ...	1,39,453	Nokalya ...	6,608
Nazirgunge ...	1,327	Mathura ...	2,161
Maldah ...	2,024	Raigunge ...	7,675
Darjila ...	1,631	Boriduka ...	8,995
Bera ...	15,887	Pangasia ...	12,994
Ullapara ...	26,273	Kaligunge ...	1,725
Kendrapara ...	3,468	Dogachee ...	1,960
Dacca ...	...	...	2,17,200
Kaligunge ...	14,200	Charsidhi ...	3,060
Naraingunge ...	90,877	Modongunge ...	23,018
Dacca ...	3,660	Jafargunge ...	4,875
Moonsheegunge ...	8,907	Ghiar ...	6,706
Karingunge ...	2,025	Bolabo ...	2,338
Gouree ...	12,925	Pobail ...	11,076
Furrodpore ...	...	...	39,192
Madaripore ...	23,362	...	...
Shajapore ...	3,116	...	...
Modhookholly ...	2,543	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	6,410
Moorsheedabad ...	...	...	265
Dinagore ...	...	...	1,515
Maldah ...	...	...	7,966
Rajshahye ...	...	...	51,200
Booreedaha ...	4,026	...	...
Nobogram ...	4,438	...	...
Prosdapore ...	5,106	...	...
Nowagong ...	19,017	...	...
Betgari ...	2,300	...	...
Pagladaha ...	2,660	...	...

Places of export.			Imports into Calcutta and its Suburbs.
Rungpore	...	...	12,454
Bogra	...	...	4,890
Mymensingh	...	...	1,03,145
Nagorepore	...	17,609	
Kugmaree	...	10,977	
Kadarpore	...	1,235	
Sankhati	...	2,680	
Paharpore	...	1,324	
Bollga	...	1,215	
Jamarhi	...	2,050	
Luckipore	...	1,053	
Shuimbhoogunge	...	850	
Myara	...	4,050	
Noakholly	...	...	710
Purneah	...	...	1,213
Chittagong	...	...	210
Manbhoom	...	...	287

The returns show that the exports were larger in November from Mymensingh (2,98,541 maunds) than from any other Bengal district. Pubna and Dacca are wholly exceptional, as the exports from those districts mostly represent import consignments which have been transhipped, and appear as re-exports. Rungpore comes next to Mymensingh among genuinely jute-producing districts, with an export of 1,68,824 maunds. A considerable portion of the Mymensingh jute goes direct to Goalundo and to Calcutta; the Rungpore jute is mostly absorbed at Serajungunge.

SALT.—The next most important staple is salt, which amounted during the month to 5,94,420 maunds, against 4,85,547 maunds in October and 10,51,617 maunds in September. The September exports were apparently exceptional, and there is reason to believe that the average river traffic in salt is about six lakhs per mensem. Of the November supply, 4,03,986 maunds were sent from Calcutta; 49,600 maunds from Patna; 30,669 maunds from Hooghly and Howrah; 30,087 maunds from Pubna; and 17,754 maunds from the Dacca district. This salt was widely distributed to all Bengal and Behar districts: the largest importers being Mymensingh (78,618 maunds), Dacca (65,652 maunds), Pubna (35,303 maunds), and Jessore (31,683 maunds). Of up-country districts, Sarun received 27,408 maunds, Mozufferpore 24,833 maunds, and Goruckpore 21,539 maunds.

RICE.—The total of the rice traffic during the month is only 4,83,725 maunds. With the possible exception of December the month of November is the slackest month of the year in the rice trade. The total of September was 15,44,019 maunds, of October 5,99,952 maunds. The rice trade is brisker during the early spring, and is large during all the months from January to September. November cannot in any sense be taken as a typical month for illustrating the trade.

Rice is imported into Calcutta, into Chittagong, and into Behar. It will be convenient to consider first the rice trade into Behar. The exports from the North-Western Provinces and Oude registered at Duroowlee amount to 97,159 maunds; the amount registered at Patna amounts to 27,269 maunds; the amount registered at Saheb-gunge amounts to 23,692 maunds. The Patna total refers to some extent to rice moving from one part of the Behar province to another. A portion of the Saheb-gunge total proceeded through to the North-Western Provinces, and a small part of the North-Western Province rice was destined for Ghazee-pore; but after making all deductions, the grand total of rice imported into Behar during the month was not less than 1,20,000 maunds. The principal exporting marts from Oude and the North-Western Provinces and the principal marts in Behar that received the up country produce are as follows:—

Exporting Marts from the N.-W. Provinces.			Importing Marts in Behar.		
		Mds.			Mds.
Gonda	Nawabgunge	5,055	Patna	Dinapore	34,033
Fyzabad	Italgunge	1,050		Revilgunge	26,487
Bustee	Ooska	6,305		Sasseram	4,150
Asimgurh	Billatra	1,125	Saran	Pultai	1,585
	Goruckpore	5,290		Sewan	1,740
	Gopalpore	14,555		Modarupore	5,955
Goruckpore	Burhej	23,078		Mahamudpore	5,065
	Rohunpore	13,711	Mozufferpore	Hajipore	1,025
	Dhonee	9,825	Patna	Kurligunge	1,943
Jounpore	Jounpore	1,857	Durbhanga	Bazitpore	2,420

The Ghazee-pore marts that imported rice from the North-Western Provinces are registered as follows:—Moniar 10,671 maunds, Balia Ghazee-pore 1,050 maunds, and Lohar Chupra 1,720 maunds. The internal trade within Behar itself consisted of re-exports from Patna and Revilgunge. 1,318 maunds of rice were exported from Patna to

Bazitpore and small places in the Purneah district, and there was a small consignment registered of 224 maunds from Revilgunge to Patna. Besides this, Tirhoot altogether imported 17,632 maunds from Patna and Revilgunge, the importing marts being Lallgunge (14,296 maunds) and Hajipore (2,705 maunds). The Tirhoot State Railway returns show that 13,213 maunds were consigned during the month from the Bazitpore railway-station to Durbhanga.

At the Saheb-gunge station the traffic from Northern Bengal into Behar and the North-Western Provinces is registered. November is probably the month in which the rice exportation from Northern Bengal is less than it is in any other month of the year. It is reported moreover by the Collector that during the past few months export transactions from the marts on the Poornabubha do not appear to be more than a fourth of the transactions of ordinary years at this period. None of the great piles of bags of rice that are usually to be seen are now visible. The total of the rice registered at Saheb-gunge is only 23,692 maunds. The principal exporting and importing marts are as follows:—

Exporting Marts.			Importing Marts.		
		Mds.			Mds.
Maldah	Hyatpore	4,083	Sonthal Pergun-	Saheb-gunge	2,712
	Maldah	1,532	nahs.		
	Mucha	3,096	Ghazee-pore	Baha	10,042
Dinapore	Kalkamaree	3,052		Ghazee-pore	1,422
	Raigunge	2,832			

The Calcutta or Bengal traffic in rice may be illustrated by the following statement, which shows that almost the whole of the traffic is destined for Calcutta:—

Exporting Marts.			Importing Marts.		
		Mds.			Mds.
	Sivagunge	3,035	Jholakaty		9,862
	Rungamuttee	2,455	Burrisal		19,031
	Koonamgunge	9,427	Nalchitty		9,968
	Fukeergunge	2,635	Saheb-gunge		9,338
Dinapore	Bramhopore	1,920	Kalligunge		4,490
	Chandgunge	950	Jahabaroe		1,165
	Hamargunge	5,300	Bandhounipore		3,027
	Bohighat	1,775	Sakdal		1,000
	Soongheea	2,111	Shahabpore		3,731
	Dinapore	1,729	Rajahat		1,900
			Bholla		5,010
Bogra	Hillee	11,770	Golmal		1,300
	Doopchanchia	3,555	Charulia		1,435
	Buritoila	3,400	Soondargunge		1,000
Maldah	Maldah	1,387	Gangapore		2,080
			Cowoolly		1,150
	Kallygunge	1,065	Mosoollee		1,700
	Nobogram	7,247	Naraingunge		5,883
Rajshahye	Noagunge	2,650	Noakholly		10,872
	Hatinday	1,700	Hateah		7,215
	Behanpore	2,100	Chowmohini		2,940
			Jharagunge		1,734
Rungpore	Kallygunge	913	Gungapore		1,050
	Chandgunge	2,900	Jessore		1,704
	Poolbermah	2,625	Nuddea		2,440
Pubna	Serajungunge	878	Mymensingh		1,100
	Beral	1,410		Roopgunge	1,100
				Bhoynub	1,528
Furzedpore	Goalundo	1,800		Gowripore	4,905
	Gopalgunge	1,704	Tipperah		2,065
				Panchpookuraah	2,225

Importing Marts.			Importing Marts.		
		Mds.			Mds.
Calcutta		1,81,200	Dacca		6,139
Suburbs		10,005	Furzedpore		4,170
Goalundo		10,018	Jessore	Keshubpore	3,387
Mymensingh		5,852		Basundah	2,327
Serajungunge		8,801			

Although, however, November is not a fair representative month for the rice trade, the general indications and direction of the trade are sufficiently shown by the above statement. The wide variety and area of the country from which Calcutta derives its food-supply is very noteworthy. The principal supplying district is doubtless Backergunge, but the total supply from Northern Bengal is upon the whole nearly as large as the total supply from the eastern districts. The number of supplying marts also is great. It will be observed that there is no one rice mart of which it may be said unhesitatingly that it is the most important. The largest Bengal export for the month is 19,031 maunds from the town of Burrisal; but the rice exports from Burhej, in the North-Western Provinces, have already been shown to be 23,078 maunds, and from Gopalpore, in the same district of the North-Western Provinces, the exports are 14,555, which exceed those from any Bengal market except Burrisal. The Goalundo imports of rice are entirely from Dinapore, Rajshahye, and Pubna, and were probably sent up to Calcutta by rail from Goalundo. The

Koosthea imports were principally from Bogra. The Serajgunge supplies were derived from Mymensingh, Ramgurn, and Dacca. The Dacca supplies came from Mymensingh and Tipperah. The Chandernagore and Chinsurah importations were derived from the districts of Northern Bengal.

Lastly, there is the Chittagong rice trade, which is illustrated by the following statement:—

Exporting Marts.		Mds.		Mds.	
Noakholly	Bussirhat ...	2,303	Chittagong	Kooigram ..	1,750
	Chuprasnhat ...	2,850		Mahajanhat ..	1,059
	Futokally ...	1,086		Darbhuttee ...	2,327
	Chandpore ...	2,238		Lucknagore ...	1,037
	Batonee ...	1,520		Chowmonee ...	2,623
	Mobargolah ...	2,794	Tipperah ..	Korea ...	2,473
Importing Marts.		Mds.			
Chittagong		...	32,375		

Almost half the Chittagong supply is derived from the district of Noakholly, which is a district where the small river markets are exceptionally numerous, and said to be on the increase.

The total of the traffic in paddy amounts to 1,95,316 maunds, which is comparatively also a very small amount. The principal exporting districts are Dacca (53,488 maunds) and Midnapore (36,837 maunds). In both these districts the paddy exceed the rice exports, which amount to only 10,858 and 22,222 maunds respectively.

WHEAT.—The total of wheat is 1,72,833 maunds, of which more than half came from Behar. The exports of wheat from Oude and the North-Western Provinces registered at Duroowlee amount to 42,805 maunds. Of this total, 20,340 maunds are supplied from Goruckpore. The chief export marts are Burhej, in Goruckpore (10,320 maunds); Nuargunge, in Gonda (7,675 maunds); and Dhyān, in Fyzabad (4,190 maunds). The importations are principally into the district of Patna (18,055 maunds), and were destined for Patna and Dinapore, and to a small extent (725 maunds) for Barh. 16,635 maunds were consigned to the Sarun district, almost entirely to Revilgunge; 1,595 maunds were destined for the town of Benares, and 1,430 maunds for Ghazepore; 1,115 maunds were sent to Bazitpore, the river-bank terminus of the Durbhunga State Railway; 2,355 maunds were sent to Koosthea, in Nuddea, and 1,185 maunds to Calcutta.

Thirty thousand and fifty-four maunds of wheat were registered at Patna. 18,095 maunds of this came from Sarun. The only exporting mart of importance is Revilgunge, 15,770 maunds. The destination of this wheat is to Patna (19,027 maunds) and to Calcutta (7,265 maunds).

The grand total of wheat from all marts imported into Calcutta is 93,910 maunds. There is no other place in Bengal to which wheat was imported in any quantity. The principal places of export other than the marts already mentioned are Dhulian, in Moorsheadabad (13,147 maunds), Khagurriah (11,252 maunds), Surujgurrah (6,030 maunds), Bhagulpore (7,648 maunds), and Moorsheadabad (4,275 maunds).

PULSES AND GRAM.—The total of pulses and gram amounts to 2,66,730 maunds, exported mostly from Bengal (1,64,979 maunds) and Behar (89,170 maunds). This supply is derived from almost all districts in small quantities, and has a very scattered distribution. About two-thirds of the exports, however, amounting to 1,73,722 maunds in November, find their way to Calcutta. The principal markets in Bengal that export pulses and gram are specified:—

Exporting Marts.											
				Mds.						Mds.	
Goruckpore	...	{	Goruckpore	...	1,275	Purneah	...	{	Bhowanipore	...	1,489
			Gopulpore	...	2,170				Coolah	...	1,954
			Burhej	...	1,170				Changdunah	...	1,240
			Patna	...	16,075				Jellinghee	...	1,130
Patna	...	{	Mokamah	...	7,644	Moorsheadabad	...	{	Dhulian	...	3,849
			Barh	...	1,277				Kalati	...	1,805
			Futwah	...	1,277				Meenkee	...	1,186
			Kutalgunge	...	3,436				Mohonpore	...	1,175
Sarun	...	{	Revilgunge	...	4,379	Furzedpore	...	{	Madhookhally	...	1,524
			Sonepore	...	1,248				Habasore	...	1,250
			Kapa Chapra	...	1,630				Dacca	...	3,066
			Barhera	...	8,384				Alaipore	...	2,480
Shahabad	...	{	Billeha	...	3,803	Jessore	...	{	Sail Kopa	...	3,467
			Bhagulpore	...	3,333				Serajgunge	...	3,379
			Surujgurrah	...	6,667				Dhaparwe	...	3,808
			Monghyr	...	2,976				Chalmohur	...	3,078
Monghyr	...	{	Burhej	...	2,286						
			Khagurriah	...	1,648						

Exporting Marts.—(Continued.)

		Mds.				Mds.	
Nuddea	Comereally	...	6,180	Nuddea.—(Con- tinued.)	Santipore	...	1,270
	Hanskhally	...	6,092		Mahajanpore	...	1,118
	Shampore	...	2,484		Moherpore	...	1,100
	Dariapore	...	1,830		Bholladagah	...	1,000

OTHER CEREALS.—Under this heading are comprised maize, millets, and other cereals which form an important part of the food-supply of the Behar province. The total of the traffic is 193,582 maunds, which is supplied in three nearly equal parts by Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Oude. The total of the exports from the North-Western Provinces and Oude registered at Duroowlee in the month of November amounted to 1,17,016 maunds. The principal places of export are as follows:—

Exporting Marts.			Marts.		
District.	Mart.	Mds.	District.	Marts.	Mds.
Baraitch	Bycan Gout	2,710	Goruckpore	Burhej	31,135
Lucknow	Gonship te	1,100		Goruckpore	4,900
Gonda	Nawabgunge	18,900		Gopalpore	5,600
	Nawabgunge	5,705		R-hanpore	6,625
Fyzabad	Dhyān	20,216		Dhonee	6,675
Bustee	Khuuda	1,475	Majowlee		1,335
	Ooska	2,345			

These large supplies of 'other cereals' are consigned to the several districts as marginally noted. The principal import mart of Sarun is Revilgunge (52,102 maunds). The Patna imports are mostly for Dinapore and the city of Patna. The Durbhunga imports are for Bazitpore, whence the grain was carried away inland by the State railway. A small quantity of 'other cereals' was also sent into Behar from Sahebgunge (2,488 maunds) and Dhoolian (4,261 maunds). The Calcutta importation of other cereals amounts to only 9,574 maunds.

The following statement will show the registered quantities of food-grains in maunds sent into, and exported from, Behar by river during the past three months:—

	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	64,417	2,35,159	58,657	97,932	61,401	86,954
Pulses and gram	30,470	86,031	34,011	87,796	37,046	89,170
Rice	48,081	18,368	86,349	30,034	1,13,383	25,894
Paddy	15,291	1,438	11,587	8,977	17,495	3,863
Other cereals	87,606	84,178	79,903	64,972	1,66,668	56,768
Total	2,47,269	3,76,074	2,55,486	2,88,835	3,92,485	2,63,745

All the districts of the Bhagulpore, as well as of the Patna Division, are included as belonging to the Behar province. Almost the whole of the exports that leave the province are sent to Calcutta. A considerable portion of the traffic shown above is within the Behar province itself. The imports are almost entirely received from the North-Western Provinces and Oude, but some of the rice comes from Northern Bengal. The greater activity of the import trade shown in November is attributable to the increased demand that began to rise after the premature cessation of the rains in North Behar.

FUEL AND FIREWOOD.—Almost the whole of the fuel and firewood sent by boat, amounting in November to 4,68,798 maunds, finds its way to the suburbs of Calcutta, for consumption in Calcutta and its suburbs, and to Howrah. The supply is derived from the Jessore (213,705 maunds) and the 24-Pergunnahs Sunderbuns (138,136 maunds). The names of the export marts are not usually recorded, but the boat describes itself generally as having come from the Sunderbuns. In the district of Jessore itself, a large internal traffic in firewood is registered at Khoolna, amounting to 55,000 maunds in November, exported from the Sunderbuns for consumption in the north of the district. Of the export marts that are specified by name, the principal are Kolamoola (19,520 maunds), Soomotee (18,200 maunds), Chandkhalee (11,835 maunds), Chandpore (7,375 maunds), and Sonakhalee (5,450 maunds). In the 24-Pergunnahs the only specified mart from which there is a considerable trade in firewood is Baksara (6,900 maunds).

COAL AND COKE.—The trade registered, amounting to 1,29,651 maunds, is almost entirely an export trade from the town of Howrah. The only down-stream traffic that need be mentioned is an export of 2,675 maunds from Magoora, in Hooghly, which was consigned (2,500 maunds) to Gurpea, a place in the 24-Pergunnahs.

A total of 24,356 maunds was sent up the Hooghly, of which 21,513 maunds were despatched from the town of Howrah. Of this total 20,377 maunds were sent into the district of Nuddea and distributed as follows:—8,641 maunds into Krishnagur, 5,715 maunds into Santipore, 1,400 maunds into Ranaghat, 1,000 maunds into Damoorhudda, 666 into Hanskhalee, and 600 into Nalibattea; 1,325 maunds were sent into the Moorsheadabad district, of which 1,025 maunds were for the town of Moorsheadabad itself; 1,250 maunds were sent into Hooghly, entirely for the town of Balagore; 800 maunds were consigned to Haliuhur, in the 24-Pergunnahs; and 550 maunds to Nadanghat, in Burdwan.

A total of 84,086 maunds was exported eastward, and was registered at the toll-stations on the Calcutta canals: 68,516 maunds of this quantity were sent from Howrah; 14,970 maunds from Bally, in the Hooghly district; 400 maunds from Calcutta, and 200 maunds were re-exported from Santipore, in the Nuddea district. Of this quantity of coal and coke the greater part, or 35,266 maunds, was destined for consumption in the suburbs of Calcutta. The district of Jessore took 13,165 maunds. The sugar manufacturing town of Kotehandpore, of which an account is given in another column of this issue, took 10,370 maunds alone. The town of Jessore took 2,465 maunds, Talkhoree 180 maunds, and Kallygunge 150 maunds. The importations into the Dacca district were 20,148 maunds, being 15,850 maunds into the town of Dacca, 1,000 maunds into Naraingunge, and 1,500 maunds into Shamooriah. The importations into Backergunge were 9,380, of which 9,200 maunds were consigned to Nomail, a place of which Government is at present in possession of no information, and 180 maunds to Kallydoho. The Rungpore importations were 4,225 maunds, of which 2,150 maunds were for the town of Rungpore, and 2,075 maunds were for Kallygunge, which is an important mart on the Brahmapootra, and a point of call for the Assam steamers. Into the 24-Pergunnahs 1,450 maunds were sent, 1,150 maunds being for Goberdangah, and 300 maunds for Bodooriah; 1,200 maunds were sent to Rajshahye, 700 maunds being for Rampore Beaulah, the sudder station of the district, and 500 maunds for Panchoopur; 650 maunds were consigned to Shoojanuggur, in the Pubna district.

OIL-SEEDS.—The aggregate quantity of oil-seeds registered is 5,59,726 maunds—still a large total, although it is naturally less than that of the preceding months. The supply of oil-seeds is greatest in the hot season, after the *rubber* harvest has been reaped. Linseed amounted to 2,46,794 maunds, and mustard-seed to 2,82,743 maunds; the former derived almost entirely from Behar, and the latter in about equal proportions from Behar and from Bengal.

LINSEED.—The Oude and North-Western Provinces' export of linseed amounts to 48,645 maunds. Of this amount 14,057 maunds were contributed by Burhej, 2,895 from Gopalpore, 1,135 from Balia, 1,000 from Ghazeepore, all in the Ghazeepore district; 12,035 from Dhian, in Fyzabad, 1,660 from Byra nghat in Baraich, 1,000 from Priyag, or Allahabad, and 2,875 from Serashee, in the Allahabad district. The great centres of the trade in Behar are Revilgunge and Patna. The imports into Revilgunge were 17,726 maunds; the exports from Revilgunge were 51,641 maunds. The imports into the city of Patna were 47,314 maunds; the exports were 25,276 maunds. About half the Revilgunge exports were consigned to Patna, and about half to Calcutta. A large proportion of the linseed sent to Patna is re-consigned to Calcutta by rail. The Tirhoot State Railway returns show an export of 11,041 maunds from Durbhunga to Bazitpore, which doubtless found its way to Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. The other principal marts exporting linseed in Behar during the month are Nemaj, in Shahabad (1,060 maunds); Simreah, in Sarun (1,744 maunds); Barhoora (1,050 maunds) and Gobindgunge (1,339 maunds), both in Chumparun; Barh (1,281 maunds) and Mokamoh (1,786 maunds), both in Patna; Roshra (11,747 maunds), Durbhunga (8,428 maunds), Hajeeopore (3,650 maunds), Somastipore (1,794 maunds), Kumtoul

(1,888 maunds), Mozufferpore (1,299 maunds), and Bazitpore (990 maunds), all in Tirhoot; Bhagulpore (2,826 maunds) and Morali-gunge (2,645 maunds), both in Bhagulpore; and in the Monghyr district the two considerable marts of Khagurriah, with 15,818 maunds, and Surrujgurrah, with 10,472 maunds. These supplies are almost entirely destined for Calcutta. The amount of linseed despatched to Calcutta from Behar during the month was 1,15,626 maunds. A supply of about 12,200 maunds was sent to Bhuddressur, in Hooghly.

MUSTARD SEED.—Mustard-oil seed, on the other hand, is produced in less quantities in the Patna Division, and the Calcutta supply is derived from the districts in the Bhagulpore Division and in Eastern Bengal. Among the Behar marts Revilgunge is credited with 11,896 maunds of mustard-seed for Patna. The district of Bhagulpore exported 38,264 maunds, Monghyr exported 23,479 maunds, and Purneah is credited with 11,417 maunds. Mozufferpore exported 14,196 maunds, and the Patna district only 2,804 maunds. In Eastern Bengal Serajgunge is a centre that collects much of the mustard seed for exportation to Calcutta; 23,000 maunds are registered as having been received at Serajgunge during the month. Mymensingh contributed the greater part of this supply; the most important export marts being Jamal-pore (1,026 maunds), Baljoree (1,695 maunds), Shamgunge (1,494 maunds), and Pingua (1,299 maunds). The total exports of the Mymensingh district are 51,550 maunds. The exports from Goalpara are more than 20,000 maunds, but a large proportion of these were sent direct to Calcutta. Other marts that have exported to Calcutta are Nulchitty, in Backergunge (4,120 maunds); Shyamgunge, in Mymensingh (1,475 maunds); Karlagunge, in Mymensingh (1,950 maunds); Dhulian, in Moorsheadabad (1,590 maunds); and Rampore Beaulah, in Rajshahye (1,175 maunds). About 24,000 maunds were received at Goalundo from the Mymensingh district and from Serajgunge for transhipment by rail to Calcutta. There is a Maldah export of 4,592 maunds (3,279 maunds of which come from Hyatpore) to Sahebgunge, which was doubtless also carried by rail to Calcutta. Sahebgunge altogether imported more than 32,000 maunds of mustard seed. The total of the Calcutta imports are 112,827 maunds.

SUGAR.—Refined sugar, of which the total registered traffic is 67,074 maunds, is principally an export from the Goruckpore and Azimghur districts of the North-Western Provinces. Burhej exported 18,493 maunds, and Billetra, in Azimghur, 7,005 maunds, which was mostly destined for Patna (8,250 maunds), Rampore Hat (7,685 maunds), and Calcutta (2,910 maunds). The Jessore exports amount to 4,830 maunds for Jalokatee and Nulchitty, in Backergunge. The principal Jessore exporting mart was Mustafapore (1,905 maunds). Goburdanga, in the 24-Pergunnahs, sent 1,117 maunds to Nulchitty.

Unrefined sugar, amounting to 1,33,139 maunds, is a more important article of Bengal river trade. The exports of Goruckpore and Azimghur are 24,000 maunds, of which Burhej contributes 9,325 maunds, Radarpore 6,255 maunds, Ballia 3,738 maunds, Moniar 1,900 maunds, Modonpore 1,600 maunds, Modowlee 1,225 maunds, Cutwa 2,100 maunds, and Billetra 1,110 maunds. The bulk of these consignments were destined for Patna (9,350 maunds), Barh (1,835 maunds), Sahebgunge (1,975 maunds), Maldah (10,050 maunds), Jungypore (1,285 maunds), and Dhulian (1,700 maunds). The Jessore exports of unrefined sugar amount to about 30,000 maunds. The principal Jessore marts are Keshulpore (13,241), Jessore (2,750), Basondiah (1,477), Chandpore (1,997), Roodhia (1,160), and Khajoorah (1,070 maunds). These exports were consigned to the Suburbs of Calcutta (15,395 maunds), Jalokatee (8,664 maunds), Nulchitty (2,011 maunds), Naraingunge (3,689 maunds), Chittagong (3,816 maunds), and Calcutta (2,550 maunds). Muhoory and Moheshkally, two places of the Chittagong district, exported respectively 2,575 maunds and 3,470 maunds to the town of Chittagong.

TOBACCO.—The total of the tobacco trade is 90,976 maunds. The exports of Tirhoot tobacco are small in quantity, amounting only to 10,686 maunds during the month; 2,260 maunds of this quantity were sent to Calcutta; the remainder was local traffic. Hajipore sent 1,092 maunds to Patna. As regards Bengal, the principal exports are from the Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Goalpara districts. The Rungpore exports amount to 31,486 maunds. The principal tobacco-exporting marts are specified as follow:—

		Mds.		Mds.	
Rungpore	Durgapore	3,468	Goalpara	Barcedia	5,350
	Kalceghat	1,545		Bhittanree	4,970
	Goramara	5,461		Matabbanga	1,727
	Kaliadoho	4,085		Barana	1,465
	Kolagchee	1,800		Howrah	4,010
	Rungpore	1,460			
			Julpigoree		

The Rungpore tobacco is scattered widely into all parts of Bengal, but, as usual, Serajgunge, Naraingunge, and Nulchitty, are conspicuous as the principal depôts of the import trade. The imports in Nulchitty (9,300 maunds) appear to be larger than they are into any other mart; 2,100 maunds appear in the returns registered as for Arracan. The Calcutta imports of tobacco are only 5,434 maunds.

INDIGO.—Four hundred and seventy-two maunds of indigo were consigned from Bhugwanpore, in Maldah, direct to Calcutta; 333 maunds from Turtipore, in Maldah; 133 maunds from Babookhally, in Jessore; and 190 maunds from Majhara, in Pubna, were consigned to Kooshteah for despatch by rail to Calcutta. A large quantity of Tirthoot indigo, amounting to nearly 19,000 maunds, was registered on its way to the railway-station at Patna.

HAY AND STRAW.—The quantity of hay and straw that is registered is very large. It amounted in November to 1,327,121 bundles. The following list of the principal places that supply Calcutta is worth publishing:—

	Number of bundles.		Number of bundles.
Aurunghatta	57,000	Bolagur	80,500
Santipore	150,000	Doomoorohoo	31,025
Nobodeep	180,000	Bansberiah	70,000
Goshtiah	3,200	Goshtipara	66,000
Hanskhalee	40,000	Bageekhul	36,988
Harodhan	38,000	Sathkheera	5,500
Goshtipara	2,400	Madhobpore	8,000
Maniknuggur	5,000	Gurreah	24,241
Madia	3,840	Kolna	81,315
Abdoolpore	22,000	Mirzapore	130,000
Ranaghat	25,000		
Bholapore	172,000		
Kokshala	6,000		
Chogilah	3,000		

Nearly the whole of this amount is registered at Hooghly, and large as it is it represents only a portion—perhaps not more than half—of the metropolitan supply. The numerous boat-loads that may be daily seen coming up from Diamond Harbour and all the country below Calcutta are not registered.

COCOANUTS.—Attention has previously been drawn to the large number of cocoanuts carried by the river boats. In September the number was 6,198,760, in October it was 722,268, and in November the number is 732,016. During November 208,935 cocoanuts were exported from Calcutta, 118,700 from Noakholly, and 114,394 from Chittagong, and were consigned principally to Chittagong (290,024) and Patna (310,275).

BAMBOOS.—The number of bamboos is unusually large in November, being 948,080, against 113,329 in October and 118,731 in September. The total in the month under review was supplied for the most part from Chittagong (305,190), Sylhet (250,500), Gya (112,750), Shahabad (107,600), and Mymensingh (73,350), and were destined for Chittagong (312,725), Dacca (311,900), and Patna (231,705).

GUNNY BAGS.—A total of only 41,745 is registered, against 265,154 in October and 261,080 in September. The November traffic was almost entirely from the district of Burdwan into Calcutta.

EUROPEAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The traffic in European cotton manufactures amounted during the month to goods valued at Rs. 14,69,931. In September the total value was Rs. 7,97,298, and in October Rs. 6,90,375; November shows then a great increase in this traffic. The principal exporting and the principal importing marts are specified below:—

Exporting Marts.		Importing Marts.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Sarun	Sonepore ... 46,700	Nudda	Kooshtea ... 1,80,273
	Marofungge ... 43,575		Jhenidohoo ... 1,800
	Khajkollan ... 25,315		Dacca ... 12,000
Patna	Dinapore ... 3,202		Naraingunge ... 1,06,875
	Chuckkollan ... 73,900		Taltollah ... 4,900
	Marchegunge ... 30,400		Rikhalaznar ... 5,050
	Jhowgunge ... 1,300	Dacca	Meerkadeem ... 5,075
	Calcutta ... 3,10,148		Feringheelaznar ... 1,450
Mymensingh	Howrah ... 500		Nugur Kooshtea ... 1,850
	Khuguan ... 2,300		Beranghata ... 3,000
Pubna	Serajgunge ... 95,613	Chittagong	Buxihât ... 10,545
Furzedpore	Goalundo ... 2,84,655		Sudder Ghât ... 1,050

Importing Marts.—(Continued.)		Rs.	
Durbhunga	Tajpore ... 2,900	Pubna.—(Contd.)	Serajgunge ... 1,000
Hooghly	Tribeny ... 5,000		Pubna ... 54,440
	Hooghly ... 3,750		Dhapoores ... 12,200
Nudda	Santipore ... 35,300		Bogra ... 22,225
	Coonercolly ... 1,900		Shorepore ... 62,500
	Kooshtea ... 2,100		Chandona ... 2,000
Burdwan	Cutwa ... 3,000		Mohurchur ... 2,320
	Culna ... 3,500		Chundunbesila ... 1,000
	Akdanta ... 1,000		Bhangah ... 4,000
	B xeeunge ... 2,200		Boalwaree ... 20,000
	Raneegunge ... 9,500		Jamalpoore ... 4,000
Rungpore	Balia ... 4,311	Furzedpore	Kantabeparah ... 1,000
	Golna ... 1,005		Boala ... 3,000
	Meerungge ... 3,700		Bamorgunge ... 7,000
	Kamarjani ... 3,000		Madaripore ... 2,500
	Shamgunge ... 3,208		Gouripore ... 14,000
	Baljoore ... 1,307	Rajahdye	Nattore ... 23,500
	Hajepore ... 6,000		Rampore ... 2,000
	Begunbaroo ... 24,000		Bolemaree ... 2,500
	Dewangunge ... 1,000		Sachidaha ... 2,000
	Sherepore ... 6,200		Kualtolla ... 2,700
	Jamalpoore ... 3,536	Jessore	Kato-hatta ... 1,500
	Islampore ... 4,505		Panchkor ... 9,000
	Kagmaroo ... 68,300		Joamar ... 1,200
	Kidderpore ... 5,300		Khooldiah ... 1,000
Mymensingh	Nagorepara ... 24,000		Manick Bazar ... 2,500
	Patogore ... 6,300		Banoohatta ... 1,000
	Nonail ... 3,000		Jatrapore ... 1,400
	Dothoon ... 7,000		Duttiparah ... 8,855
	Kalgunge ... 4,500		Jalokate ... 2,500
	Etna ... 6,000		Backergunge ... 8,000
	Nasrabad ... 68,400	Backergunge	Sahibgunge ... 5,000
	Jalpore ... 8,000		Jamooraktee ... 41,000
	Bajidpore ... 6,000		Haiopore ... 5,000
	Hosempore ... 2,000		Rhanonjap ... 3,000
Julpigoree	Mymensingh ... 3,000		Hadlyparah ... 40,000
	Bawra ... 6,255		Sylhet ... 18,000
	Dacca ... 6,100		Chandipore ... 2,000
	Lagung ... 12,500	Sylhet	Danischung ... 7,000
	Naraingunge ... 23,700		Ajminigunge ... 8,334
	Meerkadeem ... 10,005		Shahazpore ... 5,000
	Tengotha ... 4,000	24-Pergunnahs	Takre ... 3,500
	Tiadah ... 6,800		Sarkheera ... 1,700
Dacca	Dangraun ... 3,000		Lukhipore ... 5,000
	Boonee ... 1,250		Noakholly ... 8,375
	Bant ... 2,100		Hatea ... 3,055
	Bikrampore ... 7,000	Noakholly	Banny ... 3,600
	Baroneghatta ... 6,700		Chamony ... 3,200
	Sonakarda ... 19,250		Choradhikary ... 1,000
	Holdah ... 8,400		Chur Dhoony ... 1,250
	Bora ... 10,550		Forashgunge ... 1,000
	Bhadjapore ... 2,500	Tipperah	Lalpoore ... 6,000
Pubna	Mathura ... 10,300	Chittagong	Chowdhurhat ... 2,130
	Nokaleh ... 5,600		Banckhally ... 1,151
	Ogopara ... 14,200		

The exports are largest to the districts of Mymensingh (Rs. 2,99,329) to Midnapore (Rs. 1,52,445), to Dacca (Rs. 1,49,752), to Pubna (Rs. 1,18,885), and to Backergunge (Rs. 1,12,494). If these figures are smaller than might have been expected, it must be remembered that the cotton piece-good carrying trade is largely taken up by river steamers, and this explains the small importation by country-boat to so large a mart as Serajgunge for instance. The proportion in which the railway has succeeded in attracting this traffic is not known at present, but it seems probable that almost all the up-country supplies are sent by rail.

NATIVE COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The trade in cotton (Native) manufacture is very much smaller than the trade in European manufactures, and amounts during the month to Rs. 1,62,849. The principal exporting and importing marts are as follows:—

Exporting Marts.		Importing Marts.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Patna	Saltungunge ... 1,200	Sarun	Sonepore ... 19,866
	Chauk Kollan ... 3,251		Mozufferpore ... 2,025
	Khaj Kollan ... 8,523	Patna	Khaj Kollan ... 4,600
	Bezampore ... 1,600		Chuck Kollan ... 5,000
	Dinapore ... 1,278		Dinapore ... 6,400
	Marufungge ... 12,085		Neestpore ... 2,200
	Barh ... 1,000		Maldah ... 5,580
	Sonepore ... 13,218		Muthurapore ... 5,000
Sarun	Revilgunge ... 2,000	B. agulpore	Kulanga ... 2,500
	Hatia ... 4,400	Parnech	Kantha-Suggur ... 13,800
Shahabad	Simari ... 1,100		Ranigunge ... 2,500
	Dhollapore ... 2,400		Rampore Beaulash ... 3,715
	Shubahi ... 2,600		Dacca ... 2,300
	Chazepore ... 1,570		Sona Kunda ... 3,725
	Belliah ... 5,270	Furzedpore	Goalundo ... 7,500
Ghazepore	Jalchapa ... 4,500		Sylhet ... 3,000
	Sonehri-sha ... 2,300		Ajminigunge ... 1,885
	Mirzapore ... 8,800	Cachar	Cachar ... 1,500
Allahabad	Peing ... 2,300	Mymensingh	Hossainpore ... 4,000
Benares	Benares ... 13,000		
Gya	Daoudinghur ... 1,500		
Dacca	Dacca ... 6,000		
	Nagye Kusba ... 1,800		

It will be observed that the export trade in native cotton manufactures is almost entirely from Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and that there is a small export trade from Dacca. The trade of Sonepore, in Sarun, was doubtless brisker than usual during November, in consequence of the annual fair taking place there in this month; but the general results of the return corroborate the statement that the manufacture of indigenous cotton goods in Bengal is a decayed and declining industry. It is also shown by these statements that the industry is far more vigorous in Behar and in the Upper Provinces than it is in Bengal.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. I.—EXPORTS

Statement showing the total quantity of Traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during November 1875.

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

EXPORT OF ANIMALS AND ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II, OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, PRIMARILY, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT, IS REGISTERED

[illegible]

EXCEPT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, PRIMARILY, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM								GRAND TOTAL.
	Bengal.	Behar.	Oriassa and Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	N.-W. Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Oude.	Nepal.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,22,651	2,017	.....	1,308	2,405	.....	.....	.....	1,20,071
2. Cotton ...	10,094	2,260	368	3,118	160	.....	.....	.....	16,924
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	292	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
4. Ditto (European) ...	4,608	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,644
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	373	1,304	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,701
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhanga, ganja, charus, &c.) ...	677	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	777
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—									
White lead ...	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Safflower ...	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357
Lac-dye ...	230	.....	.....	2,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,550
Red wood ...	.....	846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	846
Red earth ...	211	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
Kiranchoo ...	.....	511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
Verdigris ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8. Indigo ...	2,744	18,987	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	21,010
9. Betelnuts ...	1,41,284	363	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,41,717
10. Fuel and firewood ...	4,39,024	27,933	.....	.....	882	.....	.....	.....	4,68,738
11. Fruits, dried ...	5,835	1,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,293
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	23,645	9,740	380	30,713	42	.....	.....	.....	73,520
13. Wheat ...	41,085	86,954	.....	.....	26,614	.....	17,580	.....	1,73,833
14. Pulses and gram ...	1,61,070	80,170	255	120	11,756	.....	450	.....	2,69,730
15. Rice ...	3,50,730	28,806	4,103	297	8,323	382	9,085	.....	4,83,723
16. Paddy ...	1,61,707	3,802	14,001	377	5,449	.....	5,870	.....	1,93,316
17. Other cereals ...	11,643	68,706	.....	.....	60,227	.....	55,910	.....	1,93,582
18. Gums and resins ...	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	12,38,013	11,502	325	22,155	6	.....	.....	.....	12,72,000
20. Fibre, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	25,677	8,758	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,065
21. Silk, raw ...	471	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474
22. Hides ...	0,203	3,517	1,609	200	1,477	.....	620	.....	10,086
23. Horns ...	223	141	.....	31	10	.....	.....	.....	405
24. Iron and its manufactures ...	14,370	4,008	.....	32	101	.....	.....	.....	18,511
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	6,767	1,701	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,667
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	498	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,173
27. Lime and limestone ...	31,589	2,708	500	82,601	99	.....	.....	.....	1,20,187
28. Stone ...	5,290	1,40,378	23,743	.....	3,831	.....	.....	.....	1,73,245
29. Shell-lac ...	950	28	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231
30. Stick-lac ...	63	82	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
31. Ghee ...	828	4,144	.....	18	188	.....	.....	.....	5,173
32. Oil ...	18,245	173	.....	6	61	.....	.....	.....	18,184
33. Oil-seeds—									
Linseed ...	21,266	1,74,830	.....	1,000	20,035	853	10,810	.....	2,46,794
Surgoojah ...	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Teel ...	3,792	.....	.....	5,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,088
Mustard ...	1,20,318	1,33,613	.....	24,102	3,616	.....	085	.....	2,82,713
Castor ...	1,655	9,407	775	100	125	.....	.....	.....	12,123
Poppy ...	838	17,391	.....	.....	3,508	15	3,005	.....	21,817
34. Salt (alimentary) ...	5,28,074	61,020	1,033	420	861	.....	.....	.....	5,91,420
35. Saltpetre ...	100	57,131	.....	515	1,972	.....	.....	.....	60,044
36. Other saline substances (as khor, sajjeroh, &c.) ...	3,799	16,125	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	27,924
37. Spices and condiments ...	61,897	3,405	8,241	795	1,657	.....	200	.....	69,215
38. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	20,390	3,249	.....	.....	43,135	.....	.....	.....	67,074
39. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shira) ...	91,050	3,361	2,680	69	32,967	.....	.....	.....	1,31,119
40. Tea ...	.....	.....	.....	1,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291
41. Tea-seeds ...	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
42. Tobacco ...	60,918	10,270	.....	1,614	15	.....	.....	.....	90,976
43. Liquor ...	653	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250
44. Miscellaneous ...	1,15,343	21,740	200	225	813	.....	.....	38	1,38,359
Total ...	38,82,938	10,31,053	59,880	1,89,304	3,31,924	1,250	111,511	38	50,10,928
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—									
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Cows and bullocks ...	142	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
Buffaloes ...	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Goats and sheep ...	5,857	2,197	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	8,094
Deer ...	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Fowls ...	23,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,892
Birds ...	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Tortoise ...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
2. Timber ...	41,087	12,325	1,367	31,852	4,013	.....	607	.....	91,311
3. Bamboos ...	4,18,802	220,402	44,900	2,61,780	6,056	.....	.....	.....	918,000
4. Cocoanuts ...	6,41,156	90,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732,016
Gunny-bags ...	41,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,715
Planks ...	42,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,108
Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	1,314,024	.....	.....	12,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327,121
Canes ...	16,233	.....	.....	13,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,033
Bricks and tiles ...	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200
Miscellaneous ...	2,18,061	9,797	.....	21,700	2,018	.....	475	.....	252,071
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	80,953	69,220	.....	8,605	2,171	.....	.....	.....	1,41,249
2. Woollen manufactures ...	1,200	6,630	.....	.....	5,900	.....	.....	.....	13,460
3. Silk manufactures ...	1,950	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,450
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	12,30,218	2,38,280	.....	1,300	125	.....	.....	.....	14,69,031
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	58,024	80,453	.....	.....	44,373	.....	.....	.....	1,62,850
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	3,64,357	153,711	3,776	22,315	3,670	.....	.....	600	5,18,119
7. Miscellaneous European goods ...	40,024	18,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,212
Total ...	17,60,754	626,961	3,776	32,910	68,239	.....	.....	600	23,50,589

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. III.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BENGAL during November 1875.

[illegible]

CLASS II.		CLASS III.	
1. Animals (to be specified) —		1. Leather and its manufactures	
Cattle	1,085	2. Woollen manufactures	80,983
Goats	838	3. Silk manufactures	1,200
24. Salt (salicentary)	5,33,074	4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,200
25. Salt-petre	100	5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	1,200
26. Other saline substances (as khari, mijerk, &c.)	2,799	6. Miscellaneous Native goods	3,54,357
27. Spices and condiments	21,327	7. Miscellaneous European goods	40,024
28. Sugar refined (misri, chini, khand)	5,770		
29. Sugar unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	28,082		
30a. Tea-seeds	906		
31. Tobacco	60,946		
32. Lajpur	18		
33. Miscellaneous	3,516		
Total	38,537		
CLASS II.		CLASS III.	
1. Animals (to be specified) —		1. Leather and its manufactures	
Cows and bullocks	143	2. Woollen manufactures	80,983
Buffaloes	4	3. Silk manufactures	1,200
Goats and sheep	137	4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,200
Deer	21	5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	1,200
Powls	23,892	6. Miscellaneous Native goods	3,54,357
Tortoises	290	7. Miscellaneous European goods	40,024
Timber	42,243		
Bamboos	491,013		
Coconuts	641,156		
Gunny-bags	41,745		
Plants	42,108		
Hay and straw in bundles	1,314,924		
Canes	16,233		
Bricks and tiles	5,200		
Miscellaneous	218,061		
Total	38,537		
CLASS II.		CLASS III.	
1. Animals (to be specified) —		1. Leather and its manufactures	
Cows and bullocks	143	2. Woollen manufactures	80,983
Buffaloes	4	3. Silk manufactures	1,200
Goats and sheep	137	4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,200
Deer	21	5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	1,200
Powls	23,892	6. Miscellaneous Native goods	3,54,357
Tortoises	290	7. Miscellaneous European goods	40,024
Timber	42,243		
Bamboos	491,013		
Coconuts	641,156		
Gunny-bags	41,745		
Plants	42,108		
Hay and straw in bundles	1,314,924		
Canes	16,233		
Bricks and tiles	5,200		
Miscellaneous	218,061		
Total	38,537		

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IV.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the EXPORTS from the several Districts of BEHAR during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.											TOTAL.
	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozufferpore.	Durbhunga.	Saran.	Chumparun.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	2,002	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	2,617
2. Cotton	1,308	.....	.....	600	.....	5	.....	.....	264	.....	83	2,260
3. Ditto twist (Native)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4. Ditto (European)	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	36
5. Chemicals and medicines	897	.....	60	106	.....	29	275	.....	7	.....	.....	1,364
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, charun, &c.)	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White lead	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Red wood	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
Red earth	14	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Kiranchee	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
Verdigris	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8. Indigo	200	.....	.....	6,707	.....	6,950	5,130	.....	.....	.....	100	18,987
9. Betelnuts	261	.....	.....	2	.....	3,885	1,850	.....	170	.....	400	803
10. Fuel and firewood	903	.....	.....	20,084	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	27,939
11. Fruits, dried	306	.....	.....	801	.....	940	.....	.....	247	150	.....	1,458
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	1,930	.....	.....	7,173	.....	18,761	.....	23,086	13,057	8,714	6,453	86,954
13. Wheat	10,217	.....	5,131	6	.....	7,103	.....	14,514	3,003	2,769	1,087	89,170
14. Pulses and gram	41,003	406	18,125	499	.....	11,917	.....	103	1,503	1,847	457	28,898
15. Rice	13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,150	.....	10	551	131	3,862
16. Paddy	220	.....	1,884	1,388	.....	16,170	16,170	.....	1,258	814	2,908	66,766
17. Other cereals	10,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
18. Gums and resins	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,517	.....	11,592
19. Jute and other raw fibres	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	1,615	.....	108	145	.....	178	.....	23	6	5,690	1,095	8,758
21. Silk, raw	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	840	.....	790	655	.....	3,617
22. Hides	.....	.....	60	790	.....	.....	1	.....	117	.....	.....	141
23. Horns	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4,008
24. Iron, and its manufactures	2,800	.....	85	.....	.....	1,068	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	537	2	.....	4	.....	6-1	42	.....	.....	15	500	1,701
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	2,708
27. Lime and limestone	700	.....	.....	838	.....	7,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,30,150	1,40,378
28. Stone	2,037	38	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	28
29. Shell-lac	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
30. Stick-lac	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,144
31. Ghee	252	.....	8	1,948	.....	640	.....	934	278	180	.....	172
32. Oil	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
33. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	31,002	410	2,181	34,504	.....	57,018	4,309	28,765	10,423	3,730	528	1,74,830
Mustard	2,804	.....	.....	14,196	.....	12,798	10	23,479	38,201	41,417	674	1,38,642
Castor	1,310	.....	.....	8,140	.....	3,099	.....	1,084	731	103	.....	9,487
Poppy	1,102	85	.....	3,184	.....	11,698	315	1,107	.....	.....	.....	17,891
35. Salt (alimentary)	49,800	.....	.....	8,223	.....	4,931	175	.....	.....	.....	1,100	64,029
36. Sulphate	1,050	.....	.....	40,359	.....	14,093	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,431
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajereh, &c.)	8,808	.....	212	4,439	.....	1,943	625	.....	.....	.....	200	16,125
38. Spices and condiments	1,699	.....	127	717	.....	123	464	180	62	76	77	3,405
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khundi)	1,035	.....	356	21	.....	1,789	.....	.....	23	.....	25	3,249
40. Sugar, unrefined (gour, rab, shua)	733	.....	125	337	.....	2,113	.....	40	.....	8	8	3,364
41. Tobacco	2,620	5	194	10,080	.....	175	39	2,849	114	2,804	.....	19,979
42. Liquor	565	.....	.....	10	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608
43. Miscellaneous	4,479	8	169	5,649	.....	6,872	285	.....	796	8,180	822	21,740
Total	20,6,686	1,014	29,825	1,67,989	.....	1,94,199	34,050	96,805	72,623	82,842	1,48,040	10,34,033
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	2	.....	.....	5	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Cows and bullocks	2	.....	.....	14	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Buffaloes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Goats and sheep	7	.....	.....	1,803	.....	205	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,197
Birds	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
2. Timber	6,714	.....	720	3,303	41	813	54	.....	20	1,625	45	12,825
3. Bamboo	2,600	1,12,760	1,07,900	1,006	700	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	706	2,26,483
4. Coconuts	67,485	.....	.....	26,500	.....	2,000	.....	100	425	4,350	.....	90,800
Miscellaneous	1,519	.....	.....	3,259	.....	900	.....	3,849	50	.....	190	9,797
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	31,450	20	.....	23,000	.....	14,600	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,230
2. Woollen manufactures	4,000	.....	400	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	880	.....	.....	6,680
3. Silk manufactures	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,82,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,468	2,38,380
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	34,092	1,500	6,610	.....	.....	15,800	.....	500	.....	1,100	150	60,452
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	35,475	.....	.....	800	.....	95,597	1,000	610	289	.....	.....	1,33,711
7. Miscellaneous European goods	15,005	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,138
Total	3,07,504	1,520	7,063	22,800	.....	1,74,987	1,160	1,110	239	1,980	7,618	5,96,961

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. V.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the districts of the ORISSA and CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISIONS during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	ORISSA.		CHOTA NAGPORE.	TOTAL.
	Cuttack.		Manbhoom.	
CLASS I.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
1. Cotton...	366		380	746
2. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables...	380		255	635
3. Pulses and gram...	255		4,103	4,358
4. Rice...	4,103		14,991	19,094
5. Paddy...	14,991		325	15,316
6. Jute and other raw fibres...	38		550	588
7. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.)...	80		1,609	1,689
8. Hides...	1,609		500	2,109
9. Lime and limestone...	500		23,745	24,245
10. Stone...	23,745		775	24,520
11. Oil-seeds—			1,033	1,033
Castor...			8,281	8,281
12. Salt (alimentary)...			2,089	2,089
13. Spices and condiments...			200	200
14. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shira)...				
15. Miscellaneous...				
Total	59,043		837	59,880
CLASS II.	No.		No.	No.
1. Timber...	1,367			1,367
2. Bamboos...	44,990			44,990
CLASS III.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Miscellaneous Native goods...	3,700		15	3,715
Total	3,700		15	3,715

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VI.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of ASSAM during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.							TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Durrang.	Nowgong.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Garo Hills.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke...	3,448				1,393			4,841
2. Cotton...		25						25
3. Chemicals and medicines...								
4. Dyes other than indigo, such as—								
Iac-dye...	2,397	32						2,429
5. Betelnuts...	65	5						70
6. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables...					30,713			30,713
7. Pulses and gram...	20				100			120
8. Rice...	247				50			297
9. Paddy...	146	40			145			331
10. Jute and other raw fibres...	19,339				2,025			21,364
11. Hides...	200							200
12. Horns...	12	20						32
13. Iron, and its manufactures...	132	47			20			209
14. Copper and brass, and their manufactures...					82,591			82,591
15. Lime and limestone...	828				25			853
16. Shell-lac...	505							505
17. Stick-lac...					18			18
18. Ghee...								
19. Oil...	6							6
20. Oil-seeds—					1,000			1,000
Linseed...								
Teel...	100	5,104						5,204
Mustard...	20,200	2,095		500	1,367			24,162
Castor...	100							100
21. Salt (alimentary)...	420							420
22. Saltpetre...		545						545
23. Spices and condiments...	233				563			796
24. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shira)...	60							60
25. Tea...	1,642				60	1,241		2,943
26. Tobacco...					2			2
27. Miscellaneous...		180				45		225
Total	49,453	8,191		500	1,29,883	1,286	191	1,89,304
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Timber...	31,430	237			145			31,812
2. Bamboos...	1,280				250,500			251,780
3. Hay and straw in bundles...	12,197							12,197
4. Canes...	3,400	3,000	3,400		2,000	2,000		15,800
5. Miscellaneous...					21,700			21,700
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures...					8,605			8,605
2. Cotton (European) manufactures...					1,300			1,300
3. Miscellaneous Native goods...	2,623	2,095			16,718		70	22,506
Total	3,823	2,095			20,623		70	32,210

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the districts of the CENTRAL PROVINCES into Bengal during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Jubbulpore.		TOTAL.
CLASS I.	Mds.		Mds.
1. Rice...	398		398
2. Oil-seed—			
Linseed...	853		853
Poppy...	15		15
Total	1,266		1,266

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VIII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL.
	Cannore.	Allahabad.	Jaunpore.	Azamgarh.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazipur.	Gorakhpore.	Budkee.	Alighur.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke...											
2. Cotton...					130		30				160
3. Indigo...								188			188
4. Fuel and firewood...				15				867			882
5. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables...						42					42
6. Wheat...		408		2,000			749	20,357	3,100		24,514
7. Pulses and gram...		300	76	75	280		5,508	5,372	150		11,766
8. Rice...			1,857	1,610		891	946	75,440	80,15		83,323
9. Paddy...				145			725	4,179	400		5,449
10. Other cereals...			11	1,080		130	459	59,302	5,705		66,227
11. Jute and other raw fibres...								5			5
12. Hides...				205			579	345	357		1,477
13. Horns...				5				6			11
14. Iron, and its manufactures...				100			1				101
15. Lime and limestone...					80		19				99
16. Stone...						3,610	218				3,828
17. Ghee...				34			109	45			188
18. Oil...				80			1				81
19. Oil-seeds—											
Linseed...		3,875		150			3,076	10,590	1,475		20,670
Mustard...							821	2,755			3,576
Castor...								125			125
20. Poppy...							32	8,151	325		8,508
21. Salt (alimentary)...							320	644			964
22. Saltpetre...				850			312	810			1,162
23. Other saline substances (as khori, sajereh, &c.)...			250			2,504	4,950				8,008
24. Spices and condiments...						15	77	1,565			1,657
25. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khundi)...				7,610			16,272	10,563			44,445
26. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shira)...				2,072			7,565	22,430			32,067
27. Tobacco...				59			47				106
28. Miscellaneous...		103		170		07	410				813
Total	4,583	2,297	17,001	600	7,507	44,007	2,39,082	18,187			3,34,924
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Goats and sheep...						40					40
2. Timber...						90		3,823			4,013
3. Bamboos...						50		6,000			6,050
4. Miscellaneous...				600		4		1,400			2,004
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures...						1,300		571			2,471
2. Woollen manufactures...					4,000			800			5,600
3. Cotton (European) manufactures...							125				125
4. Cotton (Native) manufactures...		2,600			8,800	13,000	15,073			4,400	44,873
5. Miscellaneous Native goods...				230		200	240			3,000	3,470
Total	500	2,500		2,130	12,800	13,200	16,609	800		7,400	66,739

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IX.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of Oude during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Barach.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
13. Wheat...	425	4,630	3,450	9,075	17,580
14. Pulses and gram...			175	275	450
15. Rice...	200	3,420	605	5,670	9,895
16. Paddy...	200	4,185		1,285	5,670
17. Other cereals...	1,400	23,090	5,945	25,305	31,040
18. Hides...		820			820
19. Oil-seeds—					
Linseed...		775	12,885	1,650	19,310
Mustard...			375		375
Poppy...		487	2,575		3,062
20. Spices and condiments...		200			200
Total	3,687	51,996	11,925	46,344	1,16,541
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber...					
3. Miscellaneous...		475			475

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. X.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from NEPAL into Bengal during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Nepal	
CLASS I.—1. Miscellaneous		Mds. 34
CLASS III.—1. Miscellaneous Native goods		Rs. 600

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XI.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during November 1875.

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																								
NAMES OF IMPORTING DISTRICTS.										CALCUTTA CANALS.														
NAMES OF RIVERS TOLL-STATIONS.										CALCUTTA CANALS.														
NAMES OF RIVERS TOLL-STATIONS.										CALCUTTA CANALS.														
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IMPORT OF ANIMALS AND ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II, OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

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IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, PRIMARILY, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT, IS REGISTERED.

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RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XII.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	TOTAL IMPORTS.								GRAND TOTAL
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa and Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oude.	Nepal.	British Burmah.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	1,23,993	5,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,29,071
2. Cotton	11,752	1,545	300	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,928
3. Ditto twist (Native)	202	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
4. Ditto (European)	4,501	30	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,811
5. Chemicals and medicines	901	860	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	1,761
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, charus, &c.)	648	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	777
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Safflower	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357
White-lead	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Lac-dye	2,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,508
Red-wood	.....	753	.....	.....	27	66	.....	.....	846
Red-earth	4	43	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	257
Kramchee	.....	2	.....	.....	517	22	.....	.....	541
Verdigris	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8. Indigo	2,744	10,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,910
9. Betelnuts	1,37,334	1,436	110	6,567	271	.....	.....	.....	1,44,717
10. Fuel and firewood	4,40,004	28,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,68,784
11. Fruits, dried	5,750	1,477	.....	20	43	4	.....	.....	7,293
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	64,240	8,841	380	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	73,320
13. Wheat	1,07,600	61,401	.....	785	3,038	.....	.....	.....	1,72,833
14. Pulses and gram	2,32,456	27,616	265	0,362	21	.....	.....	.....	2,60,730
15. Rice	3,23,660	1,10,383	4,103	7,313	29,860	.....	18	.....	4,83,725
16. Paddy	1,00,350	17,193	14,001	2,025	467	.....	.....	.....	1,25,316
17. Other cereals	16,364	1,66,502	.....	773	10,883	.....	.....	.....	1,93,582
18. Gums and resins	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
19. Jute and other raw fibres	12,71,451	1,036	38	85	80	.....	.....	.....	12,72,690
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	20,797	4,533	80	27	500	128	.....	.....	26,066
21. Silk, raw	449	23	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	474
22. Hides	0,403	5,614	1,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,086
23. Horns	254	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
24. Iron, and its manufactures	13,653	2,908	.....	340	1,663	342	.....	.....	18,511
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	7,380	790	.....	80	326	.....	73	.....	8,667
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	190	220	.....	.....	739	.....	14	.....	1,178
27. Lime and limestone	1,14,295	5,532	500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,487
28. Stone	1,39,674	8,207	23,743	61	1,800	.....	.....	.....	1,73,245
29. Shell-lac	1,213	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231
30. Stick-lac	519	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
31. Ghee	438	866	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,178
32. Oil	10,708	206	.....	1,400	20	.....	.....	.....	18,484
33. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgooja	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Linsced	1,76,681	70,313	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	2,46,794
Teel	8,038	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,088
Mustard	2,34,035	84,314	.....	61	330	.....	.....	.....	2,82,743
Castor	9,747	1,430	775	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	12,123
Poppy	8,354	16,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,847
35. Salt (alimentary)	4,29,232	1,11,414	1,933	28,661	23,290	790	.....	.....	5,94,420
36. Saltpetre	33,813	20,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,048
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjerah, &c.)	12,230	11,301	.....	1,998	943	.....	.....	.....	27,930
38. Spices and condiments	48,014	5,530	8,281	3,673	518	449	.....	.....	60,235
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund)	47,538	18,748	.....	798	.....	20	.....	.....	67,074
40. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shira)	1,07,100	19,151	2,689	3,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,33,139
41. Tea	1,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291
41a. Tea-seed	.....	.....	.....	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	998
42. Tobacco	77,084	4,800	.....	2,930	3,534	68	.....	.....	90,976
43. Liquor	613	538	.....	20	38	.....	.....	2,500	1,269
44. Miscellaneous	1,20,975	13,728	200	291	1,842	1,833	.....	.....	1,38,369
Total	45,62,297	8,39,092	60,153	68,913	80,078	3,892	103	2,500	56,16,928
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Cows and bullocks	142	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
Buffaloes	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Goats and sheep	5,800	2,192	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,094
Fowls	24,844	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,001
Birds	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Tortoise	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Deer	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2. Timber	86,713	8,306	1,307	134	2,916	2	.....	.....	91,311
3. Bamboo	7,42,523	2,32,307	44,900	60	100	.....	.....	.....	9,48,080
4. Coconuts	4,12,731	2,23,620	.....	18,100	48,540	4,100	.....	.....	7,32,016
Gunny-bags	40,945	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,745
Planks	42,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,108
Hay and straw (in bundles)	14,73,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,73,131
Canes	80,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,033
Bricks and tiles	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200
Miscellaneous	2,42,464	35,107	.....	1,008	1,466	250	.....	.....	2,62,071
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures	92,851	67,400	.....	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,61,246
2. Woollen manufactures	4,200	7,080	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,480
3. Silk manufactures	1,950	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,450
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	12,00,301	2,04,580	.....	84,980	11,000	.....	19,000	.....	14,09,981
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	88,106	55,919	.....	17,806	968	.....	.....	.....	1,02,840
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	3,56,442	1,36,209	260	23,737	1,070	100	.....	.....	5,18,618
7. Miscellaneous European goods	27,836	15,130	.....	0,390	6,000	.....	.....	.....	55,162
Total	17,71,579	4,89,818	280	80,154	19,698	100	19,000	.....	23,86,539

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BENGAL during November 1875.

Description of Goods.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.				CENTRAL DISTRICTS.										EASTERN DISTRICTS.																
	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hooghly & Howrah.	Total.	24 Parganas.		Calcutta.	Suburbs of Calcutta.	Nudua.	Jessore.	Moorthadabad.	Dumapara.	Malahab.	Rajshahye.	Bangalore.	Boikra.	Tubna.	Mulporet.	Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Dacca.	Barakpur.	Mymensingh.	Tipperah.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Total.			
					Mds.	Mds.																							Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1. Coal and coke	550	2,550	1,577	4,987	7,704	500	55,268	50,469	13,166	1,925	-	-	-	2,610	4,225	-	650	-	-	-	81,534	20,148	230	9,384	2,750	-	10	32,508	1,25,998		
2. Cotton	80	3,170	114	3,393	270	286	-	450	465	842	3	477	330	3,416	-	-	1,059	-	48	-	7,250	1,758	1,689	301	290	10	112	4,199	14,733		
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	40	33	59	-	-	-	252	293		
4. Ditto (European) ...	-	2,146	108	2,344	126	40	-	249	356	3	6	94	-	-	-	-	95	6	-	-	872	17	559	811	-	-	-	1,378	4,594		
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	182	-	-	-	-	-	136	604		
6. Intoxicating drinks other than opium (bhanga, ganja, churus, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	648	-		
7. Dyes other than indigo such as— Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	249	-	-	-	249	357	-		
Lac-dye	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	1,903	144	521	-	-	-	635	2,568	-		
Red earth	-	-	-	-	-	1,940	-	650	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,744	-	
8. Indigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913	15,091	129	67	926	4,368	13,265	318	51,680	277	125	-	-	1,26,980	1,579	1,380	4,757	311	1,710	-	9,767	1,37,354	-	
9. Betel-nuts	70	441	9	607	4,315	37,007	-	949	56,164	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,150	-	-	-	33,500	6,880	1,078	59	-	10,789	-	19,745	4,40,084	-	
10. Fuel and firewood	-	-	-	-	-	2,956	-	295	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	5,900	110	7	-	-	4	-	233	5,750	-	
11. Fruits, dried	68	160	38	215	2,046	2,956	-	57	3,90	2,774	20	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	45,007	614	70	104	-	30	-	15,063	64,289	-	
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	454	444	2,831	3,729	1,922	50,478	4,531	4,303	70	256	102	132	5	-	-	-	69,600	-	-	-	69,600	2,775	34	70	-	-	-	3,083	1,07,609	-	
13. Wheat	1,228	430	2,856	4,684	1,068	93,910	350	9,479	1,218	3,374	1,048	3,638	590	576	177	1,900	244	857	13	1,87,179	7,474	1,617	235	2,646	546	2,325	125	15,168	2,52,456	-	
14. Pulses and gram	4,244	5,400	10,400	20,160	815	1,78,742	294	11,301	9,924	625	87	-	-	940	2	10,744	-	-	130	2,30,047	10,898	23,711	162	6,491	720	33,622	-	76,890	3,23,060	-	
15. Rice	200	1,957	11,457	16,203	4,790	1,61,368	10,965	11,301	9,924	625	-	-	-	450	281	13,878	-	-	-	73,740	11,146	3,683	17	6,066	1,243	14,719	-	38,900	1,69,330	-	
16. Paddy	150	22,157	25,780	47,790	3,885	3,469	11,407	35,728	4,579	557	-	-	-	-	-	13,878	-	-	-	10,582	1,442	240	98	91	18	2,176	-	4,228	15,864	-	
17. Other cereals	15	-	-	164	554	9,574	-	620	-	3	102	100	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	-	3	-	19	25	-	
18. Gums and resins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,83,188	1,27,683	1,07,640	-	3,637	75	4,274	3,03,309	12,71,451	-	
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	205	-	-	22,750	3,664	688,314	8,173	10,771	650	6	175	5	207	-	-	2,48,111	-	-	-	-	28,579	1,109	20	21	-	18	-	1,219	29,797	-	
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sail-cloth, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,331	500	9	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	440	-	
21. Silk, raw	-	85	-	100	100	1,000	-	100	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-	-	-	6,304	2,798	-	-	-	-	-	2,798	9,493	-	
22. Hides	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	25	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Horns	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	203	270	217	50	586	225	1,025	225	1,302	-	-	-	40	6,536	3,179	290	2,405	319	172	505	160	7,108	13,558	-
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	544	175	277	466	760	1,438	18	456	172	4	85	-	-	-	275	-	59	-	14	3	3,250	546	545	611	517	45	592	1	3,137	7,389	-
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	5	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,350	14,825	2,635	1,146	130	1,330	3,336	-	22,249	1,14,205	-
27. Lime and lime-stone	128	1,870	7,440	10,438	25	65,391	10,335	3,450	3,358	1,716	1,100	450	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	1	1,36,570	2,410	54	14	-	-	-	2,693	1,39,574	-	
28. Stone	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	78	107	220	-	6	-	-	425	1,213	-	
29. Shell-lac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Stick-lac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Ghee	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Oil	151	100	1,442	1,693	610	549	19	252	1,463	295	33	31	45	-	-	-	2,600	-	-	-	5,806	1,357	1,316	2,358	545	2,375	1,069	624	16,798	-	
33. Oil-seeds— Sesamum	205	160	16,755	17,120	110	1,46,650	350	9,960	1,200	1,200	1,200	805	625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	1,76,034	173	
Mustard	3,157	908	10,000	14,065	2,200	1,12,700	891	5,502	5,502	1,100	10	35	375	40	-	-	24,549	-	-	-	7,300	1,206	270	-	175	40	3,504	1,990	8,768	-	
Poppy	5	175	1,350	1,530	1,530	7,000	421	-	-	710	108	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	9,747	-	

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BENGAL during November 1875.—(Continued.)

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RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BEHAR during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL
	Patna.	Shahabad.	Muzafferpore.	Durbhunga.	Saran.	Chumpran.	Monghyr.	Biagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	2,415	...	...	...	2,042	...	50	...	565	...	5,072
2. Cotton ...	39	...	1,151	...	...	...	125	25	75	130	1,545
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Ditto (European) ...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	104	...	30
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	491	...	119	...	103	...	...	40	...	20	800
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, gunja, churus, &c.)	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
White lead ...	...	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	753
Red wood ...	605	...	12	...	78	...	...	11	...	...	43
Red earth ...	25	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2
Kirmachos ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Green colour ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,175
8. Indigo ...	19,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	227	1	1,435
9. Betel-nuts ...	326	...	152	...	160	...	...	400	...	...	28,644
10. Fuel and firewood ...	27,631	...	...	...	613	...	...	25	105	...	1,477
11. Fruits, dried ...	988	...	90	...	141	62	...	...	22	172	8,841
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	7,633	...	831	4	107	...	79	...	275	250	2,678
13. Wheat ...	39,587	...	736	1,115	10,785	25	...	...	301	2,882	1,731
14. Pulses and gram ...	3,679	...	13,096	20	3,399	920	758	...	843	1,217	3,552
15. Rice ...	39,433	520	22,058	1,375	40,175	140	...	...	120	405	128
16. Paddy ...	11,053	...	590	25	3,989	273	...	...	3,409	759	811
17. Other cereals ...	64,000	3,002	25,139	3,750	63,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Gums and resins ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	43
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	983	...	...	...	6	...	328	300	18	1,477	4,533
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	1,194	...	215	...	903	...	...	10	...	...	23
21. Silk, raw ...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1,705
22. Hides ...	3,624	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	137
23. Horns ...	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	151
24. Iron, and its manufactures	740	...	403	...	797	554	27	2	26	...	2,008
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures.	361	...	55	...	363	...	...	...	5	15	799
26. Other metals, and their manufactures.	1	...	30	...	195	...	...	3	...	...	229
27. Lime and limestone ...	2,057	...	2,000	...	100	500	...	...	825	60	5,539
28. Stone ...	3,505	...	2,200	875	202	305	645	209	200	...	8,267
29. Shell-lac ...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	70	20	...	8
30. Stick-lac ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	102
31. Ghee ...	717	...	40	...	99	...	...	...	5	18	866
32. Oil ...	...	...	24	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	906
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	70,813
Linseed ...	40,751	...	150	...	17,801	...	...	...	...	...	150
Teel ...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	32,345	48,374
Mustard ...	15,378	...	4	...	430	...	...	...	...	45	1,439
Castor ...	1,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	10,393
Poppy ...	14,431	...	...	...	2,045	...	...	...	...	225	1,11,414
36. Salt (alimentary) ...	17,455	20	24,833	8,075	27,408	7,884	6,908	4,200	13,742	20	20,235
38. Saltpetre ...	25,015	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	11,301
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjerch, &c.)	8,757	...	217	...	...	...	270	1,426	629	...	5,630
39. Spices and condiments ...	3,697	103	708	...	489	24	143	110	83	80	18,738
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund)	15,774	...	625	230	406	...	201	1,111	351	10	10,451
40. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shira)	13,400	...	50	375	701	...	1,501	1,470	139	1,725	4,860
42. Tobacco ...	3,231	554	...	8	478	...	...	...	227	202	558
43. Liquor ...	16	...	130	...	410	2	...	...	...	...	13,748
44. Miscellaneous	5,011	180	815	...	2,089	400	273	238	375	3,747	...
Total	4,05,221	5,106	98,375	16,463	1,06,932	11,101	15,709	13,440	22,016	54,617	8,39,092
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals to be specified—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cows and bullocks	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Buffaloes	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2,102
Goats and sheep	2,177	8	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	48
Fowls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	8,396
2. Timber ...	2,447	39	13	13	5,778	...	39	22	509	20	2,32,397
3. Bamboos ...	2,31,705	...	...	...	31	...	...	42	...	...	2,23,620
4. Cocoanuts ...	2,10,275	...	2,045	300	11,000	...	800	...	...	...	800
Gunny-bags	...	...	...	...	617	...	200	112	77	633	35,107
Miscellaneous	33,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures.	35,750	...	2,050	1,500	18,800	...	...	...	9,300	...	67,400
2. Woollen manufactures	2,350	300	1,200	...	2,350	...	...	...	...	880	7,080
3. Silk manufactures	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	3,500
4. Cotton (European) manufactures.	48,900	...	85,537	3,400	26,405	32,250	3,000	3,200	1,388	100	2,04,580
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures.	12,060	900	4,086	...	20,100	...	...	2,725	16,632	...	55,919
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	92,363	1,800	2,290	36	39,155	20	12	880	78	75	1,36,209
7. Miscellaneous European goods.	...	...	400	...	14,095	...	...	...	35	...	15,130
Total	1,91,423	2,300	99,018	4,936	1,21,571	32,270	3,012	6,305	27,433	1,555	4,89,818

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the districts of
ORISSA and CHOTA NAGPORE during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	ORISSA.		CHOTA NAG- PORE.	
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Manbhoom.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2. Cotton	300	..	..	300
9. Betelnuts	..	..	110	110
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	380	..	..	380
14. Pulses and grain	255	..	..	255
15. Rice	4,103	..	..	4,103
16. Paddy	13,991	..	..	13,991
19. Jute and other raw fibres	38	..	..	38
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sucking, &c.)	80	..	..	80
22. Hides	907	702	..	1,609
27. Lime and limestone	500	..	..	500
28. Stone	23,743	..	..	23,743
29. Oil-seed—				
Castor	503	206	..	775
35. Salt (alimentary)	1,033	..	..	1,033
38. Spices and condiments	8,081	200	..	8,281
40. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shirk)	2,680	..	..	2,680
44. Miscellaneous	200	..	..	200
Total	57,935	1,108	110	59,153
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	1,307	..	..	1,307
3. Bamboo	44,900	..	..	44,900
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	10	250	..	260
Total	10	250	..	260

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVI.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts
of ASSAM during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.							TOTAL.
	Goa para.	Kamrup.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Lucknowpore.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
CLASS I.								
2. Cotton	235	30	..	..	..	..	..	265
4. Cotton twist (European)	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
9. Betelnuts	1,811	150	..	..	3,570	0	..	5,531
11. Fruits, dried	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
13. Wheat	..	..	..	..	109	616	..	725
14. Pulses and grain	1,010	75	..	140	3,507	1,500	40	6,352
15. Rice	1,506	800	..	..	4,284	633	100	7,323
16. Paddy	225	..	..	..	1,800	..	..	2,025
17. Other cereals	..	..	..	..	651	122	..	773
19. Jute and other raw fibres	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	85
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sucking, &c.)	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	27
24. Iron, and its manufactures	38	105	..	75	105	17	..	340
26. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
27. Lime and lime-stone	75	..	125	50	..	..	..	250
28. Stone	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	61
29. Shell-lac	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
31. Ghee	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
32. Oil	..	..	..	..	974	420	..	1,400
33. Oil-seeds— Mustard	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	60
35. Salt (alimentary)	2,011	1,180	..	5,800	18,078	110	..	28,081
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajoreh, &c.)	67	..	..	..	1,714	217	..	1,998
38. Spices and condiments	16	..	..	..	3,777	80	..	3,793
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khundi)	40	..	..	..	528	410	..	798
40. Sugar, unrefined (goor, rab, shira)	014	50	..	..	2,808	117	..	3,390
41a. Tea seed	..	..	..	..	142	854	..	996
42. Tobacco	07	..	..	..	2,472	97	..	2,569
43. Liquor	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
44. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	260	21	..	281
Total	9,007	2,305	125	6,005	45,721	5,435	140	68,013
CLASS II.								
1. Animals (to be specified) Goats and sheep	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
3. Bamboo	60	..	..	..	98	30	..	158
4. Cocoanuts	6,300	2,600	..	..	4,300	..	500	13,100
Miscellaneous	..	700	1,184	..	..	34	..	1,918
CLASS III.								
1. Leather, and its manufactures	Rs. 475	Rs. .	Rs. .	Rs. .	Rs. .	Rs. 520	Rs. .	Rs. 995
2. Woollen manufactures	..	150	..	..	2,000	50	..	2,200
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,701	..	..	..	3,087	2,325	..	5,033
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	500	800	..	..	15,000	1,500	..	17,800
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	4,038	3,006	2,500	2,625	3,770	344	7,550	23,737
7. Miscellaneous European goods	..	120	..	..	3,470	2,500	..	6,390
Total	6,774	4,076	2,500	2,625	55,130	7,543	7,550	80,164

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several
districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during
November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.							TOTAL.
	Allahabad.	Ajmerpore.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Chaseepore.	Corruptpore.	Buxar.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
CLASS I.								
5. Chemicals and medicines	100	...	80	...	5	108	7	297
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—								
Red-wood	...	...	...	...	12	16	...	28
Red-earth	200	...	...	...	...	10	...	210
Kramchee	...	...	503	...	...	12	...	517
9. Betelnuts	250	...	...	...	...	7	12	271
11. Fruits, dried	...	...	...	...	0	33	...	42
13. Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Pulses and grain	...	10	...	1,595	1,430	8	...	3,036
15. Rice	...	...	130	910	28,292	109	...	29,341
16. Paddy	...	850	382	...	75	...	...	1,232
17. Other cereals	...	670	...	1,050	9,353	8	...	10,551
19. Jute and other raw fibres	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sucking, &c.)	...	36	...	...	43	422	...	501
21. Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
24. Iron and its manufactures	...	20	...	...	111	1,032	...	1,163
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	...	...	175	151	...	...	...	326
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	700	...	...	...	1	32	6	739
28. Stone	...	15	500	...	...	1,085	...	1,610
32. Oil	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
33. Oil-seeds—								
Linseed	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	450
Mustard	...	30	...	...	300	...	...	330
35. Salt, alimentary	...	1,350	...	...	251	21,530	170	23,251
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajoreh, &c.)	50	95	...	...	280	413	105	943
38. Spices and condiments	...	101	32	...	175	200	...	508
42. Tobacco	300	1,074	100	...	720	1,271	...	3,465
43. Liquor	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
44. Miscellaneous	202	25	700	10	305	100	...	1,342
Total	1,892	3,075	2,600	3,710	41,720	27,039	280	80,576
CLASS II.								
2. Timber	No. 244	No. 20	No. 18	No. 2,402	No. 108	No. ...	No. ...	No. 2,792
3. Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Cocoanuts	7,000	...	...	23,000	800	17,140	...	48,040
Miscellaneous	...	180	...	...	170	1,111	...	1,461
CLASS III.								
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 11,000	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 11,000
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	358
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	...	205	...	200	285	800	...	1,670
7. Miscellaneous European goods	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Total	6,000	205	...	800	643	11,800	...	19,648

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several
districts of OUDE during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Baranitch.	Gonda.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.
CLASS I.					
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—					
Red-wood ... ..	...	66	...	...	66
Kiramchee ... ..	...	23	...	...	23
11. Fruits, dried ... ..	...	4	...	...	4
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	...	10	...	...	10
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sucking, &c.) ... ..	...	17	...	111	128
24. Iron and its manufactures ...	...	327	15	...	342
33. Oil-seeds—					
Castor ... ..	...	181	...	...	181
35. Salt (alimentary) ... ..	...	700	...	...	780
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.) ... ..	...	440	...	...	440
38. Spices and condiments ... ..	...	29	...	...	29
42. Tobacco ... ..	...	68	...	...	68
44. Miscellaneous	1,250	508	15	...	1,833
Total ...	1,250	2,501	30	111	3,892
CLASS II.					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
4. Cocoanuts ... ..	...	4,100	...	...	4,100
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	250	...	...	250
CLASS III.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	...	100	...	...	100
Total ...	...	100	...	...	100

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIX.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into *NEPAL* from Bengal during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Nepal.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.
CLASS I.		
15. Rice	16	16
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	73	73
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	14	14
Total	103	103
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	19,000	19,000
Total	19,000	19,000

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XX.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into *BRITISH BURMA* from Bengal during November 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	BRITISH BURMA.	
	Arracan.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.
CLASS I.		
42. Tobacco	2,500	2,500
Total	2,500	2,500

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT RELATING TO BRITISH INDIA. No. I.

THE accompanying statements relating to the revenue and expenditure and to the trade of British India for the past ten years are republished from the Annual "Statistical Abstract relating to British

India." At present this is compiled by Mr. Henry Waterfield, of the Statistics and Commerce Department of the India Office. There are few official publications regarding India more useful than this, and we shall probably in future issues re-print other tables taken from its pages.

No. 9.—Gross amount of the Public Revenue, and of the Expenditure (including Charges of Collection), in each Presidency and Province in British India and in England, for each of the undermentioned years.

PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.	YEARS ENDED 30TH APRIL.		YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH.							
	1865.	1866.	1867 (11 months.)	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
REVENUE.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Territories and Departments under the Government of India ...	2,382,029	4,602,382	2,341,273	1,074,557	2,538,362	3,318,343	2,595,646	2,770,337	2,732,273	2,406,014
Bengal (including Assam)	14,847,064	15,445,810	13,005,416	16,767,080	16,533,345	16,700,214	16,323,744	16,740,427	15,943,456	15,337,129
North-Western Provinces	5,407,650	5,695,308	5,353,144	5,481,715	5,817,419	6,050,137	6,200,236	5,769,706	5,849,714	6,831,063
Oude	1,237,703	1,313,097	1,213,356	1,426,502	1,470,183	1,550,701	1,617,023	1,551,709	1,656,692	1,549,873
Punjab	3,183,340	3,221,624	3,218,108	3,459,675	3,434,015	3,792,211	3,852,650	3,654,007	3,694,923	3,782,032
Central Provinces	952,401	961,402	1,022,257	965,362	1,074,545	1,043,954	1,130,401	1,039,326	1,029,813	1,058,515
British Burma	1,112,801	1,057,200	987,912	1,156,645	1,200,493	1,107,131	1,210,658	1,218,102	1,302,834	1,502,383
Madras	7,006,509	7,059,017	6,254,851	7,512,877	7,607,081	8,079,632	8,207,300	8,092,427	8,100,110	8,216,547
Bombay (including Sind)	9,383,160	9,320,340	7,850,649	9,283,901	9,437,772	9,890,381	10,097,831	9,661,851	9,580,529	9,679,087
Total India	45,652,897	48,955,220	42,612,566	48,429,614	49,085,255	50,706,604	51,235,439	49,844,652	49,008,264	49,360,142
England	{Set off in reduction of expenditure in England}		100,807	104,704	177,436	194,477	178,197	221,003	221,235	218,111
TOTAL	45,652,897	48,955,220	42,722,433	48,534,312	49,262,691	50,901,081	51,413,636	50,110,216	49,219,499	49,578,253
EXPENDITURE.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Territories and Departments under the Government of India ...	13,084,136	15,203,171	11,897,649	12,861,100	13,468,414	13,243,024	12,030,882	13,228,205	14,278,185	14,165,361
Bengal (including Assam)	6,034,870	5,321,817	4,099,061	6,206,145	6,644,603	6,476,851	6,308,306	5,694,500	5,868,718	9,972,169
North-Western Provinces	2,235,421	2,176,879	2,355,196	2,504,172	2,047,345	3,003,111	2,724,179	2,447,005	2,277,579	2,583,017
Oude	596,647	607,910	677,619	740,921	773,151	726,347	661,800	605,185	602,853	877,825
Punjab	1,803,200	1,047,328	1,804,239	2,104,389	2,104,389	2,296,234	2,440,984	2,146,775	2,000,604	2,000,604
Central Provinces	843,027	913,139	867,717	1,014,175	1,186,056	987,105	800,228	740,728	769,583	744,131
British Burma	695,478	672,681	718,907	805,836	805,853	724,544	600,000	655,600	696,030	716,700
Madras	6,408,798	6,706,281	6,174,572	6,731,868	6,608,163	6,600,487	6,153,146	5,427,104	6,046,378	6,184,279
Bombay (including Sind)	7,691,565	7,918,913	7,517,386	8,520,692	8,440,420	8,201,710	8,200,178	7,245,550	7,390,537	7,086,880
Total India	50,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406	41,046,947	43,225,687	42,791,613	41,015,502	38,763,600	40,048,234	44,637,637
England	6,394,108	6,049,223	7,574,518	8,407,622	10,181,747	10,591,013	10,083,004	9,850,912	10,552,162	10,321,691
TOTAL	45,846,618	46,169,182	44,668,924	50,144,569	53,407,334	53,382,626	51,098,506	48,614,512	50,600,396	54,959,328

Note.—The revenues and expenditure of the Eastern Settlements and of Hyderabad Assigned Districts or the Berars are included under the Government of India till the year 1860-67, after which date they have been separated from the revenues and expenditure of British India, and have not therefore been included in the above statement.
The Military Receipts and Charges for the whole of India, except those relating to the armies of Madras and Bombay, are included in the departments under the Government of India. See also footnotes on page 7.

No. 10.—Gross Amount of the several Sources of Revenue and Receipt in India and in England for each of the undermentioned years.

No. 10.—(Gross Amount of the several Sources of Revenue.)										
YEARS ENDED	Land Revenue.	Tributes, sub- sidies, and contributions from Native States.	Excise and Forest.	Income, license, and assessed taxes.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Stamps.	Mint.	Post Office.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April ... { 1865	20,057,728	681,144	2,578,703	*1,281,817	2,206,029	5,523,584	7,351,405	1,072,008	377,809	302,333
... { 1866	20,173,807	709,632	2,612,550	†102,791	2,270,857	5,342,149	8,518,264	1,094,632	404,354	400,466
... { 1867 (11 months) ...	19,136,419	629,245	2,431,120	†22,127	2,030,864	5,343,910	8,803,413	1,808,773	239,091	496,490
... { 1868	19,986,610	689,286	2,570,019	†353,848	2,678,632	5,726,093	8,023,508	2,186,260	120,252	659,079
... { 1869	19,926,171	687,363	2,691,078	*608,700	2,692,755	5,584,240	8,453,305	2,306,971	183,788	707,794
... { 1870	21,088,019	705,126	2,735,245	*1,110,234	2,429,185	5,888,707	7,933,098	2,379,316	167,214	711,095
31st March ... { 1871	20,620,833	710,421	2,807,307	*2,072,025	2,610,780	6,106,280	8,045,470	2,510,316	38,400	805,231
... { 1872	20,320,337	714,036	2,871,033	*825,241	2,575,900	5,966,505	9,253,459	2,476,335	96,150	820,594
... { 1873	21,348,630	741,465	2,894,125	*580,139	2,633,800	6,165,030	8,084,091	2,608,512	64,261	580,312
... { 1874	21,037,312	765,544	2,900,709	*20,130	2,628,405	6,150,002	8,324,879	2,609,056	66,544	698,190

YEARS ENDED	Telegraph.	Law (fees, fines, &c.)	Education.	Public Works, (Irrigation, Gain by exchange on railway receipts, &c.)	Interest on loans and advances.	Receipts in aid of super- annuation allowances, (subscrip- tions to funds, &c.)	Marine, (Pilot dues, sale of stores, &c.)	Army, (sale of stores, stoppages, discharge purchase money, &c.)	Miscella- neous.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April ... { 1865	99,009	683,390	**.....	588,673	247,824	** ...	309,095	735,507	400,820	45,652,897
... { 1866	100,463	790,529	67,539	917,465	216,824	** ...	198,800	728,340	2,311,133	48,935,220
... { 1867 (11 months) ...	219,472	815,210	66,658	538,139	233,513	** ...	228,543	737,369	344,181	42,122,433
... { 1868	241,947	931,514	73,815	557,810	211,975	** ...	453,090	759,112	1,180,003	48,634,412
... { 1869	265,568	1,172,093	73,711	553,305	224,923	** ...	688,084	1,133,024	1,300,160	49,202,691
... { 1870	247,012	1,080,503	71,889	957,714	336,376	** ...	329,383	1,082,005	1,575,167	50,901,081
31st March ... { 1871	243,010	1,017,869	61,610	916,579	341,001	** ...	333,145	982,149	1,185,009	51,413,096
... { 1872	228,368	537,169	§ ...	830,940	363,212	682,282	100,804	914,420	841,371	50,110,215
... { 1873	249,802	392,696	§ ...	792,250	508,779	857,078	308,943	906,810	263,417	50,210,469
... { 1874	250,638	359,110	.....	1,001,109	451,462	807,853	230,323	1,011,039	295,560	49,598,253

* Assessed taxes.

† Income tax.

‡ License tax.

§ Transferred to provincial services.

** Included in miscellaneous.

* Assessed taxes.

† Income tax.

‡ License tax.

§ Transferred to provincial services.

** Included in miscellaneous.

No. 11.—Amount of the several heads of expenditure in India and in England for each of the undermentioned years.

YEARS ENDED		Refunds, charges of collection of revenue, assignments under treaties, &c.	*Interest on debt and on obligations.	Administration, including minor departments.	Law and justice.	Marine.	Ecclesiastical.	Medical.	Political Agencies.	Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.	Loss by exchange on remittances to home treasury.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April	{ 1865	9,656,970	4,088,029	971,702	2,264,424	641,389	148,858	133,203	286,247	1,275,813	42,760
	{ 1866	8,527,386	5,128,242	1,240,831	2,124,206	633,367	151,886	274,989	251,302	900,409	84,063
	{ 1867 (11 months)	7,437,527	4,889,301	1,271,284	2,077,788	770,620	144,360	261,801	207,009	706,473	165,223
	{ 1868	8,057,464	6,732,737	1,317,537	2,514,340	1,005,174	158,707	352,316	277,364	1,156,010	117,248
	{ 1869	9,249,706	5,654,984	1,306,005	2,845,147	1,140,030	163,500	380,301	349,855	†1,740,369	108,567
31st March	{ 1870	9,230,823	5,009,087	1,479,151	2,803,454	1,208,154	161,083	443,074	405,807	1,332,515	203,451
	{ 1871	9,206,931	5,840,145	1,573,008	2,996,190	759,770	133,544	523,406	352,966	1,450,743	47,273
	{ 1872	8,518,887	5,090,290	1,770,134	2,573,813	759,770	155,911	176,362	300,816	1,458,471	305,961
	{ 1873	8,887,364	5,857,458	1,803,395	2,222,175	1,556,366	152,350	176,362	300,816	1,576,253	705,100
	{ 1874	9,155,350	5,790,521	1,808,017	2,266,179	1,528,333	159,527	180,596	306,209	1,522,009	986,530

YEARS ENDED	Civil fur- lough and absentee allowances.	Provincial services.	Famine relief.	Miscella- neous.	Army.	Public Works.	Railways (ordinary), including guaranteed interest.	**EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.			Total.
								Irrigation.	State Railways.	Bombay special fund.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April	{ 1865	68,020	12,903,931	.....	510,140	15,772,336	4,613,044	2,100,000	.....	.....	45,840,418
	{ 1866	77,687	13,247,585	.....	1,331,055	16,748,220	4,781,025	344,121	.....	.....	46,169,150
	{ 1867 (11 months)	79,305	13,249,402	.....	706,294	15,825,791	6,045,444	1,102,204	.....	.....	46,830,242
	{ 1868	108,150	13,476,821	.....	732,214	16,163,496	6,892,355	1,798,897	219,276	694	48,141,569
	{ 1869	122,461	13,711,274	.....	627,314	16,269,581	6,272,334	2,011,983	408,849	594	53,407,334
31st March	{ 1870	157,018	13,678,527	.....	719,508	16,329,739	6,094,565	1,866,776	2,007,361	340,308	53,382,926
	{ 1871	175,068	13,908,693	.....	745,608	16,074,400	3,045,367	2,102,694	718,138	440,872	51,098,506
	{ 1872	173,029	14,848,205	.....	368,865	15,074,112	3,459,780	1,850,501	983,854	644,020	48,614,612
	{ 1873	150,039	5,223,190	.....	273,726	15,501,612	2,322,241	2,203,501	770,920	1,413,610	50,634,366
	{ 1874	264,464	5,069,072	3,864,073	109,697	15,228,420	2,357,941	1,662,014	1,198,082	2,354,025	50,959,229

* Including dividends to proprietors of East India Stock.

† Including inland navigation.

‡ Including 327,609 in adjustment of charges for 1867-68.

§ Transferred to provincial services.

These figures are composed of the charges for Police, Education, Stationery, and Printing, which, with certain charges previously entered under Medical or Public Works, were transferred to the Local Governments in 1871-72, to be defrayed from the allotments thereafter made for provincial services.

** Extraordinary works are public works that the Government have decided may be carried out by loans, if necessary.

No. 21.—Total value of the Imports and Exports (including Treasure) of British India by Sea from and to Foreign Countries in each of the undermentioned years:

YEARS ENDED	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
30th April ... { 1865 49,511,275	69,171,791	...	...
... { 1866 58,150,529	67,050,475	...	...
... { 1867 (11 months) ... 42,276,820	44,201,497	...	...
... { 1868 47,481,157	52,440,002	...	...
... { 1869 51,146,090	54,457,745	...	...
... { 1870 40,884,327	53,513,720	...	...
31st March ... { 1871 38,684,720	57,652,600	...	...
... { 1872 42,057,600	64,001,940	...	...
... { 1873 35,817,146	56,636,574	...	...
... { 1874 39,380,142	56,874,849	...	...

No. 25.—Value of the Principal and other articles of Merchandise, and of Treasure, imported into British India by Sea from Foreign Countries in each of the undermentioned years.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Years ended 30th April		Years ended 31st March								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
	1865.	1866.	1867 (11 months)	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Apparel ...	534,985	510,332	387,431	539,417	497,891	451,230	433,098	499,571	601,258	578,220	Apparel.
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	554,749	480,057	82,018	31,470	34,644	96,862	74,207	93,759	109,850	76,320	Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores.
Books, Paper, and Stationery ...	352,318	376,381	288,149	439,978	477,851	413,012	422,155	413,134	427,085	474,514	Books, Paper, and Stationery.
Coal and Coke ...	867,012	466,805	512,123	853,084	718,868	514,777	422,059	501,704	467,042	740,025	Coal and Coke.
Cotton, Manufactures of ...	13,227,385	13,810,338	18,090,806	17,098,207	18,862,455	16,271,216	19,044,860	17,484,887	17,242,248	17,784,225	Cotton, Manufactures of.
Drugs ...	73,777	72,039	113,025	254,565	222,715	210,167	239,984	230,424	316,254	271,885	Drugs.
Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables ...	55,645	64,271	114,601	124,756	94,298	111,499	141,107	121,130	187,419	140,818	Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables.
Glassware † ...	360,370	362,416	224,276	364,928	227,202	345,453	371,014	312,221	281,718	315,080	Glassware. †
Gums ...	311,160	300,508	177,724	230,280	271,100	308,086	270,855	240,421	297,230	333,334	Gums.
Horses ...	67,781	63,071	49,828	74,083	78,617	99,817	94,154	101,911	102,735	141,404	Horses.
Jewellery and Precious Stones ...	31,019	37,071	51,800	28,805	22,232	77,200	68,345	85,935	61,008	70,759	Jewellery and Precious Stones.
Machinery ...	482,292	662,996	333,094	244,080	231,052	264,808	176,337	210,428	221,321	171,438	Machinery.
Malt Liquors ...	554,150	580,182	601,740	1,057,861	793,183	555,742	417,543	405,834	517,316	1,002,347	Malt Liquors.
Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured, cast or wrought, and unwrought ...	471,917	528,480	532,021	855,770	381,773	413,520	311,996	395,319	363,496	337,916	Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured, cast or wrought, and unwrought.
Paints and Colours ...	8,755,932	3,043,234	2,587,427	3,939,156	3,839,651	3,570,128	2,713,590	2,390,775	1,802,621	1,738,507	Paints and Colours.
Perfumery ...	134,843	96,802	76,263	179,013	175,643	160,962	103,504	128,395	148,182	118,003	Perfumery.
Porcelain and Earthenware ...	40,278	32,117	24,280	33,138	30,524	34,580	34,032	31,032	40,280	33,189	Porcelain and Earthenware.
Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	93,250	91,368	62,188	71,162	84,002	93,351	74,820	68,611	90,313	110,998	Provisions and Oilman's Stores.
Railway Materials ...	238,760	280,507	200,112	351,452	337,610	311,146	305,320	302,118	332,211	336,532	Railway Materials.
Salt ...	685,632	1,435,929	2,001,117	2,404,966	1,591,813	1,217,334	1,466,008	513,246	327,466	478,817	Salt.
Silk, Raw ...	341,807	295,289	350,114	677,473	729,270	750,065	715,802	913,016	828,703	835,354	Silk, Raw.
Silk, Manufactures of ...	329,315	511,239	423,808	650,583	730,934	901,117	805,551	671,335	659,180	780,314	Silk, Manufactures of.
Spices ...	443,040	367,380	415,070	428,598	486,518	400,591	425,627	480,138	590,646	609,374	Spices.
Spirits ...	197,183	137,180	278,133	425,207	286,756	297,781	232,179	291,714	210,334	150,262	Spirits.
Sugar and Saccharine Matter ...	324,862	416,502	398,223	456,174	549,819	563,178	385,900	660,485	553,884	488,597	Sugar and Saccharine Matter.
Tea ...	318,627	603,305	541,817	636,884	653,611	716,153	655,801	709,779	449,146	588,978	Tea.
Tobacco, and articles used in the consumption of ...	125,744	186,310	134,227	253,364	201,987	106,522	111,055	202,514	246,576	182,850	Tobacco, and articles used in the consumption of.
Umbrellas ...	104,167	70,000	80,600	80,405	101,119	77,282	75,432	96,043	78,075	78,491	Umbrellas.
Wood, and Manufactures of ...	60,714	65,805	64,106	132,085	111,531	87,174	80,771	124,130	134,819	90,246	Wood, and Manufactures of.
Wines ...	78,678	132,041	60,007	59,056	92,645	59,045	55,055	93,641	55,353	61,435	Wines.
Wool, Manufactures of ...	402,391	474,344	436,153	470,406	574,040	538,329	414,018	405,783	511,864	470,190	Wool, Manufactures of.
All other Articles ‡ ...	867,931	588,132	676,481	691,367	764,173	696,713	582,339	814,194	719,570	668,041	All other Articles. ‡
	2,368,902	2,202,064	1,622,716	1,653,245	1,600,690	2,124,812	1,507,089	1,575,807	2,304,789	2,302,800	
Total value of Merchandise ...	24,150,923	29,500,228	29,038,715	35,701,783	36,900,113	32,927,520	31,413,006	13,083,747	31,200,561	32,593,609	Total value of Merchandise.
Treasure ...	21,363,352	26,537,301	13,236,903	11,773,374	15,165,954	13,954,907	5,444,823	11,573,813	4,556,585	5,792,334	Treasure.
Total Merchandise and Treasure ...	49,514,275	56,037,529	42,275,618	47,481,167	51,146,066	46,882,427	38,857,829	24,657,560	35,817,146	38,385,942	Total Merchandise and Treasure.

* Including medicines.

† Including bottles and beads.

‡ Including Government Stores of all kinds.

No. 26.—Quantities (so far as can be ascertained) of the Principal Articles imported into British India by Sea from Foreign Countries in each of the undermentioned years.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	YEARS ENDED 30TH APRIL.		1867 (11 months.)	YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH.								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.
	1865.	1866.		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.		
Coal	Cwt.	4,589,700	4,666,390	5,153,000	7,372,364	6,884,373	6,318,695	8,387,924	7,290,505	6,205,210	7,081,011	Cwt. Coal.
Coke	Gross	10,308,540	11,109,704	•	334,361	324,109	421,708	335,085	228,498	287,556	113,446	Coke.
Corka	lb.	•	•	•	127,874	101,924	101,922	88,021	100,601	137,387	88,900	Gross, Corks.
Cotton, Raw ...	Yards	•	•	•	3,505,788	3,453,507	4,772,010	3,559,970	2,233,278	3,422,800	1,614,488	lb. Cotton, Raw.
Cotton Piece-Goods ...	Pairs	•	•	•	967,917,240	967,812,980	919,636,793	1,079,942,563	1,011,143,747	928,004,176	944,611,630	Yards Pairs
	Pieces	•	•	•	4,238,843	6,002,502	6,078,883	10,875,887	11,608,719	16,575,220	16,575,220	Pieces
	Dozens	•	•	•	14,058	110	17,235	80,360	4,208	23,107	7,527	Dozens
	lb.	•	•	•	819,016	1,106,736	735,000	388,208	731,080	815,200	546,931	lb.
Cotton Thread ...	Gross	17,001,925	16,892,073	20,947,311	207,843	295,080	351,440	393,477	674,271	503,102	308,819	Gross
Cotton Twist ...	lb.	•	•	•	307,843	304,150	351,440	393,477	674,271	503,102	308,819	lb.
Flax, Manuf- factures of Thread...	Yards	•	•	•	67,061	10,040	16,003	63,347	62,944	80,057	88,844	Yards
Iron	Cwt.	•	192,900	220,100	20,321,437	28,077,002	31,097,198	30,993,582	28,379,019	31,080,441	30,578,815	Cwt. Iron.
Liquors { Malt	Gallons	2,983,232	3,113,021	2,753,047	1,312,915	1,018,354	712,978	1,397,811	1,210,024	1,276,016	2,013,902	Gallons
{ Spirits	•	414,584	598,367	657,343	32,005	27,856	25,728	24,881	6,214	19,009	31,028	•
{ Wines and Liqueurs ...	•	440,016	602,730	472,041	188,634	224,080	358,100	245,747	276,030	243,800	295,100	•
Metals, Cast and Wrought, but not Manufactured ...	Cwt.	•	•	•	2,208,298	1,810,106	1,808,762	1,642,131	1,409,877	1,536,990	1,435,345	Cwt.
Lead	lb.	•	•	•	630,942	685,545	646,023	490,835	607,737	593,831	608,824	lb.
Quicksilver ...	Do.	•	•	•	1,796,616	1,806,499	1,708,355	1,023,307	1,018,271	692,236	808,000	Do.
Salt	Cwt.	4,883,320	3,724,655	3,241,716	275,330	250,739	315,075	230,242	146,748	223,453	40,337	Cwt.
Silk, Raw	Yards	1,278,773	1,461,822	1,401,687	170,543	170,044	190,982	109,304	110,207	104,000	41,640	Yards
Silk, Manufactures of ...	Dozens	•	•	•	17,307	23,597	29,748	26,640	22,393	16,246	30,323	Dozens
Spices	No.	•	•	•	15,545	33,081	35,601	20,431	22,590	18,532	3,860	No.
Sugar and Saccharine Matter ...	Cwt.	•	•	•	23,420	380,745	147,068	141,161	355,208	144,210	143,027	Cwt.
Tea	lb.	•	•	•	4,006,722	5,331,318	5,466,356	4,552,207	6,180,775	5,534,036	5,584,911	lb.
Wool, Raw	Yards	•	•	•	1,027,900	1,959,951	2,010,726	2,338,834	1,799,591	1,930,910	2,282,758	Yards
Wool, Manufactures of ...	Dozens	•	•	•	1,693,786	1,628,539	2,711,076	3,054,688	4,722,537	4,905,615	5,619,604	Dozens
	No.	•	•	•	36,474	259,208	87,000	1,540	6,340	4,790	9,217	No.
	Cwt.	•	•	•	808	1,003	1,068	610	737	3,065	468	Cwt.
	lb.	•	•	•	405,007	309,739	319,618	267,812	284,761	274,020	233,474	lb.
	Pairs	•	•	•	494,508	632,985	673,194	440,084	565,659	842,450	435,870	Pairs
	Pieces	•	•	•	2,589,810	1,710,409	1,870,357	1,720,415	1,511,411	1,733,984	1,828,871	Pieces
	Gross	•	•	•	3,139,094	5,004,133	4,960,887	5,180,340	4,456,140	6,872,570	6,008,838	Gross
		•	•	•	23,548	36,445	24,136	28,822	29,708	30,190	37,777	
		•	•	•	8,312	6,470	8,398	1,681	1,945	509	1,594	
		•	•	•	3,823	1,316	766	5,539	817	306	3,161	
		•	•	•	881,751	610,364	417,291	619,177	470,885	639,741	602,590	

* Not stated for these years.

No. 29.—Value of the Principal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture, of Foreign Merchandise, and of Treasure exported from British India by Sea to Foreign Countries in each of the undermentioned years.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED.	YEARS ENDED 30TH APRIL.		YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH.								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED.
	1865.	1866.	1867. (11 months.)	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
Cair Yarn and Rope	67,533	97,905	87,403	66,790	140,460	151,401	92,751	119,601	167,018	153,371	Cair Yarn and Rope.
Coffee	801,908	785,102	804,321	761,345	1,121,032	870,189	809,701	1,380,410	1,146,319	1,495,552	Coffee.
Cotton, Raw	87,573,637	35,587,389	16,478,064	20,002,570	20,140,825	10,070,133	19,460,899	21,272,430	14,022,108	13,216,135	Cotton, Raw.
Cotton, Manufactures of	1,043,960	1,732,133	1,107,828	1,434,677	1,339,821	1,298,767	1,410,013	1,191,083	1,417,552	1,595,370	Cotton, Manufactures of.
Drugs and Medicines	101,043	90,998	31,182	85,000	46,184	47,278	43,614	75,328	80,118	68,300	Drugs and Medicines.
Dyes (except Lac)	1,040,405	1,058,803	1,028,082	1,922,272	3,080,801	3,842,085	3,404,661	3,956,869	3,692,320	3,724,551	Dyes (except Lac).
Grains and Pulse	5,956,408	5,247,018	3,653,790	3,961,225	4,574,708	3,221,464	4,468,903	4,865,748	6,031,413	6,548,346	Grains and Pulse.
Gums	31,617	40,765	22,524	18,533	27,125	29,346	39,887	30,165	43,081	27,699	Gums.
Hemp, and Manufactures of	133,901	73,375	21,894	17,062	54,850	62,509	74,824	60,054	70,870	71,213	Hemp, and Manufactures of.
Hides and Skins	725,236	609,803	659,342	988,233	1,252,898	1,091,330	2,020,810	2,525,860	2,921,416	2,616,219	Hides and Skins.
Horns	31,805	34,917	39,550	48,624	55,051	74,054	61,058	65,323	94,094	62,398	Horns.
Ivory, and Manufactures of	77,217	92,403	85,008	64,575	122,520	108,280	77,607	61,918	104,869	127,404	Ivory, and Manufactures of.
Jewellery and Precious Stones	40,164	51,358	78,550	88,035	27,128	29,406	35,293	42,115	55,460	92,012	Jewellery and Precious Stones.
Jute, and Manufactures of	1,410,702	1,083,832	1,040,976	1,600,555	2,077,303	2,186,896	2,019,977	4,209,767	4,330,760	5,636,803	Jute, and Manufactures of.
Lac	297,394	305,575	196,809	188,504	227,170	253,900	190,825	278,945	203,680	257,653	Lac.
Oils	217,730	138,859	97,681	218,931	380,081	325,030	177,222	414,915	335,021	261,641	Oils.
Opium	9,911,804	11,122,740	10,481,703	12,830,799	10,695,654	11,693,330	10,785,803	13,365,328	11,486,380	11,341,857	Opium.
Saltpetre	543,389	605,350	297,713	266,301	310,758	394,870	440,554	397,251	536,314	464,974	Saltpetre.
Seeds	1,913,433	1,750,197	1,787,906	2,160,672	1,094,888	2,308,942	3,522,305	2,728,127	1,508,241	3,361,423	Seeds.
Silk, Raw	1,165,901	746,832	811,708	1,553,329	1,302,381	1,501,512	1,351,346	1,130,709	1,805,487	1,225,599	Silk, Raw.
Silk, Manufactures of	106,612	83,829	95,147	97,344	145,784	145,003	160,423	164,825	199,804	239,865	Silk, Manufactures of.
Spices	145,105	163,008	121,080	160,847	185,482	174,635	204,385	304,316	171,041	237,763	Spices.
Sugar and Saccharine Matter	765,110	361,363	152,773	128,703	410,974	327,308	295,076	347,636	543,395	291,745	Sugar and Saccharine Matter.
Tea	301,028	309,890	378,126	720,714	983,757	1,090,515	1,139,703	1,482,186	1,090,926	1,754,618	Tea.
Tobacco	81,908	62,722	54,293	64,157	47,358	60,980	63,074	80,048	137,839	168,462	Tobacco.
Wood, and Manufactures of	436,756	369,523	135,381	128,178	250,045	156,123	256,494	326,030	380,019	416,904	Wood, and Manufactures of.
Wool, Raw	1,151,002	871,314	742,710	611,590	641,803	472,014	670,647	606,693	861,636	966,832	Wool, Raw.
Wool, Manufactures of	254,497	290,115	250,185	329,313	304,357	255,395	148,704	198,107	338,688	229,502	Wool, Manufactures of.
All other Articles	802,707	824,703	610,920	820,180	1,034,802	1,070,011	1,007,145	1,117,669	1,490,787	1,315,490	All other Articles.
Total of all Merchandise	68,027,016	65,491,123	41,850,084	50,874,056	53,002,165	52,471,370	55,331,825	63,185,847	55,227,465	54,000,778	Total of all Merchandise.
Vis Indian Produce or Manufacture	65,790,445	62,684,432	40,773,939	49,596,864	51,676,232	50,670,545	53,551,081	61,607,226	53,440,583	53,114,419	Vis Indian Produce or Manufacture.
Foreign Merchandise	2,236,571	2,806,691	1,076,035	1,277,392	1,325,933	1,701,825	1,780,744	1,488,622	1,787,112	1,886,359	Foreign Merchandise.
Treasure	1,441,775	2,105,352	2,431,693	1,671,930	1,495,580	1,042,333	2,220,766	1,476,093	1,299,079	1,914,071	Treasure.
TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE	69,471,791	67,650,475	44,291,407	52,449,002	54,497,745	53,513,729	57,552,590	64,001,940	56,526,574	56,974,840	TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.

No. 30.—Quantities (so far as can be ascertained) of the Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture, and of Foreign Merchandise, exported from British India to Foreign Countries in each of the undermentioned years.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED.	YEARS ENDED 30TH APRIL.		YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH.								PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED.
	1865.	1866.	1867. (11 months.)	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
Coffee	32,387,889	34,700,707	17,6192,60	33,189,134	47,789,773	36,061,063	33,459,426	56,817,155	43,009,320	41,019,409	Coffee.
Cair	96,806	138,883	126,905	90,700	216,439	171,027	183,204	183,084	181,456	169,576	Cair.
Cotton, Raw	525,052,876	803,150,424	425,589,892	614,056,049	697,630,796	554,814,522	577,000,764	809,246,097	494,214,447	504,008,080	Cotton, Raw.
Cutch and Gambier	18,030,680	13,020,280	12,054,100	86,317	173,856	177,964	170,044	168,542	278,985	164,523	Cutch and Gambier.
Grains	Qrs. 58,549	Qrs. 49,889	•	299,385	275,481	10,282,165	16,792,023	18,900,890	22,973,707	19,805,184	Grains.
Wheat	Qrs. 230,091	Qrs. 212,056	•	440,750	395,890	332,440	295,791	320,895	394,010	1,755,364	Wheat.
Other Sorts	122,189	108,306	20,035	11,582	20,180	61,684	60,219	63,705	61,153	710,419	Other Sorts.
Hemp, Raw	•	•	9,080,404	0,437,461	11,104,039	13,675,997	16,300,100	20,043,959	3,298,962	19,295,552	Hemp, Raw.
Hides and Skins	•	•	84,504	86,102	99,201	98,065	103,144	116,414	116,312	116,980	Hides and Skins.
Indigo	87,010	86,752	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Indigo.
Jute, Raw	8,100,577	2,854,910	1,701,321	2,057,442	3,853,044	3,301,432	3,754,083	6,123,813	7,080,012	6,127,379	Jute, Raw.
Jute, Manufactures of	5,606,529	12,943,106	•	7,093,518	6,630,219	6,441,893	6,382,554	5,112,421	6,106,275	6,094,004	Jute, Manufactures of.
Lac, Shell, Stick, &c.	72,542	72,651	49,010	45,534	56,810	50,115	48,590	52,191	64,347	11,608	Lac, Shell, Stick, &c.
Lac-dye	•	•	•	12,004	17,748	10,557	12,500	17,417	10,007	9,902	Lac-dye.
Oil, Vegetable (not essential)	2,506,111	1,707,074	728,398	1,208,790	2,576,772	2,150,084	1,153,155	2,733,162	2,235,907	1,972,097	Oil, Vegetable (not essential).
Opium	84,492	88,439	74,856	87,189	74,355	88,683	86,515	93,364	82,008	88,736	Opium.
Saltpetre	404,847	483,980	364,698	320,996	397,019	490,116	492,940	432,210	518,383	401,197	Saltpetre.
Seeds	Qrs. 604,694	Qrs. 709,645	4,237,934	4,108,543	3,984,541	4,379,784	6,737,674	5,124,765	2,779,243	4,453,270	Seeds.
Silk, Raw	1,538,341	1,445,153	2,145,504	2,226,201	2,608,937	2,509,701	2,290,159	1,987,667	3,378,939	2,392,239	Silk, Raw.
Spices	12,163,170	14,070,973	•	17,334,128	17,334,128	19,351,380	21,846,384	32,270,236	15,180,900	329,383	Spices.
Sugar and Saccharine Matter	477,099	423,341	321,006	•	460,081	395,638	345,300	419,223	671,050	337,665	Sugar and Saccharine Matter.
Tea	0,757,450	•	•	•	11,460,213	12,754,022	13,235,252	17,460,135	17,920,430	19,448,379	Tea.
Teak Timber	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Teak Timber.
Wool, Raw	23,432,689	24,910,648	19,996,173	18,580,975	20,392,634	18,527,836	19,432,388	24,280,906	20,821,653	20,061,198	Wool, Raw.

* Not stated for these years.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1875.

The following analysis of the London Board of Trade during the past year (per Messrs. J. Berger, Spence & Co.) will be found interesting:—

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.—An analysis of the Board of Trade returns exhibits the fact—as was the case in 1873—that an improvement in the value of imported items has taken place in articles of food or luxury, while raw or unmanufactured articles show as a rule a considerable deficit. Thus while the improvement in the value of tea imported may be estimated at about 2½ millions, the decrease in the imported value of cotton amount to nearly 5 millions. A decrease has taken place in hides, raw silk, tallow, and wood, and an increase is to be noticed in coffee, dried fruits, sugar, spirits, and spices. The increase in the consumption of foods and stimulants may be explained perhaps by the circumstance that while the remuneration of skilled labour has been on the decrease all the year, that of the agricultural and comparatively unskilled has been increased, and the one has doubtless compensated for the other; and on the other hand the small increase in the value of our imports for the eleven months ending November 30th can only be satisfactorily explained by the general depression in all branches of industry.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—We have hitherto been enabled to turn our attention to the state of the exports with more or less certainty of finding some compensation for any shortcomings of the other branches of our trade and commerce, but in this instance we are doomed to disappointment. As each succeeding month has passed by, the unfavourable balance has increased. For the earlier months of the year the explanation of diminished prices was quite sufficient to account for this, but from September it was evident that a decrease in bulk as well as price had set in in some of our principal staples. Thus cotton piece-goods fell off 10 per cent., jute manufactures 18 per cent., woollen yarns 20 per cent., and woollen cloth 7 per cent. Besides these, there are scattered through the returns a considerable number of articles of export, which distinctly show that the reaction reached bulk as well as price; and this, with but slight variation, has been the position of affairs until the close of the year. Iron and steel, linen goods and cotton yarns, stand out almost alone amongst the leading articles of export in equal or increased quantities. In not a few instances where there is a decline on 1874, there is an advance in 1875; and though quantity has certainly been largely increased by the power of production, which arose as an effect of the late high prices, the values are much less this year than the previous two; and it therefore follows that the chief relapse, taking trade generally, is to be found in prices rather than quantity. That there should be a conspicuous falling off in the latter is little more than could be expected from the absence of speculative business.

The depression which has resulted in a deficiency of 15 millions in the exports has been principally caused by the weakness of a few of our principal staples, and is not the result of a general stagnation affecting more or less all branches of trade; so that our attention is principally drawn towards those branches which have suffered most, foremost of which is iron. It is clear from the statistics given under metals that the iron trade is passing through one of those crises to which all trades are proverbially supposed to be subjected, and the present one has been undoubtedly severe, but we are sanguine from the indications noticeable that the worst is now over. Coal is the next most severe sufferer, and being so intimately connected with iron, it must be supposed to share in its vicissitudes; but to this must also be added the depression experienced by it as a continuous result of the reaction from the late high prices. The decrease in the exports of cotton goods and other items can only be attributed to the general slackness of trade prevalent in other countries. To sum up, we do not think the present year will be one of great activity in any department of trade or commerce; neither do we possess any data that would lead us to suppose that prices will display any strong upward tendency.—*Daily Recorder*, 3rd January 1876.

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1875.

SUGAR.

Messrs. SCOTT, SIMPSON, AND WALLIS, writing, state that early in the year heavy supplies were brought forward, consisting chiefly of brown East India and crystallized, contributed to impart a dull and depressed tone. The market continued inactive till nearly the Easter holidays, when an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. in the price of Foreign Loaves induced buyers to operate more freely; and in

April the expansion of trade became more developed, owing to a further rise in prices by the continental makers, an improvement in the demand for home refined and an inadequate supply of the raw material, thus causing the market to recover about 1s. per cwt. on all qualities. With more liberal arrivals of West India during the month of May, and the desire shown by importers, in the face of the prospects of large crops, to effect early sales, the market assumed a much quieter appearance, and the advantage secured by the sellers in the previous month was gradually relinquished, all descriptions, more or less, participating in the decline. In the early part of June, with an ample supply and the promise of a good fruit season, transactions were on a comparatively liberal scale, and prices throughout were fairly maintained, a large proportion of the cargoes arriving off coast being taken for the continent, and thus affording considerable relief to the market; but the expectations which had been entertained that some favourable alterations would be made with reference to the bounties enjoyed by the French refiners not been fulfilled, and the question further postponed to the 1st March next, thus keeping our home manufactures in a prolonged disadvantageous position, exercised a depressing influence on the market, and a decline of 6d. to 1s. was established on all descriptions, from which there was not recovery during July, prices further gradually receding about 6d. per cwt. In the earlier part of August a fair demand was experienced for refining qualities of West India, which constituted the principal feature of the market, the sales in other descriptions, except crystallized, being on a very moderate scale, and holders were enabled to secure rather stiffer rates; but as the month progressed a quieter tone set in, and refiners buying only to supply their immediate requirements, prices of these qualities ruled rather easier; the grocers, however, being steady purchasers of all good yellow parcels of crystallized, and paying occasionally a slight advance. The anticipation of an exceptionally abundant crop of beet-root, and a plentiful supply on the spot, increased the depression hanging over the market in September; and as holders evinced increased disposition to realize a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. in values of all qualities, crystallized alone remaining firm was established. The low point then attained for refining West India and fine grained Java attracted the attention of both exporters and output buyers, and during the end of September and throughout October extended purchases were concluded, and a general improvement of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. was observable; but this renewal of activity was not sustained in November, the decline in the value of refined, and the pressure to effect sales of the new crop of beet-root, exercising an unfavourable influence, and confining business within very narrow limits, prices generally declining 1s. per cwt. With further concessions on the part of the continental manufacturers during the present month, and the low prices at which ordinary beet is procurable as compared with cane, we have experienced a very dull condition of trade in December, buyers in most instances obtaining the advantage.

A new feature during the year has been the importation of several parcels of American refined, in cubes and granulated, which being of good quality, and carefully packed in barrels, have found a fair sale to the trade at comparatively steady prices.

In floating cargoes a fair business has been done throughout the past year, both for the United Kingdom and the Continent.

COFFEE.

THE arrival in rapid succession of steamers from Ceylon during January caused prices to fluctuate considerably, a decline of 4s. to 6s. being established by the middle of the month; but the home and export demand being very good, a recovery of 3s. to 4s. quickly ensued, which, with few variations, was maintained during February for Plantation Ceylon, this description attracting most interest, the fine colory qualities by the end of the month showing a further improvement of 2s. to 4s., ordinary descriptions and Foreign being in excess of the demand, and suffering a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. During March importers continued to press forward supplies; but the inquiry from exporters being active, prices gradually advanced 2s. to 3s. for colory, and 1s. to 2s. for grey qualities of Ceylon, but East India, which had hitherto been comparatively dearer, and which now began to arrive, gave way 3s. to 4s. The buoyancy of the market, however, was well supported during the earlier part of April, the demand for export being strong, and the public sales went off with animation at stiffening prices, importers securing a further rise of 3s. to 4s. on Plantation, and 1s. to 2s. on Native and Foreign growths; but with a cessation of export orders later in the month, a reaction set in, and prices gradually declined 5s. to 6s. by the early part of May, at which reduction buyers came forward more freely, and a slight recovery was temporarily apparent, the market showing great sensitiveness during June, and values exhibiting considerable fluctuations. An improved and steadier demand prevailed in July, and supplies in importers' hand getting reduced, prices gradually recovered 4s. to 6s. per cwt., and with increased activity in August, partly speculative, a further rise of 4s. to 5s. was established on nearly all descriptions. Exporters, however, in September withdrew their support, being unwilling to pay such enhanced rates, and prices gradually drooped to the extent of 5s. to 6s. by the end of October; nor was the downward tendency arrested till towards the end of November, when a further decline of 2s. to 3s. again brought the continental buyers into the market, and caused prices to recover the latter reduction, from which there has been little variation during the present month, the market closing with a quiet tone.

LINSEED.

The year just closed has been an eventful one in this article, as we have to report the lowest prices which have ruled since 1852. This was occasioned by the enormous import of 1,986,388 quarters, the largest on record, and about 300,000 quarters in excess of 1874—then considered large. In January last the price of Calcutta on the spot was 59s. 6d., and gradually declined till October, when 48s. was accepted. This price, however, looked tempting, and brought speculators into the market. In November-December there was an improvement, and up to 53s. was paid. Bombay also furnished considerable quantities of seed both for this market and the continent; this is also a new feature. In October-November there was a large business doing for December-January shipments by sailers and steamers at 56s. 6d. Hull direct, a low price looking at the high rates then obtainable for Azov seed, coast cargoes then being worth 59s. 9d. and on passage business was done at 56s. 6d.

	1875. Qrs.	1874. Qrs.	1873. Qrs.
Imported into London	506,761	367,768	301,276
Exported from ditto	28,862	6,866	13,030
Left for consumption	417,899	360,902	288,246
Total Imports into United Kingdom	1,916,388	1,682,048	1,453,018
The stocks at principal ports are			
	1875. Qrs.	1874. Qrs.	1873. Qrs.
London	37,106	42,820	12,177
Hull	126,000	100,000	160,000
Liverpool	3,000	15,000	12,500

RAPESEED.

This market opened quietly at 50s. for brown Calcutta, and for the first two or three months there was a downward tendency, the lowest point, viz. 42s., being touched in March; since then there has been a gradual improvement, and in November-December, owing to the speculation in rapeseed, we had a strong demand at 56s. to 6d. There has been a good continental demand throughout the year owing to the scarcity of Rubsen, and a very large business has been done in cargoes of Guzerat and Pérozepore for direct ports, chiefly on c. and f. terms.—*Daily Recorder*, 4th January 1876.

COTTON.

TAKING a retrospective view of this market, Messrs. Smith, Edwards and Co. state: Each year's experience convinces us more and more of the hopelessness of forming any reliable forecast of the course of prices for a whole year in advance. Even at so late a period of the season as this, no certainty exists as to the outcome of the American crop; and remembering that the current estimate at this time last year turned out 100,000 bales wrong, a wholesome diffidence is felt about offering strong opinions.

The favourite estimate of the American crops at the end of last year was 4½ millions, and the same figure may be taken to-day as expressing the average opinion. We generally find that if the American crop has been over estimated one year, it is under-estimated the next; hence it may be argued that we should respect the opinion of that minority in America which still contends for 4½ millions. On the other hand, all the inferences drawn from the statistics of condition and acreage made up by the Bureau and the Cotton Exchanges of America point to less than 4½ millions—in fact, to little, if any, increase on four millions. Between these two extremes the public mind, as usual, adopts the middle course, and leans to 4½ millions.

Speaking for ourselves, we should say that a careful study of the weather reports throughout the season would lead us to look upon that estimate as a full one, but the prodigious scale of receipts naturally points the other way, so that nothing further can be said at the moment than that 4½ millions seems a reasonable guess. At the same time no one need be surprised at a considerable divergence from that figure; the lessons of the past must have been badly learned if any one pins himself absolutely to a precise estimate.

Granting for the sake of argument that the crop is 4½ millions, we think that it will all be required, and will yield no surplus; even allowing for a full supply from other countries, we think England will never be over-supplied with cotton this year, and unless the crop exceeds 4½ millions we doubt if our stock in Liverpool will ever reach one million of bales. It is highly probable that the Continent and America will take nearly, if not all, the surplus of the American crop, and as we open the year with a deficit of 2,26,000 bales in stock and allot for England, it will need free supplies from other countries to make even 4½ millions yield all that our spinners will require. From Egypt the prospects are for a very large crop. India is said to promise pretty well, but it is rather too early to speak. Brazil is gradually reducing production under the influence of low prices; on the whole, there does not seem any reason to fear that we shall have a deficient supply for the year, nor yet to apprehend such a glut as to hurt the importer. The present price of cotton is very cheap; the great problem is, will it continue to be produced on a growing scale at these low prices? There is no doubt whatever that the consumption of cotton will steadily increase. Will 7d. for middling Orleans encourage America to grow 4 or 5 per cent. more each year? We cannot expect the rest of the world will increase the production of cotton at such prices; we greatly doubt if India will maintain her present scale; therefore the whole stress of increasing consumption will fall upon America. We consider if this crop is 4½ millions, another of 4½ must follow to keep prices where they are. We have considerable doubts whether America will plant more cotton this coming spring; most people think that less will be sown. Should this happen, a gradual rise of prices must be expected.

It must be borne in mind, however, that speculation is utterly dead at present; prices will not be easily raised, as they formerly were, by vague apprehensions of future security. The class of traders in cotton, as a body, is extremely poor.

The losses of four consecutive seasons have drained the speculative community; indeed, new methods of business, much less speculative, have been forced upon the trade by stern necessity, and there is in consequence far more difficulty in moving the market than in former years. This change works very much for the benefit of the consumers, but comes hard on the large class of merchants and dealers who were started by the American war. The trade has, in fact, returned to its normal condition before the war, with the difference that there is probably less capital available for conducting it. We think, therefore, that unless the crop turns out shorter than is now supposed, it will be difficult to raise the market much or quickly. On the other hand, spinners can afford to pay the present price well, and will regard cotton from 6½d. to 7d. for middling Uplands as a cheap article, and it would need a more liberal prospect of supply than now seems probable to depress prices materially.

SILK.

The past year has been essentially a quiet one in the raw silk trade, the adverse experience of the two preceding years rendering buyers extremely cautious and effectually checking speculation. Prices of most descriptions have undergone a further decline of from 1s. to 3s. per lb., and are now at a range which it may be hoped will scarcely admit of an additional fall. Deliveries are nearly equal to those of last year, and with one exception stocks are much smaller, the latter unfortunately caused by diminished imports, not increased consumption; and we have still to face the fact that fashion is unfavourable to the extended use of silk manufactures. The direct shipments to the continent have assumed larger proportions than ever, and should they continue, our export trade bids fair to become a thing of the past. To importers and dealers the year cannot have been satisfactory, and manufacturers have complained of the smallness of trade.

China silk, which shows the largest diminution in stock and import, has at no time during the year been in active request, the nearest approach to it being in January and February, at which time Chop No. 3 was quoted from 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. and Red Peacock 15s., (the opening prices of the previous year being 22s. and 17s. 6d., and of 1873, 28s. 6d. and 24s. respectively; they are now 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. and 14s. 6d. to 15s.). The chief decline has been in Yuenfaas and Hainings, which are quoted 2s. lower; Keyhing Taysams, on the other hand, have advanced 1s. per lb. Medium to common Tsattees, together with other descriptions, have undergone little or no change.

In Canton silk the imports have nearly doubled those of the previous year, and although there has been a fair business, the demand has not been sufficient to keep prices steady, and a fall of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. has taken place.

Japan silk shows a considerable falling off in the deliveries, and a decline in prices of from 2s. to 3s. per lb.

Bengal silk has been forced off in large quantities and at great sacrifice by public auction, and in this way the stock has been reduced; prices are from 2s. to 4s. lower than in January last.

The following statement shows the increase and decrease in stocks, as compared with last year:—

	Stock.		
China silk	...	Decrease	12,950 bales.
Canton do.	...	Increase	1,810 "
Japan do.	...	Decrease	741 "
Bengal do.	...	Ditto	1,119 "

JUTE.

(Per Messrs. Armistead & Co.)

ALTHOUGH the importation of jute has been smaller than for some years back, prices have been kept in check by the continued slowness of the demand for manufactured goods. The occurrence of the strike amongst the jute operatives just at the time when prices of the raw material might have been expected to improve, in consequence of many consumers' stocks getting low, no doubt tended to prolong the dullness, and to make the deficiency in the importation less felt than it might otherwise have been. Shortly after the termination of the strike, when the demand for jute goods appeared about to revive, and when the time for contract business came on, the demand for jute also improved, and a large business was done, both on contract for arrival early in 1876, as well as in goods on the spot, at advancing prices. The demand, however, has lately become slightly easier, and the advance appears to have been checked for the present, the extent of fluctuation from the lowest point being on the whole not more than about 35s. to 40s. per ton. The clearances of jute this season, so far as compared with previous years, are as follows:—

	1875. Bales.	1874. Bales.
In October	74,468	151,666
In November	200,000	187,763
In December (to 26th)	142,500	111,084

and should shipments increase later on without any improvement in the demand for jute goods, it will no doubt have the effect of preventing any further advance. As already stated, the demand for jute fabrics has been of a very desultory character during the greater part of the year, and as yet there seems little prospect of any important improvement; on the contrary, the competition of the Calcutta jute factories is becoming more and more developed in all our foreign markets, and the establishment of large factories in various parts of the Continent also curtails other outlets which formerly existed for our local productions. In the latter part of the year jute yarns have been in good demand, and prices have experienced an advance similar to that on the raw material.

We have endeavoured to give a correct description of the present position of our chief local industries, and regret that we cannot present a more favourable account of them. The prospects cannot be said to be promising, either for the linen or jute trade. In the case of the former, there is, in addition to the difficulties already noticed, the low price of cotton, which it is feared may stimulate a competition in certain descriptions of goods; but as we have now had a long protracted period of dullness, we may reasonably expect that a change for the better may by-and-bye take place, especially should the trade with America—which is a great field of outlet for all descriptions of our manufactures—experience the long-looked-for improvement.

TOBACCO.

(Per Messrs. Horatio N. Davis & Co.)

THE year that has passed will not be easily forgotten by those concerned in the tobacco trade, whether in this country or elsewhere, an absence of all animation having been the ruling characteristic feature; and although it must be admitted trade generally in all articles of consumption has been more or less stagnant, the various causes that have affected other trades can scarcely be considered to have affected tobacco, the consumption of which has increased. The primary cause of the dullness may be traced to the high range of prices prevailing in North American growths; and had it not been for the ample imports of Japan, Java, &c., the manufacturers of this country would have had considerable difficulty in coping with the peculiar position of the article. It may be safely asserted that in no past years has the American influence been so powerful to the detriment of the trade; the bulk of the stock, with the exception of that possessed by the manufacturers, being held exclusively for American account, and if the quotations of this day are compared with those of 1st January 1875, it will be seen what wonderful unanimity has existed, especially when the usually diverse views of buyers are taken into consideration. The very fact that quotations this day approximate so closely with those of 1st January 1875, proves that there must have been some justification for the high standard that has ruled throughout the last year; and it must be apparent, even to those who deprecate the present high range of prices, that such has not been caused by any speculation in the English markets, speculative feeling having been conspicuous by its absence during the last two years; it might perhaps have been better had such feeling existed in the latter part of 1864, the trade would not then have been so entirely at the mercy of American holders.

Owing to the almost entire absence of imports during the past autumn, which was fully anticipated, the stock of North American tobaccos in the United Kingdom exhibits a considerable reduction, especially as regards strips, in comparison with that of same period last year; but it may, however, in point of actual quantity, be regarded as more than sufficient for this year's requirements; unfortunately on analysing the assortment it will be found that the descriptions mostly in request, and which in fact are absolutely necessary with the present system of manufacturing, are less than will be required before future supplies can be available, hence arises the anomalous position of the market. Stocks even without the usual autumnal imports sufficiently large, but assortment most indifferent, in consequence the range of prices unprecedentedly wide. Considering the crops last year in the States amounted in the aggregate to a large total, the crop of Virginia alone being estimated at 70,000 hogsheds, a brighter future may be anticipated, concurrent with a more reasonable scale of prices, but it can scarcely be hoped that holders of the present stock in the United Kingdom, knowing well that no supplies can come on till really required, will let go their hold, excepting for nondescript classes which predominate in the stocks. The future course of prices depends on the make of strips this spring, and what efforts will be made to produce a crop for the forthcoming summer; the result of the former will depend on the price of the leaf in the State, and already it is satisfactory to note a downward tendency for crops "round," but it is much to be feared prices have been regulated in a great measure by the large proportion of inferior grades stated to exist in the crops; buyers, however, may rest assured that the trade of this country, rather than the inferior strips, will use substitutes.

With respect to the prospects of a large crop to be grown this year (as high prices stimulate production), a plentiful yield may be looked for, always provided the seasons prove favourable; the Americans might abstain from giving any reports until the actual result is known, as after the various contradictory rumours affecting the last crop, no dependence can be placed on the information from whatsoever source it may come. In consequence of the venturor of the market throughout the past year, it is not deemed necessary to give a detailed account of each month's business, as customary at this period of the year. The export trade, owing to the miserable assortment, was very moderate in extent. The imports to the port during the past month were 284 hogsheds, the deliveries 741 hogsheds, and the stock is 13,935 hogsheds, or 1,969 hogsheds less than at this period last year.

OPIUM.

(Per Mr. Albert Mann.)

THE crop of 1875 was at one time expected to surpass the large estimate of 871, but though very large it did not equal that season in quantity, and owing to unfavourable weather while being gathered in, is far behind any year since 1869 in quantity, with the exception of Constantinople pats, which have been both plentiful and good.

DRUGGISTS' DESCRIPTIONS have been very irregular in quality, but the Carahissar opium received can be called fine, most of it being dark, chaffy, and weak; Constantinople and Yerli sorts, however, have been good. The large quantity of stuff rejected by the Dutch Company through the admixture of seconds mentioned in my last annual report—caused this season the Public Examiner at Smyrna to be very strict as to the quality passed; in many instances as much as 50 per cent. being thrown out, thus causing seconds to be better than ordinary, and prices have approached more nearly to fair quality than usual. This stringent examination induced native dealers to ship a good deal in the state it arrived from the interior, without any assortment; and as it could be sold at a cheap rate, it has answered druggists' purposes well.

PERU has been in great favour all the season, though prices have declined, in sympathy with Turkey. The quality received at the early part of the year was very good; it is, however, a made up article, and the great demand apparently induced growers to increase the quantity at the expense of the quality, later arrivals falling off considerably. Some of the best parcels, particularly those free from oil, received at Constantinople, have been taken for Peru, and have been much liked; considering the general bad state of Turkey Soft Shipping, these should be taken more freely for that destination. It is reported, however, that the crop is small, viz. 1,600 cases, against 2,600 cases last year. The first arrivals of the new crop are at hand, the quality being only medium. It is to be hoped the mistake of reducing the quality will not be made again this season. A quantity went to the States, though with the new standard for render of

Morphia now required there, viz. 9 per cent., it is doubtful if much will now be able to pass the customs. The home trade have used it very generally for some preparations, and morphia makers, though preferring Turkey even at 2s. additional cost, have taken it largely. Importers have reshipped some quantity to China, which have swelled the deliveries to about 950 cases, included in the statement of arrivals and deliveries.

INDIAN.—As usual, small quantities have been received in transit for the South American markets, and a few cases of Malwa have been imported and sold, for the same destination, at about 18s. 6d. per lb; there is, however, no guaranteed demand for these qualities which, at the present price of Turkey, are comparatively dear.

The total shipments reported from Smyrna since the new crop came to hand are about 3,700 cases, showing that nearly half the crop is still to come forward—though probably some quantity will be held back by growers till the outturn of the 1875 crop is known. The winter sowings are said to be progressing favourably, but it is far too early to attach any importance to such news. It is a question, however, if the large drafts on the population for military purposes, necessitated by the disturbances in the European provinces, may not interfere with the agricultural production; if so, opium cultivation, being very considerably a question of labour, would greatly suffer.

The total consumption of all kinds cannot be put above 5,000 cases per annum; so that the present supplies are more than the requirements for the next seven months; but the price is so low and probably unremunerative to the growers—that any extra demand, or check in the favourable reports of growing crop, which, from the sensitiveness of the plant, may at any time occur, would at once produce speculation, and a rise in values; what changes, therefore, that take place between this and April next, will most probably be upwards. *Daily Recorder, 7th January 1876.*

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ERRATUM.—On page 193 of the last issue, in the article on "Food Staples in Habitual and General Consumption in North Bihar," the following paragraph should be read in place of the existing paragraph on the Mudhoobunnee sub-division:—

MUDHOOBUNNEE.—(Mr. Mosley.) "I should roughly estimate that the food of the people is made up of rice 87 per cent., rubbee grains 11 per cent., and bhadoi grains, principally murwa, 42 per cent., while they spend 67 per cent. of the dhan crop, 11 per cent. of the rubbee crop, and 22 per cent. of the bhadoi crop to pay their rents with."
In the tabular statement lower down, on the same page, the percentage of rice for Mudhoobunnee should be corrected from 16 to 87.

THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE MONGHYR DISTRICT NORTH OF THE GANGES.

THE Ganges, which divides the 3,913 square miles that form the district of Monghyr into two nearly equal portions, also separates the natural productions to such an extent that any one who has examined the southern side will find an almost entirely new field for exploration in the north. Hills and valleys covered with forest trees, and vast rice tracts, prevail in the south; whilst the northern portion of the district presents one unbroken flat liable to inundation during the rains, and at the present season of the year covered for the most part with the various crops which are classed under the general head of *rubbee*.

Nor is the separation made by the Ganges confined to the vegetable kingdom: long-tailed baboons, peacocks, jungle-fowl, and grey partridges, tolerably abundant in the south; never cross the water; and the sportsman who to-day may include black partridges and kyah partridges, a vast variety of waders and ducks in his bag, will look in vain for such birds if to-morrow he crosses the water southward.

Then, again, of the 150 tons of opium raised on 25,000 acres of land in the district, and the mahwa flowers which supply the 90,000 gallons of spirit to the distillers, none come from the north; whilst of the 100 tons of indigo dye produced in the district, a small fraction only comes from the south.

The variety of wheat known as the Egyptian or bearded wheat forms the principal cold-weather crop in the district north of the Ganges, and the light spongy soil, known as *bal-sundri*, which prevails, appears to retain, by capillary attraction, the water supplied by the rains far into the dry months; and the roots of the various crops are able to follow the retreating moisture so effectually that a good crop may be secured without a single shower falling on it from the day the seed was planted. The night dews, however, lend their aid in the struggle against drought and the blight which usually accompanies drought. Indeed but for the dews and the lady-birds, which pursue the blight in the shape of aphides with most commendable rapacity, the ryot in the present year would have reaped a very scanty harvest.

In forming an estimate of the area under wheat in this district a difficulty arises, inasmuch as wheat is seldom sown alone. It may be seen sharing the same field with gram, masur, peas, flax, and mustard. The patient ryot is content to gather in his limited crops separately, and in gathering up the wheat his practised hand seldom gathers up the tares also. The main portion of the wheat crop of Monghyr, however, finds its way into the trader's hands, and is exported to Calcutta to supply Europeans with their daily bread. The daily bread of the poor of the district north of the Ganges, on the other hand, is made chiefly from the well-known gram, a member of the pea tribe, and which nearly always shares the soil with wheat; and indeed on the rich alluvial lands renovated yearly with fresh deposits of soil, the system of growing the rich man's crop with the poor man's crop side by side is probably more advantageous to the ryot than if they were sown separately. It corresponds with the European system of *assolements*, and is adopted on the assertion that the gram, belonging to a different family of plants, is nourished by certain elements in the soil which the wheat rejects. However that may be, the residue of the gram which the inhabitants of the district cannot, or do not eat, finds its way into the Calcutta and other stables to feed the horses. But the labourer of Monghyr does not eat only gram. He has at least as great a variety of food as his European brother, and in some parts of the district he can feast himself and his friends probably cheaper than he could in any other quarter of the globe. At this season sweet potatoes sell at 12lb for a penny in the Begoo Serai sub-division, and 5lb of fresh fish may be had for a similar sum from the Kabur lake close by. If the host adds tobacco after dinner, a pound will only cost him a half-penny, and a glass or two of spirit, London proof, all round would cost no more but for the Government duty, which acts as a healthy check on rustic conviviality.

The extensive alluvial lands bordering the Ganges supply a vast amount of peas, which also form an important item in the poor man's daily bread. At this season of the year it is worthwhile to pay the dearer a visit to hear the skylarks singing and see the crops which would excite even the admiration of Mr. Mechi. But during the rainy season these low-lying lands subside into the bed of the Ganges, and the cultivators are obliged to seek out an elevated spot on which to build their miserable hovels, sharing the site probably with a fishing eagle, which has its eyry on a huge silk cotton-tree, and which rears its young unmolested by the ryots.

If the owners of the hovels should, as they are fairly entitled to do, date their letters from 'the eagle's nest,' how different to the reality would their habitations appear to readers of Byron and Scott! But although the eagle is tolerated, the vulture is regarded as a bird of evil

omen, and much disquietude arises in the native's mind if this bird selects a tree near his hut on which to rear its young. Should the bird alight upon the ryot's roof, the omen becomes too serious to be endured,—the only remedy being to pull the place down forthwith.

After wheat, gram, and peas, rahur—also of the pea tribe—and barley form the principal rubbee crops, and are grown in every village. The rahur, which reminds us of the English broom, is one of the safest crops which the ryot grows, and thrives to perfection when other crops are suffering from drought; and indeed the ryot takes advantage of the fact, as may be seen in the thousands of acres of rahur upon the ground during this cold weather.

Oats are generally found growing around indigo factories to feed the planters' horses, and when the ground is well manured with the refuse indigo the crop will bear comparison to that of an English farm; but the generality of oats grown on the light unmanured sandy soil of Monghyr are deficient in weight, and on examination resemble English wild oats, containing an undue preponderance of husk.

Although rice is chiefly grown in the southern side of the Ganges, it forms by far the greatest food-product in the Monghyr district. It is the favourite food of all who can get it,—even in the heart of the rubbee country, and it forms naturally the principal food of the poor in the rice country. The musahirs,—or, as we should call them, mousers,—and dosadhs, who are counted by tens of thousands, here live from hand to mouth from harvest to harvest, eating rice, rubbee, and bhadoi grains as they come in season. As the rice is the principal crop, of course they look chiefly to it for support; and when the rice crop is scanty or fails, their case becomes desperate, for although they can eat rats, snails, and jungle roots, these correspond to the luxuries and relishes of the rich, and cannot possibly take the place of food-grains for the vast multitude which has to be fed.

If the case is bad with the lowest castes, of course it is worse with those who are unused to wander about the country, like Irish labourers in England, harvesting, and have no rats or snails to fall back on. But fortunately the bulk of the Monghyr labourers are accustomed to travel in search of employment.

In the extreme north of the district, beyond the Tiljuga river, all along the Bhagulpore boundary, rice is the chief crop, and the people, in consequence of the unproductive nature of the soil, are poorer there than in any other part of the district. Here the famine of 1874 was most severely felt, and but for Government aid thousands of wretched people must, as they themselves acknowledge, have died.

In speaking of the poor man's food in the Monghyr district, and of its varieties, there are many articles excellent in their way, and nutritious, but which find no place in modern cookery books, and are chiefly enjoyed by persons of low caste, who are not restrained by class prejudices from partaking of them. They are chiefly procured from the extensive marshes which are found northwards, and they are supplied by Nature without any care on the part of man in their production. The sportsman who visits these marshes in search of wild fowl will see at this season of the year two or three parties of old women in a state of semi-nudity engaged in gathering in the harvest which the retiring water has left them. The first party is picking up the shells of the marsh snail, *ampullaria*, and the little glass snail. The inmates have nearly all been picked out by the shellibis, which save the old women a vast amount of trouble; but there are enough shell-fish, if the term may be applied, left to afford a meal, and the empty shells, consisting of nearly pure lime, are sold to traders in the neighbouring bazaar. A woman can thus earn about a penny a day, the price of 20th of snail shells. A second party, generally musahirs, will be seen digging up the underground creeping stems of a water-lily, or the sedge bulbs, called chikoras, which are eaten to give a flavour to the snails and to the crabs which the third party are engaged in securing. The sportsman should always stop and watch the crab hunt. He will see with what apparent instinct the hunter follows his quarry when the underground gallery branches off in two or more directions; and when at last the animal is run to bay, there is no difficulty in ascertaining, from the grotesque contortions of the hunter's features, the moment when the crab has seized his hand previous to being dragged forth in triumph.

These musahir hunting-grounds also form the head-quarters of wading and swimming birds during the cold season, when the frosts of Siberia, Thibet, and Nepal, drive them southward. Some of the larger marshes, covering a hundred acres or more, will contain several hundred thousand birds; and from a distance, being packed so close together, the birds almost hide the water, and have the appearance of water-lilies, particularly when the red-crested pochard predominates. When a gun is fired, they rise with a noise like thunder, and as flock after flock pass overhead the sound of their wings resembles waves beating on a troubled shore.

Most of the birds which frequent these marshes are found in England also, although many of them common here would be eagerly purchased if exposed to sale in the Leadenhall market. They may be enumerated as follows, taking precedence according to their prevalence:—

Red-crested pochard.	Shoveller.
Gargany.	Pochard.
Ferruginous duck.	Gadwall.
Teal.	Tufted duck.
Pintail.	Ruddy shield-drake.

The latter bird, generally known as the brahmani duck, though common throughout the district, prefers the banks of the Ganges to inland lakes and marshes.

The only ducks which frequent these marshes, also not enumerated among 'British birds,' are the whistling teal and the pretty little goslet known to science as the *Nettapus Coromandelianus*, which has the unducklike habit of sitting occasionally on house tops, and indeed a pair are recorded as having built their nest at Purneah in the Magistrate's chimney. Besides ducks, many geese, principally the grey-geese species, also found in England, frequent the marshes, and with them waders in extraordinary numbers. There is a roosting place near Sakrpur, in pergunnah Bullia, where the egrets, herons, ibises, coots, cormorants, and snake-birds (*plotus*), assemble from all the country round to roost on the marsh-oak-myrtle trees (*Barringtonia*), which stand out of the water. About sunset the horizon becomes streaked with flocks, many of them, extending a mile in length, coming in, and by the time darkness has intervened at least a million birds have arrived and taken up their quarters for the night. The place is well worth a visit, particularly as here also may be seen the great crested loon, which affords the grebe of commerce. This bird, which does not appear to have been previously noticed in Behar, is not uncommon, and would probably be separated from the European bird by species-mongers, it having bright orange eyes, whilst the European bird's are crimson red, and there may be other distinguishing marks which a microscopic comparison of the two birds would reveal.* Stuffed specimens of this bird may be seen in the Monghyr Museum.

The diving powers of the loon excite the wonder of all who witness them, for the bird can travel under water almost as fast as it can fly in the air, a few seconds sufficing it to dive and reappear at a distance of several hundred yards. The native name for the loon, *nar-ghég*, is probably derived from the goitre-like appearance of the bird's throat. At the present season of the year it has not yet assumed the full nuptial frill, which, according to Darwin, gives it favour in the eyes of its mates. It is merely a cold-weather visitant migrating north to breed. Although the grebe is not pursued and killed for the sake of its feathers in this district, there are other birds which are not so fortunate. During the rainy season, when the eyrets and purple herons put on their nuptial plumage, they are killed in considerable quantities in pergunnah Farkia to supply the European hat and bonnet market, their feathers fetching about a guinea an ounce; the scapular feathers of the plotus or snake-bird share the same fate, and all are classed, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, as 'Osprey Feathers' in the Custom House.

At other seasons of the year the Smyrna kingfisher, and the roller, or jay of Europeans, are killed for their beautiful blue feathers, and, but for certain caste feelings, the slaughter, now that the demand for birds' skins in Europe is so great, would be soon extended in a most deplorable manner.

* An adult specimen since examined has crimson eyes.

It is pleasant to turn from the contemplation of such unholy traffic to the legitimate trade in oil-seeds, produced in vast quantities throughout the north of the district. In December whole villages are covered with yellow flowers of the mustard, which overtops the wheat and gram growing in the same field, and at this season thousands of tons of the ripe seed are drying on the threshing floors of every village. Monghyr mustard oil is in great favour in Calcutta, to which place it is largely exported.

The *Linum usitatissimum*, which must have received its specific name from some person who made a fortune by oil-seeds or flax, next to mustard produces vast quantities of oil in this district, and its blue flowers form one of the prettiest features on the landscape during the cold season. It usually grows in the same field with wheat or gram, but is of course gathered in separately. A variety with white flowers may occasionally be seen.

The only other plant grown largely for its oil-seeds is the castor-oil plant, but the cultivation is small in comparison to those previously mentioned. The main portion of the crop finds its way into the hands of traders, and thence onwards to Calcutta. Sesamum, or til, largely grown in the south, is rare in the north of the district. It is grown in about equal quantities with safflower, whose seed oil takes locally the place of Holloway's celebrated ointment, whilst the petals are exported for the dye which they afford. Whilst speaking of the useful plants of this district north of the Ganges, honourable mention must be made of the capsicums, or chillies, as they are usually called by Europeans. At this season of the year the roofs of the villagers' houses in many parts are red with chillies drying in the sun before being stowed away in sacks for exportation. They are supposed to form a most remunerative crop, though selling as low as a penny per pound.

Tobacco, if not to be classed among the useful plants, is at all events a very favourite crop, and hundreds of tons are raised annually in the Begoo Serai sub-division for home consumption and for exportation. The prepared leaves are sold extremely cheap, and consequently many an idle fellow passes his time perpetually smoking when he might be very much more profitably employed. The tobacco plant is much troubled with a parasite, the pretty blue *orabanchi*, which grows in every field, and does much mischief to the plant, although the industrious ryot spends much time in trying to eradicate it. The stem of the tobacco plant, as is generally known, is cut off in order that the leaves may be fully developed; but the few which are kept for seed exude a sticky substance, which acts like birdlime on the insects which are attracted to it, and the stem at this season of the year may be seen covered with the bodies of the insects which have thus apparently miserably perished. The question remains, What part in the economy of tobacco do these insects play? Is the plant content with the sport of catching flies, or does it eat them afterwards?

As a rule the ryots' lands are kept very free from weeds, and contrast favourably with many an English farm. The inundations appear to keep down the weeds more effectually than frost and snow in England, although perhaps the absence of pasture lands in the Monghyr villages acts as a stimulant to the ryots' labour. He is obliged to weed his fields in order that his cattle may get a supply of food, however coarse and scanty. The most conspicuous weeds found among the cold-weather crops are the hedgehog plant (*phlomis*), the pretty meadow-pink (*saponaria*), the Indian spurge, the wild borage, and a few purple thistles. These more or less, as in the case of almost every other plant, are used as native simples; but perhaps the most common weed of all, the Mexican poppy, is collected by the very poor people and an oil extracted from the seeds.

Among the valuable productions of the Monghyr district, particularly in the Farkia pergunnah, thatching grass must be mentioned. It is grown on low poor land subject to inundation, and which retains the water too long to enable the ryot to sow a cold-weather crop upon it. So extensive are these grass-fields that they may be called prairies, and they could supply all the houses in Behar if necessary with thatch. The supply thus exceeds the demand; but large herds of cattle, chiefly buffaloes, which during the hot season are brought from all parts of the district, pick up a scanty living from the young shoots and undergrowth of dhub grass and weeds. The milk

which the cattle afford, and which sells now at four pounds for three half-pence, is converted into ghee, and is exported in large quantities to Calcutta. Very few flowers are found on the prairies, but the asparagus creeper is occasionally met with, and the lantana, or wild sage, is not uncommon. A creeping fig, with some of its leaves vinelike, frequents moist banks, and a parasitic orchid, which though not at first sight attractive, forms a most beautiful study under the microscope.

The country in this part abounds in deep water-holes, having areas from one to several hundred acres. The margins of these are covered with wild roses, which at the present season of the year are coming into bloom; and indeed with the sweet scent of the flowers around, and the skylarks singing overhead, the scene recalls a spring morning in England. The water-holes, or jheels, abound in fish, and they are replenished yearly from the Ganges flood. The principal species are members of the great carp family, the well-known ruhee, kalbans, mirgah, and many others. The silwroids, or scaleless fishes, are also well represented by the huge goonch (*Bagarius yarrellii*), the silund (*Silundia gangetica*), and the pangass (*Pangasius Buchananii*), all of which afford excellent sport to the angler. Then there is the curious hunchback or moh (*Notopterus kipurat*), which attains enormous dimensions, and others too numerous to mention. These supply the Monghyr market, and sell according to the day's catch, from a farthing to a penny per pound. With prices so low, no Government interference to regulate the size of the meshes of the nets or otherwise appears necessary, as was at one time suggested; and indeed the great spawning ground, the Ganges bed, being practically unpoachable, there is very little fear of the present ample supply falling short. Among little fishes found in the Farkia jheels may be mentioned the climbing perch, the beautiful prickly sides (*Trichogaster fasciatus*), and several kinds of tetrodon, or balloon fishes, one species exhibited in the Monghyr museum being apparently hitherto unrecorded.

The district north of the Ganges has very little trade in fibres, although every village grows sufficient hibiscus, known as patua, and the golden sunn (*croalaria*), known as cashmira, for home consumption. Hemp is not manufactured anywhere in the district, and any one who has experienced in Ireland the stench emitted from the soaking pools would probably be not very anxious to see hemp largely manufactured in India, a country not noted for sweetness as it is.

Of the trees found in the Monghyr district north of the Ganges, at least nine-tenths are mango-trees grown in topes or orchards in every village not subject to prolonged inundation. In good years the mango forms no inconsiderable portion of the poor man's food; but the crop is very uncertain, and the trees are troubled with the *loranthus* parasite, which must do them much injury, although the scarlet flowers add considerably to the beauty of the landscape where they grow.

The next most abundant tree is the oak-myrtle already mentioned, which abounds in the marshes of pergunnah Farkia, and which supplies much fuel to the Monghyr market. It is known here as the ejar, and although belonging to the natural order of myrtles has the appearance of a stunted oak. It grows well in several feet of water, and is consequently a favourite roosting place for birds. The branches, which during the rains droop into the water, are also the resting place of a fresh-water sponge, which appear in incredible numbers. They are known to the natives as *phen*, or foam, and although not very attractive at first sight they form beautiful objects under the microscope, being composed of flinty needle-like *spicula* and gemmules or seeds, if they may be so termed, which float away when matured in order to find new resting places and multiply the species.

The silk cotton-tree is one of the most conspicuous trees to be seen, particularly at this season of the year, when it is covered with its large crimson flower. The tallest trees near the river or the marshes are nearly always taken possession of by eagles. Occasionally, when trees in the neighbourhood are scarce, the cotton-tree is the scene of a happy family of birds. A family of sparrows inhabits the lower storey of the pile of sticks which composes the eagle's nest, a kite has its nest lower down, and not far off a dove may be seen sitting on its pure white eggs; whilst, if the tree is hollow from age, which is often the case, an old owl rears its young in security, and a roller, and

perhaps a spotted wood-pecker, find room for their nests also in holes, which the owl does not molest.

A member or two of the great fig family is to be found in every village. *Religiosa* is most common, then *Indica*, though in this district the large trees with several trunks may be counted on the fingers. Then there is the gular fig, with its fruit packed full of flies, which, like the flies in amber, suggest the question how did they get there.

The well-known babool, with its sweet-scented ally, the golden-stud thorn (*Acacia farnesiana*), is common in hedges and waste places everywhere, and is a favourite nesting place of the turtle dove, whose cooing in every grove at this season of the year forms one of the most pleasant reminiscences of camp life. Then there is the Hindoo tooth-brush tree (*Streblus asper*), known as the sahara in Monghyr, and which is looked on with abhorrence by Mussulmans, because, so tradition says, it was the only wood which would take fire when the unbelievers in the prophet wished to burn their saint Ibrahim Kalil Ulla.

The beautiful azalia, like kaohnar, the flame-tree, known as the paras, the sissoo, and tamarind, all members of the pea family, are not uncommon; and the *odina wodier*, known as the jial, with its cat-o-nine tail panicles of flowers, attracts attention in every well wooded village. Willows may be seen on moist banks overhanging water-courses and jheels. They are known in Monghyr by the name of bois, and baskets are occasionally made from their twigs in Monghyr as in England. Palm-trees here and there are to be seen, but they are not so common northward as they are in the southern part of the district, where during the hot months thousands of gallons of tari are consumed by a thirsty public and yield a handsome revenue to the State. But to enumerate all the trees would require much space; those which have been mentioned are merely the most common and conspicuous. The hedges which exist in the vicinity of the villages contain a considerable variety of plants, the most common being the purple bottle brush caper, the swallowwort, the chaste-tree, the jasmine, the wild castor-oil plant, the milk bush (*euphorbia*), and many others, whilst in the uncultivated parts of pergunnah Farkia by far the most conspicuous plant is the rose bush, covered with flowers which for sweet scent may be almost said to surpass every other flower in the world.

The *Clerodendrum infortunata* abounds under the shade of nearly every tree, associated frequently with another under shrub, probably *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, known as the *lakar-khontá*.

Of the dyes produced in the Monghyr district north of the Ganges, indigo is by far the most important. In good years about 100 tons are sent to Calcutta. Then there is the beautiful safflower found round houses in nearly every village, and others of minor importance, all of which are being ousted by aniline dyes, known as *Belati rung*.

Want of space must exclude from this brief sketch an account of the various grasses used for food, and grouped under the general head of bhadoi. It must also exclude further mention of the birds and beasts, domesticated or wild, and last, though not numerically least, the reptiles, insects, and other forms of life, whose name is legion, but whose natural history, though full of interest, has hitherto been much neglected in Monghyr. Here is the home of the mygale or huge crab-spider, which does not appear to have been previously noticed in Behar, and which is large and strong enough to pull down a bird and kill it with its murderous prongs. His body being far too unwieldly for webs stretched from tree to tree like those of his cousin the *Epeira* spider found on the Marak Hill at Karrakpore, he takes up his quarters in a hollow tree watching like an ogre the approach of any bird, lizard, or insect which it can overpower. Here, too, is the home of thousands of crocodiles, which find food in the beds of the rivers which intersect the district, and its cousin, the monitor lizard, which will rob the eagle's young ones from their nests on the tallest trees.

In the Monghyr district, as probably also in every other district in India, during the cold season especially, an endless field of amusement and wonder is to be found in studying during leisure moments, or in the marches from camp to camp, the different forms, the habits, and instincts of the animals and plants around, and which are varied at almost each successive camping ground.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1876.

The following statements show the imports and exports of the principal articles of trade into and from Calcutta from and to places beyond British India during the months of January 1876 and 1875:—

IMPORTS.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned articles imported in January 1876 compared with January 1875.

	January 1876.	January 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Beer and Porter	gallons	21,296	54,459	.....	15,143	38.1
Coal	tons	5,116	3,136	63.1	.....	.....
Cotton piece-goods	pieces	45,46,686	53,18,041	.....	12,72,355	21.8
Ditto twist and yarn	lb	8,61,262	10,78,425	.....	8,24,163	49.1
Ditto sewing thread ... ..	.....	18,688	28,061	.....	9,363	33.4
Ditto ditto	gross	1,954	4,310	.....	2,356	54.7
Flax canvas	bolts	850	1,440	.....	1,230	78.7
Ditto piece-goods	pieces	504	1,108	.....	612	46.3
Gum	cwt.	1,070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins ... ..	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ... ..	.....	3,844	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac, stick	Nos.	.....	783	.....	.....	.....
Metals	cwt.	61,622	51,257	10,365	20.2	.....
Provisions ... ..	.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	tons	25,031	25,282	640	2.6	.....
Silk piece-goods	yards	71,235	59,022	32,213	82.6	.....
Spices	cwt.	9,021	15,648	.....	8,727	27.3
Spirits	gallons	17,501	25,379	.....	7,878	31.0
Tobacco	cwt.	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines and liquors	gallons	21,331	20,619	.....	8,398	2.8
Woolen piece-goods	yards	1,13,570	87,963	25,716	29.3	.....

VALUES of the undermentioned articles imported in January 1876 compared with January 1875.

	January 1876.	January 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Beer and Porter	Rs.	45,109	85,303	.....	40,105	47.0
Coal	Rs.	91,072	56,736	34,336	60.5	.....
Cotton piece-goods	Rs.	76,27,328	92,71,521	.....	16,44,183	17.7
Ditto twist and yarn	Rs.	7,09,074	13,44,589	.....	6,34,611	47.3
Ditto sewing thread	Rs.	20,570	25,826	4,256	16.8	.....
Flax canvas	Rs.	6,283	24,649	.....	18,366	74.5
Ditto piece-goods	Rs.	7,708	21,808	.....	14,100	63.3
Gum	Rs.	17,405	87,368	.....	60,168	83.8
Hides and skins	Rs.	10,386	9,050	7,336	81.1	.....
Lac, stick	Rs.	10,71,008	7,61,438	3,09,570	40.7	.....
Metals	Rs.	1,19,578	1,37,134	.....	17,556	12.7
Provisions	Rs.	8,54,845	6,98,251	.....	5,38,406	48.4
Salt	Rs.	55,421	36,401	19,020	58.2	.....
Silk piece-goods	Rs.	2,10,146	87,914	1,22,230	173.2	.....
Spices	Rs.	1,77,698	2,12,831	.....	35,134	16.1
Spirits	Rs.	20,046	20,076	2,974	11.4	.....
Tobacco	Rs.	1,07,063	2,06,910	.....	99,817	39.1
Wines and liquors	Rs.	1,22,743	85,163	27,600	29.0	.....
Woolen piece-goods	Rs.	6,42,941	46,09,374	.....	49,66,433	86.7

EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned articles exported in January 1876 compared with January 1875.

	January 1876.	January 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	cwt.	27,184	34,200	.....	7,016	30.3
Gunny bags	pieces	13,99,131	3,70,890	10,28,241	381.2	.....
Gunny cloth	yards	5,76,779	1,001	5,75,778	86,923.3	.....
Hides and skins	pieces	6,64,400	9,59,449	.....	2,95,049	30.7
India-rubber	cwt.	601	854	257	55.2	.....
Indigo ... ..	.....	33,700	29,076	4,624	18.9	.....
Jute, raw ... ..	.....	5,04,160	3,80,127	1,24,033	33.7	.....
Lac ... ..	.....	9,723	10,448	.....	1,725	11.1
Oil-seeds ... ..	.....	3,80,277	3,15,628	64,649	20.3	.....
Rice ... ..	.....	5,73,628	7,33,425	1,60,308	17.6	.....
Safflower ... ..	.....	288	107	181	164.8	.....
Saltpetre ... ..	.....	33,476	32,961	515	1.5	.....
Sugar ... ..	.....	3,987	3,864	123	1.7	.....
Tee ... ..	.....	27,50,464	26,50,475	7,50,981	86.3	.....
Tobacco	cwt.	11,891	11,868	.....	23	.....
Wheat ... ..	.....	61,479	18,868	42,611	69.3	.....

VALUES of the undermentioned articles exported in January 1876
compared with January 1875.

	January 1876.	January. 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Cotton, raw ...	6,59,101	8,06,833	...	...	1,40,132	18.4
Gunny bags ...	3,06,585	96,870	2,09,715	216.5	...	...
Gunny cloth ...	61,838	250	51,588	20,035.2	...	...
Hides and skins ...	13,54,035	19,54,577	...	...	6,00,542	50.7
India-rubber ...	87,061	22,204	15,387	69.1	...	...
Indigo ...	94,08,506	99,89,188	...	...	5,80,682	6.3
Jute, raw ...	22,79,514	23,06,783	...	...	20,200	1.1
Lac ...	5,04,878	8,31,438	2,73,043	84.8	...	...
Oil-seeds ...	19,01,098	16,27,440	2,73,853	24.5	...	...
Rice ...	26,44,333	26,24,280	2,21,543	8.4	...	...
Safflower ...	10,740	4,821	5,919	128.5	...	...
Saltpetre ...	8,82,321	8,15,155	17,166	5.4	...	...
Sugar ...	44,235	45,831	594	1.3	...	...
Tea ...	28,05,513	17,96,431	5,69,082	31.7	...	...
Tobacco ...	1,04,607	83,980	20,627	24.6	...	...
Wheat ...	1,40,169	80,707	1,40,461	489.0	...	...
Bullion and specie ...	8,97,648	5,02,157	3,95,495	78.8	...	...

Noticing first the articles of import in which there has been a decrease, the principal item of cotton goods shows a wholesome reaction from overtrading of recent years. There has been an almost continuous falling off in quantities and value since the beginning of the current official year, and the present prospects of this trade are decidedly hopeful. Beer and porter show a considerable falling off, and the proportionally larger decrease in value is owing to the fact that a large portion is now brought in wood, whilst in 1875 bottles were almost entirely used. The apparent enormous increase in value of spices in comparison with a falling off in quantity proceeds from the changes made by the Tariff Act of August 1875. The total cessation of imports of stick-lac has necessarily followed on the depression in the export shell-lac trade. Other articles of decrease call for no special remark.

Turning to the imports which show an increase during the month, silk piece-goods are the heaviest item, but following on a general decrease in previous months of the official year no special explanation appears necessary. An increase will be seen in the articles of metals, coals, and woollen piece-goods.

Under the statements of exports the very general increase will be noticed with satisfaction. The jute trade, raw and manufactured, specially of the latter, continues to improve. Gunny cloth in particular may be said to be a new article of foreign export. The first shipments to any extent were made in June last, and have since steadily improved; Great Britain and America are the chief consumers, but Trieste, Genoa, and lately Melbourne, have come into the market also. The increase in oil-seeds and wheat was to be expected, the demand being quite equal to the supply. Tea shows a most satisfactory progress, the price being fairly kept up on the large increase in produce.

The following comparative statement, showing the destination of the gunny bags and of the tea exported from Calcutta during the month, will be examined with interest:—

Gunny Bags.			Tea.		
	Pos.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	48,100	18,753	United Kingdom ...	2,720,841	23,68,624
Egypt ...	59,200	20,000	Australia ...	5,290	4,911
Australia ...	189,381	54,098	United States ...	60	60
West Indies ...	2,060	813	Ceylon ...	80	60
Ceylon ...	2,300	410	France ...	85	98
San Francisco ...	352,000	39,476	Hong Kong ...	28	42
Straits Settlements ...	947,700	1,77,363	Jeddah ...	20	20
Aden ...	1,600	288			
Total ...	1,599,181	8,06,585	Total ...	2,726,404	23,65,513

It is explained that the gunny bags sent to Australia are of a higher value than others, as they are wanted for wool packing.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF RUNGPORE.*

In the December number of the *Statistical Reporter* it was mentioned that Rungpore was one of four districts for the collection of agricultural statistics in which Sir George Campbell sanctioned a separate establishment. Deputy Collector Baboo Gopal Chandra Dass was deputed to carry out these inquiries in Rungpore at the close of 1872, and his report has now been published by Government. From this report a few details relating to this fertile and important district may be usefully summarised in these pages. Rungpore has an area of 3,411½ square miles and a population of 2,149,972 inhabitants, which

gives a density of population of 630 to the square mile. Three-fifths of the population are Mahomedans, and two-fifths are Hindoos. The number of houses or families is 340,095, the number of ploughs is stated at 560,759; but this seems to be an over-estimate. Allowing one plough for every six acres of cultivated land, the total number of ploughs would not exceed 289,650. The proportion of the agricultural population is 77 per cent. of the total population, being 1,671,556.

The Deputy Collector's inquiries relate to an area of 3,687 square miles, which is the area of the estates borne on the revenue roll of the district. He obtained from the proprietors of lands certain statements detailing the quantity of cultivated land under the various crops in each estate, and he tested the returns by measurements in block carried out in various parts of the district. The result gives a total of 1,737,950 acres of cultivation, or 73 per cent. of the entire area. The crops are thus distributed:—

	Acres.	R.	P.
Rice	1,263,266	1	19
Wheat	35,110	0	30
Other food-grains	49,242	2	14
Oil-seeds	73,145	0	4
Jute	117,569	0	9
Indigo	13,302	2	24
Sugar	20,466	0	8
Tobacco	71,204	3	26
Vegetables (potatoes, ginger, turmeric, onions, &c.)	15,228	1	36
Homestead lands	79,417	0	17
Total	1,737,950	1	27

To the acreage put against rice must be added 275,057 acres which have been estimated under other crops, but which also yield a crop of aus rice, thus making the total quantity of land for rice 1,538,333 acres.

The produce is thus estimated:—

	Maunds.
Rice 1,222,517 acres yielding amun rice only, at 21 maunds per acre, amounts to 2,56,72,857 maunds of paddy, equal to rice	1,60,45,535
40,749 acres yielding rice in two harvests, at 30 maunds per acre, amounts to 12,22,470 maunds of paddy, equal to rice	7,64,043
275,067 acres yielding aus rice in one harvest at 15 maunds per acre amounts to 41,26,005 maunds of paddy, equal to rice	25,78,752
Total of rice	1,93,88,330
Wheat 35,110 acres, at 7 maunds per acre	2,45,770
Oil-seeds 73,145 acres, at 6 maunds per acre	4,38,870
Jute 117,569 acres, at 9 maunds per acre	10,58,121
Sugar or goor 20,466 acres, at 28 maunds per acre	5,73,048
Tobacco 71,204 acres, at 10 maunds per acre	7,12,040

Indigo 13,302 acres, at 90 bundles per acre, equal to ... 1,197,180

The figures for the quantity of land under cultivation of each crop may be accepted as approximately correct, or, if otherwise than correct, to be less than the actual quantity; but the estimate of total produce is necessarily very vague and little to be depended on. In particular the estimate of indigo produce, as subsequently explained, appears to be inaccurate. In calculating the amount of food-grain annually produced in the district, Baboo Gopal Chandra Dass very properly converts unhusked grain into clean grain on the basis of 25 seers of clean grain to a maund of paddy. But it is doubtful whether his estimate of 21 maunds of paddy, or 13½ maunds of clean grain, is correct as an average outturn for an acre of single-crop rice land in Rungpore, which is not less fertile in this respect than any district north of the Ganges. So competent an authority as Mr. MacDonnell is of opinion, on the whole evidence, that 15 maunds of clean rice is a fairer average outturn in an average year.

The Deputy Collector in his report dwells on the insufficiency of pasturage for the number of cattle in the district. If the number of horned cattle be, as he says, 1,765,264, there is no doubt the pasturage is insufficient, and that the culturable waste land, which always affords some pasture ground for cattle, besides growing shrubs whose leaves cattle eat, is barely adequate to supply the deficiency. But it must be remembered that cattle of all kinds are largely stall fed in Bengal, and do not depend on pasturage so much as cattle in England.

The soil of the district is of two kinds, known locally as *poli* and *khyar*; the former is a sandy loam, degenerating into pure sand along the banks of the Brahmaputra and in the north part of the district, where are found old beds of the Teesta and other rivers. This soil

* Report on the Statistics of Rungpore, by Baboo Gopal Chandra Dass, Special Deputy Collector of Rungpore. Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press: 1874.

gives two crops in the year, and will grow anything. The khyar is a reddish clay, in which traces of iron are found. Heaps of iron slag, the relics of old smelting operations of which there is no local memory, have been found in many places along the line of the Northern Bengal Railway and used as ballast. This khyar soil is limited to a narrow strip on the west border of the district from south to north, broadening out a good deal near the south, where it occupies half of the breadth of the district. On this soil, as a rule, amun rice is alone cultivated, for which it is specially adapted.

It will have been seen that rice is the main staple of the district, occupying as it does 1,538,333 acres out of the grand total of 1,737,950 acres. There are two rice harvests,—the aous, or 'spring rice,' which derives its name from the rapidity with which it comes to maturity, and the amun, or 'winter rice.' The aous is sown in February or March, and reaped from June to August. After the aous harvest is out, the cultivators sow mustard, potato, and other rubber crops if the land becomes dry, or a second crop of rice (amun) if the land is low and retains moisture. In some cases aous and amun rice are sown mixed together on the same land, and the harvest of each kind is cropped as it ripens.

Amun rice is planted in nurseries in April and May, transplanted from June to August, and cut in December and January. In some first-class low lands the transplantation process is twice carried out. From the first nursery the seedlings are transplanted to a second nursery when about one foot high, and finally re-transplanted into the fields when about two feet in height. The system of cultivation by transplantation saves the peasantry a good deal of seed from the division of the several sprouts that shoot out from one seed. There are no accurate statistics to show what proportion the quantity of aous rice bears to that of amun, but it is supposed, on the best information available, that the aous crop represents one-fourth of the total rice harvest, and the amun the other three-fourths. The aous rice, which is a coarser grain and cheaper in the market, is generally retained by the cultivator for his own consumption, but still a considerable quantity of this rice is exported from the east of the district to Serajgunge and Assam. At least half of the total produce of rice should be available for export, but there are no records to show the actual amount of the trade. There are no large rice merchants who store and export rice, but there is within the Dinagepore boundary all along the west of Rungpore a series of large rice marts where most of the surplus produce of Rungpore is collected by the merchants, and the exports thus go to swell the general Dinagepore returns. The principal of these marts are on the Atrai and Kurataya, such as Habrah, Foolbaree, and Ghoraghat. Thus pergunnah Surooppore runs into both districts, and its surplus is bought up by the Habrah mahajans. The same occurs more or less all down the boundary. To such an extent is this storage of the Rungpore surplus in these Dinagepore marts carried that the Rungpore station markets of Mahigunge and Nawabgunge are almost wholly supplied with rice and paddy drawn from these stores; and the same is true of all the country markets lying within twenty miles of the western boundary of the district. While the surplus produce of the western half of Rungpore thus finds its way to these grain depôts on the Dinagepore rivers, which even in the beginning of this century were numerous and flourishing, the surplus produce of the eastern half goes for the most part northwards to Cooch Behar and to Assam. All along the Brahmaputra riverside, and from the small marts on the Teesta, Dhurla, and other rivers, a large exportation takes place. Some portion of it goes southwards to Serajgunge and the marts of the Dacca Division, and some finds its way direct to Calcutta. The river traffic returns now being collected will partly reveal the extent of this traffic.

Wheat is not largely grown, the quantity produced is not sufficient for the local demand, and a certain amount is imported. It is not used for food by any class of the people, but is only made use of for sweetmeats or special delicacies of cooking.

The class of 'other food-grains' includes a few varieties of pulse and two millets, kaon and cheena; the latter are grown on the sandy churs of the large rivers. The crops are reaped a month before the aous rice, cheena being earlier than kaon, and are a great boon to the very poor, who mix this grain with their rice; and as it is very light in weight, it increases the total bulk of food at a less cost of money.

Rungpore has been for a century—in fact, as far back as our records extend—noted for its tobacco. The ryots grow it all over the district in small patches for their own consumption, but it is grown for sale principally in a tract extending, roughly speaking, from 10 to 15 miles from both banks of the Teesta river east and west, and northwards from the neighbourhood of Rungpore to the extremity of the district. It is sown in nurseries in August, transplanted in the fields in September and October, and plucked in February and March. Good poli land is used for its cultivation, and is manured and irrigated from wells sunk in the fields. The area under cultivation is 71,204 acres, giving a produce of over

7,00,000 maunds, out of which quantity it is estimated that 2,65,000 maunds are exported yearly. The greater part of the produce available for export has hitherto been purchased by Mughls from Chittagong, who come to Rungpore for the purpose, and manufacture from it what are called the Burma cigars. The excellence of the quality of the tobacco has lately attracted the attention of European merchants, and last season some purchases were made by a Calcutta firm. A zemindar of this district received a medal and certificate for tobacco sent by him to the Paris exhibition. There are several species sown—hamak, hatikana, and others. Hatikana is so called because the leaves are as broad as an elephant's ear; hamak, on the contrary, has the smallest leaf, and is sold the dearest, each leaf costing a pice. The price of the produce varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8 a maund for the best qualities.

Jute, next to rice, occupies the largest acreage of any crop. The Deputy Collector's return gives 117,569 acres, but the cultivation is said to have since much decreased. It is cultivated all over the district on any land suited for rice. It is sown in March and April and cut in July and August. That cut earlier is called aous jute, the later is amun jute; the latter is the better quality. The best jute is grown on the banks of the Teesta and on the left bank of the Brahmaputra. The whole of the produce not locally consumed goes to Serajgunge by country boat. A commencement is just being made to ship some from Rohomari, on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, direct to Calcutta by steamer. The cultivation of this fibre of late years has materially improved the position of the ryots of the district. A small quantity of the jute is used locally in the manufacture of a rough kind of paper.

Mustard seed is largely cultivated: 73,145 acres are devoted to this crop. It is sown after the aous rice is reaped, and cut in January and February. It is largely exported to Calcutta and the eastern districts.

The sugarcane is cultivated all along the west of the district on well drained clay or good poli soil; the ground is manured, but not irrigated. The crop takes nearly a year and a half to come to maturity. When the canes ripen, they are cut into lengths of six inches and ground in a mill made out of a jack-tree trunk and worked by a bullock. The juice is boiled and turned into moulds, and is resolved into a cake of coarse dry molasses, which hardens and retains its shape, and is thus sold in the markets and exported. Sugar is not manufactured in the district. At the close of last century a sugar factory was established by Europeans, but the enterprise failed in the course of a few years. The acreage under cane cultivation is given as 20,466 acres, and the outturn, at 28 maunds the acre, is estimated at 5,73,048 maunds, but these figures are of very doubtful accuracy.

Indigo has always been cultivated in Rungpore. It is used by the people to dye the home-made coloured clothes which are worn in the north part of the district, and is also exported to Bhutan. In the closing years of last century the first European factories were built, and soon they became numerous. There are now no European factories left. A few native planters have concerns of a moderate size, but the greater part of the indigo now grown is cultivated by jotedars, who have small vats making 10 to 15 maunds each. The quantity of land under this dye is 13,302 acres. The bulk of the produce finds its way to the Calcutta market. It is stated by Baboo Gopal Chandra Dass that the average outturn of indigo is 30 or 35 bundles per beegha; but unless the size of the Rungpore bundle is very peculiar this must be an over-statement. In other districts of Bengal the average yield of indigo plant is not more than 10 or 12 bundles per beegha. The produce of one beegha at 12 bundles to the beegha would be two seers of indigo dye, and this is believed to be a liberal allowance; but the calculations given by the special Deputy Collector would afford the impossible outturn of five seers of indigo dye from one beegha of land sown. It is also stated that the value of indigo seed is from two to eight annas a seer, but in the principal indigo producing districts of Bengal one anna a seer is considered fair value.

The potato was introduced into the district about thirty or forty years ago. Its cultivation has now become very extensive. The soil used is a sandy one, which is manured. A large export takes place to Bogra.

Ginger is largely grown on the high sandy plains in the north of the district.

Betel-nut and pan leaf plantations are very plentiful, and supply local needs. There are very few date or cocoanut-trees in the district. Mango-trees are common, but the fruit is bad; fruits generally are of little account. Of the tasteless country vegetables, there is a good supply. Mulberry is grown to the south of the district, and silkworms are reared. The cocoons are exported generally to Bogra. In the north of the district there is a coarse silk manufactured from a thread thrown out by a worm that feeds on the castor-oil plant. The manufacture is a purely domestic one. The plant is cultivated around the homestead, the worms are nourished, and the thread is spun by the women of the family, and oil for the household use is expressed from

the seeds of the plant. The silk or cloth is called *indi*, is very durable, and is used for clothing.

The Government revenue assessment per acre on the total area of land of settlement is six annas nine pie; on the total of culturable land eight annas nine pie; and on the total of actual cultivation nine annas two pie. The average area of each estate is 2,773 acres. The average area of cultivated land for each house or family is 5 acres 17½ poles, and for each male adult above twelve years of age 2 acres 1 rood 24 poles. The above figures are deduced from the total population, agricultural and non-agricultural. The Deputy Collector ascertained the following to be the rates of rent payable by the ryots, but they must naturally vary much in different parts of the district:—

	Per beegha.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Rice land—		
First quality, or <i>awul</i> ...	2 0	to 2 8
Second quality, or <i>doyam</i> ...	1 8	to 2 0
Third quality, or <i>seym</i> ...	0 12	to 1 4
Fourth quality, or <i>chauram</i> ...	0 8	to 1 4
Homestead ...	1 0	to 4 0
Garden lands ...	2 0	to 3 8
Grass lands (<i>khar</i>) ...	0 12	to 1 8
Bamboos ...	0 12	to 1
Sugarcane ...	2 0	to 4
Pan plantation ...	2 0	to 5 0
Culturable waste ...	0 4	to 0 8
Jute ...	1 0	to 2 8
Mulberry ...	2 0	to 6 0
Indigo ...	1 0	to 2 0

A large portion of Baboo Gopal Chandra Dass's report is devoted to a history of the tenures of the district and the past fortunes of the zemindaries, but there would be no useful object attained by any reference to them for statistical purposes.

The ryots of the district are thus divided:—

	Per cent.
Ryots holding at fixed rates ...	5
Ryots with right of occupancy ...	25
Tenants-at-will ...	40
Ryots holding from other ryots, metayers, &c. ...	30
Total ...	100

As the figures have been furnished by the zemindars, it is more than probable that the ryots holding rights of occupancy have been understated. Indeed it would be no easy matter to divide the ryots of Rungpore as regards those who have rights of occupancy and those who have not. The legal term dates only from 1859, and is quite unknown, except in those comparatively few instances in which the point has come up in litigation. The Rungpore jote seems to give a customary right of continuance of possession which has not yet been overridden by the law; and in the sales by private deed and by order of court in execution of decrees, which continually take place, no mention of any right of occupancy is made, and such sales take place whether the former owner has been a long or a short time only in possession.

The statistical inquiries regarding the rates of rent prevalent in Rungpore and the amount of the rental derivable from the land have been made with care and recorded with fulness. The result fixes the land rental of the district at Rs. 86,89,750, or say 87 lakhs of rupees. The land revenue of the district is Rs. 9,74,088; the rental is therefore nearly nine times the revenue.

The Deputy Collector thus sums up the condition of the average ryot, and as his account contains a mass of information put together in a compact form, it is given in full:—

"A man can enter the world and start as an agriculturist with a pair of oxen and a plough. A pair of bullocks costs him from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30, a plough costs him from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8, a spade from annas 12 to Re. 1, a hoe 2 annas, a sickle 2 annas, a dao 6 annas, a drill Re. 1, mallet 2 annas, and a harrow 1 anna. With this stock he cultivates seven or eight beeghas of land, for which he pays Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 to the proprietor as rent of his holding; he feeds his cattle with the straw of his fields, and scarcely buys any fodder. The average produce of his holding, taken at the minimum rate of a prosperous year, if sown with rice only, would in both harvests amount to 70 or 80 maunds of paddy, or 45 or 50 maunds of rice respectively. The average price of this produce during the year, if taken at Re. 1-4 a maund, would be Rs. 58 to Rs. 62, which, minus the rent of the land, leaves the cultivator a net profit of Rs. 44 to Rs. 48 a year. The cultivators generally sow other remunerative grains than rice, and derive more profit than the above. The outturn would in such cases be as follows:—Per beegha, that is, if cultivated with mustard, 2 maunds, at Rs. 5, equal to Rs. 10; with kharai, 2 maunds, at Rs. 4, equal to Rs. 8; with wheat, 2 maunds, at Rs. 4, equal to Rs. 8; with tobacco, 3 maunds, at Rs. 4-8, equal to Rs. 13-8; with masoor, 2 maunds, at Rs. 5-8, equal to Rs. 11; with sugarcane, 10 maunds, at Rs. 2-8, equal to Rs. 28; with jute, 3 maunds, at Re. 1-12, equal to Rs. 5-4; with ginger, 35 maunds, if green, at annas 8, equal to Rs. 17-8; if dried, 4 maunds, at Rs. 5, equal to Rs. 20; with turmeric, 5 maunds, at Rs. 5, equal to Rs. 25; with potatoes, 30 maunds, at Re. 1-8, equal to Rs. 45; with kaon, 4 maunds, at Re. 1-8, equal to Rs. 6; with chasna, 4 maunds, at Re. 1-4, equal to Rs. 6; with thekra,

2 maunds, at Rs. 3-8, equal to Rs. 7; with rahur, 2½ maunds, at Rs. 5-8, equal to Rs. 13-12. In addition to the produce of their regular cultivation, they sell the vegetables and fruits that grow in their homestead plantations. With a minimum income of Rs. 44 or Rs. 48 a year, a man easily maintains himself with his wife in a country where rice is sold at Re. 1-4 a maund. Suppose the cultivator's family consists of himself, his wife, and three children, the daily consumption would be as follows, namely:—

	Sis.	Chs.
For the husband ...	0	13
" wife ...	0	10
" 3 children ...	1	0
Extra ...	0	2
Total ...	2	8

"If the consumption of a family be two and a half seers a day, the yearly demand would be 24½ maunds, which, at the rate of Re. 1-4, comes to Rs. 30-10. There then remains a balance of Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, with which he provides himself with clothes and other necessities. A peasant and his wife wear eight cloths in a year, which, at 8 annas a piece, cost him Rs. 4; the children generally wear the worn-out rags of their parents. The only articles which the cultivators buy are salt, oil, and goor for their tobacco; their compound supplies them with onions, garlic, chillies, tobacco, and vegetables. The husks, rahur, and jute stalks, and the bamboos that grow in their premises, supply their want of fuel, the cowdung being kept for their manure. Most of the cultivators of Rungpore have two or three cows, which cost them nothing, whilst they plough their land and at times supply them with milk, which is more generally sold than used. A man who has seven or eight beeghas of land and cultivates it with than only would be in a position as if he had an allowance of Rs. 4 a month. There can be no doubt that a cultivator with one plough and a pair of oxen gets more than I have above enumerated by his cultivation of other remunerative crops than food-grains. As regards the outlay for the cultivation of his field, he scarcely has to pay, in addition to the rent of his tenure, any extra charge of labour for weeding, reaping, and thrashing. It is the higher class of agriculturists only that engage hired krisans or field labourers; but the generality of cultivators manage their affairs by a pali labour, or, in other words, they assist each other in the cultivation of their fields without any charge. Such an arrangement cannot but produce the desirable effect of strict economy and rigid frugality. It is only in weeding and cutting the crop the cultivators take each other's assistance, but other works they perform themselves with their own hands."

Some inquiries were lately made into the state of indebtedness of the ryots in Rungpore, and it was estimated, of course vaguely enough, that about a quarter of them were in debt. Their condition varies very much according to the situation of land and the convenience for export, the conduct of the zemindar in the treatment of his tenantry, the higher or lower incidence of rent, and the character of the soil cultivated. Those living along the eastern border, where the large rivers give great facilities for the exportation of produce, are by far the best off. The percentage of indebtedness is there from 7 to 15 per cent. only. Those occupying the west border of the district and the northern thanas are in the worst predicament, the majority of them being in debt.

Baboo Gopal Chandra Dass's report contains, besides the particulars noted above, a large amount of information about the manners and customs of the people and other objects of interest relating to the district, and he deserves great credit for its very complete character.

THE WARORA COLLIERY AND IRON WORKS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE history of coal exploration at Warora in the Chanda district, in the Central Provinces, commences in 1868. Shafts have now been sunk to a depth of 200 feet. This seam of coal has been proved to be 15½ feet thick, and, what was not previously suspected, the borer has proved that a second seam of coal 11 feet thick lies at a little distance below the main seam. The quality of the coal has not yet been fully tested, but it is judged to be of fair quality. Should the double seam prove to be continuous over the whole coal-field at Warora, as seems to be the case, the supply is calculated by the Engineers at about forty million tons, or sufficient, at an output of 500 tons a day, to last for 260 years.

Towards the close of 1874 some trials of this Warora coal were made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and these were made with ordinary, and not selected coal. The results were satisfactory, as it was found that the consumption, measured by the ton mileage, and allowing for difference of grades, was only about 13 per cent. more than the consumption during similar experiments with English coal on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. With cleaner coal better results would of course have been obtained.

Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has recently been to inspect the Warora collieries, and has recorded an interesting minute regarding his inspection, which has been made public.

The external aspect of Warora, which is the site of the chief colliery works, is much changed from what it was a few years back.

It was then a mere village, only distinguished from villages of an equal population and importance by its being the head-quarters of a tehsil, and possessing a dāk bungalow for the convenience of travellers from Nagpore to Chanda and Sironcha. The road connecting Nagpore and Chanda, though known as the Great Southern Road, was neither metalled nor bridged, and for weeks during the rains Warora was more or less isolated, and a journey to or from it attended with much inconvenience. Now all this is altered. The sections of the Great Southern Road from Warora to Chanda are metalled, while material lorries and even goods trains can run to Dahigaon, five miles on the Hinganghat side of Warora, and it is believed that the railway to Warora itself is now open. Thus Warora is easily accessible both from Nagpore and from Chanda, and this alone is a great change; but the town or village itself has undergone a greater transformation. The old portion has been left pretty much as it was, but at different parts there are excrescences in the shape of clusters of huts, some of these clusters being inhabited by men employed on the works of the Warora extension railway, and others by workmen employed on the colliery. But the great feature which has changed Warora are the buildings occupied by European employes and by the pit itself, with its workshops, machinery, and out-houses.

There are at present two pits, and without actual inspection of them it is hard to realize the difficulties which there have been to contend against, and the amount of work done to overcome them. A remarkable amount of energy and work has been required and given to bring matters into the position in which at present they are. That there have been delays and disappointments is perfectly true, and these have been chiefly due to the want of proper machinery, the absence of skilled or intelligent labour, and the length of time wasted in the conveyance of heavy material along imperfect country roads. This last cause of delay has been removed, and the first will, it is hoped, not be again felt. The labour difficulty is, however, one which it is more difficult to deal with.

The difficulties besetting the labour question are thus stated by the Chief Commissioner:—"Labourers find an easier, more familiar, and more congenial employment in working as coolies on the Warora Railway works, than in working as coolies on the mines under ground. To work underground is not only an unfamiliar toil, but toil the irksomeness and inconvenience of which, real as these are, are magnified by the unreasoning fear of danger, and higher wages do not suffice to attract workmen." To enter into engagements for a period of service with such persons, Mr. Morris adds, would be a futile endeavour, they having no stock in trade, and could decamp in a night, leaving no trace behind them. No plan for meeting this labour difficulty seems so feasible as the introduction of coal-cutting machinery on the works. In describing its advantages, he says:—"The coal-cutting machinery would use up much of the small coal or 'slack,' and its introduction seems to hold out double hopes both of rendering us independent in a great measure of cool labour, and of enabling us to consume a considerable quantity of small coal."

Hitherto the coal has been raised from the galleries connecting the pumping and the winding shafts, and the total amount of coal so raised has been about 1,200 tons of all kinds. With the exception of some 50 or 60 tons sent for trial to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, all this coal has been consumed at the works. In December last the daily yield was about ten tons, five of which were consumed on the works.

The quantity of coal extracted depends mainly on the number of working places under ground. Of these there were in December eight, but by the end of January the Mining Engineer had calculated on having fourteen, and twenty by the end of February. In fact, the number of places will be increased in a ratio proportionate to the extensions of working, and with more places at which work can be done more men will be employed under ground and a greater outturn of coal given. Another element which must be considered when estimating the yield is the greater experience and skill which these underground workers will gain. At present they are learners, but shortly, having attained experience, they will be more efficient.

The Mining Engineer very confidently expects that seam No. 2, which is fifteen feet in thickness, is well adapted to what is termed 'long wall work,' in distinction to the 'pillar and stall work.' The advantage of the former kind of work is twofold: in the first place, it will very materially (by $\frac{1}{3}$) reduce the skilled or pickmen's labour, and in the second place by adopting it large coal, as distinguished from small coal, will be got. Important as the first of these advantages is, viz. the saving in skilled labour, it seems altogether dwarfed by the second, and in this matter the opinion of the Mining Engineer will no doubt be accepted. What he says is, that if 100 men produce ten tons of coal and eight tons of 'slack' or small coal per day by the 'pillar and stall system,' the same number of men will by 'long

wall work' produce eighteen tons of coal and only two to two and half tons of small coal ('slack') for the same physical effort.

If this opinion of the Mining Engineer is correct, then the question of the manufacture of patent fuel, important as it was considered at one time to be, has in a manner settled itself. The question was one of importance, because it was believed that No. 2 seam of coal would be worked on a system that produces a large percentage of small coal, and that the coal being very friable would easily and with little exposure crumble. Under the proposed system of working, the quantity of 'slack' or small coal will be so reduced in quantity that it can for several years to come be entirely used up in the boilers and furnaces on the work. For the present, then, the patent fuel question may remain in abeyance.

Some experiments in iron ore manufacture have also been made at Warora. They were not successful, but the want of success was not such as to indicate that this branch of industry cannot be successfully prosecuted in the Chanda district. The conditions under which the experiments were made were unfavourable, and no more.

The experiments were carried on on the blast furnace principle, and they showed that the iron ore and coal would not properly combine with each other in the furnace. The cause of this was in the coal, not in the iron. The iron was of excellent quality, and contained a very small proportion, only 4 or 5 per cent., of impurities; whereas the coal contained about 30 per cent. It is believed that in England the whole percentage of impurities is about 32½ per cent., which is nearly the same as at Warora; but the difference is that in England the impurity is pretty equally distributed between the iron and coal, whereas at Warora the impurities in coal greatly preponderate, and the amount of heat necessary to fusion was not brought to bear on the iron ore. The iron made from this experiment was of fine quality, and no difficulty has been experienced in working it in the blacksmith's forge into wrought iron. The experiment would probably prove more successful if the iron and coal were burned in separate chambers, and some direct methods of working have, it is said, been introduced in England.

The prospects of the Warora colliery works, and proposals for their future management, are under the consideration of Government, as well as the development of the cognate subject of the iron industry in the Chanda district. The Chief Commissioner is very decidedly of opinion that, looking to the great expense to which Government has been put as regards the coal-fields, it would be unwise in Government to make them over to a Company. All the coal that can be raised from them can be consumed on Government Railways (State or guaranteed), and it would be imprudent in Government to make over this property to a Company and place itself in the position of a mere customer of the Company. The position as regards iron is different. No expense of any consequence has as yet been incurred, no machinery ordered out, and no European labour imported; so that as regards iron-mining Government is not at present embarrassed with the question of heavy preliminary expenses. By retaining in their own hands the Warora coal-mines, Government would secure for itself sufficient coal to supply all the wants of Central India, and it will always be possible for Government to regulate directly the price of coal, and indirectly the price of iron. It is under these circumstances possible for Government to leave the development of the iron industry to Companies. The point on which it would be advisable to insist is that these Companies should only exercise mining privileges over small tracts of country, and should not have roving indefinite rights. The Warora coal-bed is but a small tract of country, yet sufficient for the wants of many years, and Companies should be restricted to equally small and defined areas, by which competition would be called into play and everything tending to monopoly be avoided.

TUSSER SILK AND SERICULTURE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following materials are extracted from a memorandum drawn up in the Secretariat of the Central Provinces regarding silk and sericulture. It has been established that the tusser worm thrives on the leaves of trees which grow in nearly every district of those provinces, and succeeds well in the hands of the castes who make sericulture either their sole occupation, or, as is more common, an additional employment. The *modus operandi* is doubtless rough, but it is so far effectual that the worms are raised and cocoons of silk are produced in quantities proportionate to present demands. Experiments which are being carried on have in view the improvement of the silk in its

cocoon stage, and it is attempted to produce finer cocoons by a stricter domestication and different feeding of the worm.

The only silkworm which is found in the Central Provinces is the tusser worm, the *Phalena paphia*. It abounds chiefly in the eastern districts of Chhatisgarh, viz. Raipore, Bilaspore, and Sambalpore; in the Chanda district, in the south of the Nagpore province; and in the Seoni district, which lies on the Satpura plateau. In the forests and uplands of these districts it is found in considerable numbers. It is alleged that in Chanda these tusser worms are to a certain extent domesticated, or at any rate that the Bhimars, when selling their cocoons to the Koshtis or weaving class, retain a few in order to rear worms from them; but even in Chanda most of the cocoons are brought in from the jungles, where they are found at various seasons of the year. In the other districts no cocoons are kept for breeding purposes. They are collected in the forests by some of the lower castes, who make it a part of their livelihood to search for them. These castes consist of Gandahs, Chamars, Gonds, Bijwars, and Bhumyas, and also to a certain extent of Khewuts; but these last employ themselves more specially in tending the cocoons which have been gathered by the other castes, and rearing the worms from the eggs deposited by the moths which issue from the cocoons thus gathered until these worms again form cocoons. These cocoons they then sell to the Koshtis or weavers.

When the cocoons have been collected in the jungles they are brought to some convenient place, and about sixteen or twenty days after the forming of cocoons the moths force their way out. The sex of the moths is indicated by their colour—the female being of a yellow, the male of a reddish, hue. The moths are now paired and put into separate earthen vessels or boxes made of the leaves of the *achar* tree (*Buchanania latifolia*). In about eight days the female moth lays her eggs, which vary from 150 to 200 and 250 in number. Immediately the young worms make their appearance they are placed on *saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and *adl* trees (*Vatica robusta*), or in Chanda on *en* and *sensa* bushes (*Cassia lanceolata*). In some districts the rearing of the worms is carried on in a highly reverential way. The silkworm being believed to be by nature extremely pure, is regarded as an object of veneration, and the men who tend the worms remain in the forest until the cocoons are formed, eating little, and that little of the simplest kind, refraining from all sensual enjoyment, and abstaining even from their ordinary ablutions. Women are not allowed to take part in the occupation or to approach the place. The worms require great attention, and have to be watched day and night, so that birds and other animals may not get at them. In about fifteen days the worms begin to form cocoons, which are egg-shaped, and vary in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length, the diameter of their greatest circumference being $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is said that the largest cocoons are those formed by the worm when left alone in the jungles.

The worm found in the Central Provinces seems identical with that found in Bengal, and like it is tri-monthly, reproducing four times in the year. The cocoons are gathered at different seasons in different districts. In Raipur they are collected in April and June, in Chanda in January, April, and October, and in Sambalpur in May and August.

The cocoons are sold to weavers at prices ranging from 200 to 500 for one rupee. In order to admit of the silk being wound off the cocoons, it is put in hot water or boiled, in some instances with certain drugs. The yield of a cocoon, i.e. the tissue wound from it, gives in some places three-fourths of a *masa* ($11\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy) of silk, but the yield naturally varies with the size of the cocoon. From 700 to 1,000 cocoons are required for the production of a piece of silk from 4 to 5 yards in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard in breadth, and such pieces sell at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per piece. Nearly all the silk produced is consumed locally, only a little exportation going on towards the Ganjam district of the Madras presidency.

An interesting experiment which was very carefully watched was recently made in the Sambalpore district, where tusser manufacture is more largely carried on than in most others, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that there are fair hopes of the introduction of the Chinese silkworm into his district. The climate of Sambalpore approaches pretty closely that of portions of lower Bengal, where the rearing of the China worm has long been an important industry, and a large supply of eggs was received a few months ago. Should the introduction of the China worm be feasible, and the cocoons produced by it be of average size and quality, it may be worth while to establish mulberry gardens at different places in the Sambalpore district and make a systematic effort to introduce the industry among the people. It may be noted that mulberry-trees thrive well in the Sambalpore public garden.

In the Sambalpore district the annual yield of cocoons is estimated at ten millions, most of the cocoons being exported in equal proportions towards Chhatisgarh and towards Ganjam in the Madras presidency, the value of such exports being valued at Rs. 18,000. The

cocoons which remain are locally worked up into *thans* of cloth, of which the value is estimated at about Rs. 22,000. Silk in a manufactured state is neither imported into, nor exported from, the district.

From the Raipore district silk thread valued at Rs. 20,000 is annually exported to Nagpore, the remaining silk being used locally. There is an infinitesimal import of Benares silk, calculated at 40 *seers* and valued at Rs. 640, which is used up in ornaments.

All the silk thread of Bilaspore is used up locally.

In the districts lying south of Nagpore, viz. in the Upper Godavari district and in Chanda, the exports of silk are larger. The Upper Godavari exports annually to Hyderabad and the coast some 1,700 pieces of silk, valued at from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. But it does not export either raw silk or thread, nor does it import silk, either raw or manufactured. The Chanda district produces some 22,000 *seers* of silk thread, valued at nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which is exported towards Nagpore and Berar. It also imports some little silk from Bengal and Bombay. Bhandara and Balaghat produce a small quantity of silk thread and of cocoons which find their way to Nagpore. In Nagpore itself only some 1,500 *seers* of silk thread are produced; no fabrics of pure silk are made in the district, but it works up its own produce and a considerable quantity of what comes to it from Bhandara, Chanda, and Raipore, in making fringes and borders to cotton cloth of various kinds, and in making up fabrics of mixed cotton and silk.

Made silk is imported both from Bengal and Bombay, the imports from Bengal being estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lakhs, and those from Bombay at Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000.

In the Jabulpore division, with the exception of the Seoni district, but little silk is produced, and the quantity annually imported from Bengal is priced at Rs. 20,000. From Seoni some mixed cotton-silk cloth is sent to Nagpore, and also some raw silk. Regarding the number and value of tusser cocoons produced, the Deputy Commissioner in 1872 stated that the value was from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 80,000 yearly, the ruling rate being from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per *mille*. This estimate seems extravagantly high.

In the Nerbudda division some little silk is produced in Narsinghpore, Chindwara, and Betul. From the first named districts a few maunds of tusser silk are exported, and from Betul some seven maunds of cocoons are annually sent to Berar.

The imports into the town of Burhanpore of raw silk or silk thread are very large, and come chiefly from Malwa and the west. The value of the annual imports cannot fall much short of five lakhs of rupees, and they are worked up into the mixed thread of silk and gold-plated silver, technically called '*kalabatu*,' which is woven into the kinkabs and other brilliant fabrics worn by rich natives on high occasions.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN CHITTAGONG AND THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

For commercial purposes there is no cotton grown in the Chittagong plains at present, though many of the inhabitants of the district assert that it was from a superior sort called '*nagalee*,' grown only in the plains, that the finest Dacca muslins were made in times past. The culture of cotton in the plains was indeed from an early period of the English administration of Islamabad (Chittagong) encouraged by the local demand, arising from the manufacture of cotton stuffs in the factory of the East India Company in the town of Chittagong; but since the factory was abolished, the cultivation has been discontinued, and it is the cotton of the Chittagong Hill Tracts alone that is now worthy of notice.

The country lying east of the surveyed portion of the Chittagong Hills, extending from Hill Tipperah on the north to Arrakan on the south, is admirably suited for the growth of the cotton plant. Indeed, it was until recently termed the '*kupas*, or cotton mehal,' and used in former days to pay its revenue in cotton.

Cotton is the grand trade staple of the *joomeahs*, or hill-people throughout the Hill Tracts district, from the river Penny, which separates it from Hill Tipperah, down to the Naaf, which forms the boundary of Arrakan. The *joomeahs* are but rude farmers. The mode of cultivation pursued by them is most simple: it is called *joom*. In the months of February and March a convenient piece of forest land is fixed upon, generally on a hill side; the luxuriant undergrowth of shrubs and creepers has to be cleared away and the small trees felled; the trees of larger growth are usually denuded of their lower branches and left standing. If possible, bamboo jungle is fixed upon, as its ashes are of greater fertilizing power. The fallen jungle is left to dry in the sun, and in the month of May it is fired.

The firing reduces all save the larger trees to ashes, and burns the soil to the depth of an inch or two. The cleared trees and logs are removed on the approach of the rains; men, women, boys, and girls each take a *dao*, or hill-knife, and make a narrow hole into the ground about three inches deep with the blunt square end of the *dao*, and into this hole mixed seeds of cotton, rice, melon, pumpkins, yam, and Indian corn, are put. The rice crop is cut in September, and the others before that time. The cotton is gathered in November or December.

Rice is the important crop in a *joom*, and when the seed has come up, a casual observer might suppose that there was nothing but rice. The cotton produced under these circumstances is a short-stapled, rough sort, very adhesive to the seed, and therefore comparatively of small value. It does not appear that any experiments have been made to try if this local cotton can be improved by cultivation for its sake alone, i.e. without admixture with rice and vegetables, but the hill-men say that if this is done the plant runs to wood and produces scarcely any cotton.

Attempts have, however, been made to introduce improved seed. An experiment was made in 1861 with New Orleans seed, but it turned out a failure, owing to the seed having been sown too late in the season. At that time a firm, under the name of Messrs. Hollingsworth and Mack, settled in business at Chittagong, intending to buy cotton for shipment to Calcutta; but finding that the quantity of cotton which could be got was too small for any regular trade, gave up the speculation in despair. Another attempt to introduce New Orleans seed was made in 1874. This also failed, for two reasons—first, because the seed was sown too late in the season, and secondly because the ground was not burnt, so that the plants, as they came up, were attacked by a series of insects and blight, which eventually destroyed them.

In the latter end of 1861 the question arose as to whether, as a political measure for the conversion of Hill Tribes to more civilized and peaceful habits, it was expedient to establish a factory in the Hill Tracts for the purpose of buying, cleaning, and screwing cotton. As there was but a small quantity of cotton to be bought, and as the price was too high to be remunerative to Government, the Commissioner of the Division thought the experiment would be a failure. He recommended, however, that a factory should be established in the Hill Tracts to improve the mode of cultivating cotton. The Government of India did not approve of the proposal, remarking that the mere establishment of a Government cotton farm in the Chittagong Hills would not have any good effect, politically speaking, upon the Hill Tribes, and that the "establishment of such farms, as well as of factories for cleaning and screwing cotton, at Chittagong or elsewhere, should be undertaken by private enterprise, aided by such facilities as the Government can furnish in the way of grants of land, police, roads, and other legitimate measures of assistance."

In point of fact, no cotton farm has yet been established either in the Regulation District of Chittagong or in the adjoining Hill Tracts. The only farmers are, as above referred to, the *jomeahs*.

Two descriptions of cotton are met with in the Hill Tracts, *phul shuta* and *bence shuta*. The former species is of white colour, and is extensively cultivated throughout the district; the latter species is of brown colour, and is considered to be of an inferior description to the former. *Bence shuta* is not cultivated by itself, but grows here and there on the same piece of land on which *phul shuta* is grown; nor is it gathered or sold separately, but is found mixed up with *phul shuta*. In a maund of seed cotton there is generally about half a seer of *bence shuta*.

Cotton plants of a superior kind called 'nahooley' grow wild in the plains. These plants are very few in number, grow to the height of six or seven feet, and yield cotton for eight or ten years, after which they wither and die. Each plant yields about four or five seers of cotton. From this kind the sacerdotal thread of the Brahmins is made. It is nearly allied to what is known by the name of 'deva' cotton in other parts of Bengal, and 'nurma' in the North-Western Provinces.

A *kānee* of *joom* land, which is the land measure in the Chittagong district and the Hill Tracts, and is equivalent to 1 beegha 4 cottahs, or 1 rood 23 poles 14½ yards, produces on the average 30 *arces* or 8 maunds of paddy, 1½ maunds of cotton, and vegetables. In each hole for the reception of seeds, about three seeds of cotton are put; four or five seeds of cotton seed thus being sown in a *kānee* of *joom* land, which produces 2,000 to 2,500 plants, each plant yielding about half a chittack of uncleaned cotton.

The only manure available in the Hill Tracts is the ashes of burnt jungle on the *jooms*. Land so treated loses its strength after one season's crop has been taken off it. The next year a fresh piece of jungle land is cleared, burnt and cultivated, and so on till each piece has had rest for a period varying from three to ten years, according to the

pressure of population on the available *jooming* land. When land has been 'joomed' over and over again with only short intervals of rest, it is rendered valueless for *jooming* purposes by the growth of a rank species of grass, which could not be kept down without constant hoeing and weeding, and as hill-men will not use the hoe, they abandon such lands and move to where the jungle has not yet been exhausted.

During the month of May or June the seed is sown, the plants flower in September, the pods form in September or October, and the cotton is picked in November or December. The crop is, as a rule, gathered by the *jomeah* women on two or three different occasions from each plot of land during each season; the cotton picked first being considered to be the best, from which seeds for sowing are reserved. The plant, which is generally from 2½ to 4 feet high, is left standing in the *jooms*, where it withers and dies. Severe drought or unseasonable rain subjects the crop to the ravages of insects; but the visitation of rats is more dreaded by the hill-men than the appearance of insects. The rats prefer grain, and eat that crop first; but if the visitation is a severe one, they devour the cotton seeds also. Such damaged cotton is known as *indurkata suta*, and sells at a reduced price. The cultivation of cotton is said to be more expensive than rice, and the produce more precarious.

The cotton grown in the Lushai country, i.e. the hills inhabited by the Syloos, Howlongs, Shindoos, and other barbarous tribes beyond the frontier, in no way differs from that grown by the *jomeahs*.

In a maund of uncleaned cotton, there are 25 seers of seed and refuse and 15 seers of cleaned cotton. The cotton is cleaned in a common machine composed of two horizontal hand-revolving cylinders fixed in a couple of thin upright planks. The cotton pods are applied to the partition between the cylinders, and the fibre being separated from the seed is drawn through by the rotatory motion of the cylinders imparted by means of a common wooden handle. It is then in the raw state easily disposed of in the markets.

Cotton is, as a rule, cleaned by the women by means of the machine above described, which is called *churkee*. The price of a *churkee* is from twelve annas to Re. 1-4. A *jomeah* woman can on the average clean three seers of raw cotton per diem, but the Bengalees can turn out more work in this respect. A few of the Bengalees of the poorer class, men and women, periodically go to the hills for some months to clean cotton. They can clean five to eight seers of raw cotton daily. Seed cotton sold by the *jomeahs* in the bazaars in the Regulation District is also cleaned by the Bengalee women in their villages. It is not easy to state the exact cost of cleaning. A maund of cleaned cotton is produced from about three maunds of uncleaned cotton; three maunds of uncleaned cotton cost Rs. 9-12 at the head-quarters of the Hill Tracts, and a maund of cleaned cotton Rs. 13. The difference, Rs. 3-4, covers the expense of cleaning and the profit of the middlemen.

The seed is not thrown away, but is kept for sowing during the ensuing season. What is not wanted by the cultivator or *jomeah* is sold at the rate of 12 seers to 20 seers per rupee. The cotton seed is also to some extent valued for the oil which is extracted from it, and used as a medicine for itches and for disease in the hoofs of cattle. A seer of seed yields a chittack of oil.

The shopkeepers and goladars of the established bazaars in the Hill Tracts make advances to the *jomeahs* during the sowing season, which are repaid in cotton at the harvest time. Such of the *jomeahs* as do not receive any advances can of course sell their cotton in the bazaars to whomsoever they please; but it is a custom of the hills, instituted by Captain Lewin in 1866, to protect hill bazaar trade and keep *budmashes* out of the place, that no plainsman, unless he is also a shopkeeper and goladar of any bazaar in the Hill Tracts, is permitted to enter a *jomeah* village for the purpose of carrying on trade. The goladars or shopkeepers who resort to the *jomeah* villages can buy uncleaned cotton at 2 to 4 annas per maund, and cleaned cotton at 6 to 8 annas per maund less than the market price. A few years ago some samples of Chittagong cotton were valued by the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society at three pence a pound.

Dr. Royle was of opinion that the "Indian cotton possesses some good qualities of its own. Among these may be mentioned colour, swelling of the fibre in bleaching, and particularly the facility with which it takes colour in dyeing." Chittagong cotton is supposed to possess the last-mentioned quality.

The principal marts where cotton is largely sold are Kassalong, Rungamuttee, Boradom, Bunderbun, Manik Surry, Tipperah Bazar (on the Fenny), and Chundergonah, in the Hill Tracts, and Roaja's Hat and Poang's Hat in the Chittagong district. Most of these places are situated on the banks of the two most important rivers which intersect the hills and the plains of the Chittagong district.

The price of cotton last year in some of the important marts is given below:—

Name of place.	Rate per maund during the growing season.		Rate per maund out of season.		
	Uncleaned.	Cleaned.	Uncleaned.	Cleaned.	
	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. Rs. A.	Rs.	
Rungamuttee ...	3 4	13	4 to 4 8		14
Kassalong ...	3 4	13	4 to 4 8		14
Chittagong ...	4 8	16 to Rs. 18	6 to 7 0		20

These prices do not differ much from the rate which was prevalent about fifteen years ago, as will be seen from a comparison of the above figures entered against Chittagong with those shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Rate per maund of uncleaned cotton in the town of Chittagong.			
	During the growing season.		Out of season.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.
1858-59 ...	3 8	5 4		
1859-60 ...	4 8	6 8 to Rs. 7		
1860-61 ...	4 12 to Rs. 5	6 8 to .. 7		

This year the price of cotton has fallen from eight to twelve annas per maund.

The most valuable export in the Hill Tracts is undoubtedly raw cotton. Some portion of cotton grown in these hills is locally consumed in the manufacture of home-spun cloth, but the greater part of the crop is sold to Bengalee traders, shopkeepers, and goladars, and floated down to Chittagong on bamboo rafts. Money, fish, tobacco, &c., are given to the jomeahs in exchange for the raw material, which is conveyed to Dacca and Naraingunge. None of the cotton grown on this side of the Naaf is sent to Arrakan.

The quantity brought down the rivers from the Chittagong Hill Tracts to the Regulation District of Chittagong during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, was as follows:—

Names of rivers down which brought down.	In 1862. Mds.	In 1863. Mds.	In 1864. Mds.
Kornofolee, Sungoo, and their tributaries	19,000	26,000	28,250
Matamooree and Bagkhalee ...	6,000	8,500	9,000
Total	25,000	34,500	37,250

It appears that during the year 1873-74, 19,322 maunds were exported from the Hill Tracts through the Kornofolee, 7,730 maunds through the Sungoo, but the quantity through the Matamooree and Bagkhalee was not recorded.

The quantity brought down during 1874-75 is shown below. The registration of the quantity of cotton exported from the Hill Tracts in this year is more complete than in any previous year.

Names of rivers through which brought down.	Quantity in maunds.	Names of rivers through which brought down.	Quantity in maunds.
Kornofolee ...	22,711	Matamooree ...	5,790
Fenny ...	10,812	Bagkhalee ...	3,776
Droong ...	735		
Issamuttee ...	80	Total	54,813
Sheeluck ...	47		
Sungoo ...	10,862		

Much of the cotton brought down by the Fenny river comes from the Hill Tipperah side. The exports passing the Custom House at Chittagong during the past 17 years are as follows:—

	Mds.		Mds.
1858-59 ...	3,529	1867-68 ...	6,585
1859-60 ...	18,233	1868-69 ...	17,080
1860-61 ...	2,895	1869-70 ...	4,469
1861-62 ...	400	1870-71 ...	24,023
1862-63 ...	4,969	1871-72 ...	9,210
1863-64 ...	6,862	1872-73 ...	9,062
1864-65 ...	12,570	1873-74 ...	8,342
1865-66 ...	4,607	1874-75 ...	16,599
1866-67 ...	22,885		

This statement does not, however, show the entire exports, as cotton passes by many channels of which the officers of customs have no cognizance. The great bulk of the cotton exported from the Hill Tracts probably finds its way to Naraingunge and Dacca.

THE POPULATION OF THE PATNA DIVISION IN ITS RELATION TO LAND AND TO FOOD-GRAIN SUPPLY.

THE following observations are taken from Mr. MacDonnell's able memorandum on the food-grain supply of Behar and Bengal. It is hoped that some of the subjects treated, and especially the questions raised in the concluding paragraph, regarding which a considerable difference of opinion exists, may meet with a further discussion in these columns:—

The Patna commissionership—with an area one-fourth less, but with a population three and one-third times denser, than that of Ireland, and 20 per cent. denser than that of Belgium, the most populous country in Europe—is divided by the Ganges into two not very unequal portions. Differing from each other in physical aspect and character of soil, these two portions, from an economic point of view, exhibit also much mutual divergence. As far as mere numbers of people living in each go, the difference is obvious and well marked. The north Gangetic region has an area of 12,528 square miles, with a population of 8,025,311 souls; while the region south of the river has an area of 11,204 square miles, inhabited by 5,233,362 souls. Thus the northern portion, which is not 10 per cent. larger, is 35 per cent. more populous.

The distribution of the population also into urban and rural differs in the one portion from what it is in the other. In the northern districts the urban population forms only 3 per cent. of the total; there is no town with a population over 50,000, and but 11 towns each with population over 5,000. In the southern districts, on the other hand, the urban is 10 per cent. on the gross population; there are four towns with from 30,000 to 140,000 inhabitants, 10 towns with populations between 10,000 and 30,000, and 12 towns with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 each.

These statistics of themselves suggest what is the fact—that, generally speaking, the commissionership is an agricultural region; but if regard be had to the north Gangetic portion alone, it may be said that manufacturing industries are altogether unknown. Of course there are certain trades or handicrafts which are restricted by immemorial usage to certain classes of the people, and there are indigo factories supported mainly by European capital; but most handicraftsmen are also cultivators, and the manufacture of indigo is, as far as the people are concerned, an insignificant incident connected with that industry. Therefore it may broadly be said that all the people north of the river, and the great majority of the people south of it, live as best they may on the produce of the soil. It may further be stated generally of the commissionership, but absolutely of the country north of the Ganges, that it is barren of mineral wealth.

*Now, looking into this question more closely from the stand-point of population in its relation, *first*, to land generally, *secondly*, in its relation to cultivable land, the divergence between the economic conditions of both portions of the division assumes greater prominence; and the divergence is still more pronounced if regard be had rather to the future than to the present time.

I have stated that throughout the Patna division, which has no manufacturing industries, no mineral resources, and no large towns to speak of, the density of population is greater than it is in the most populous country in Europe, which has flourishing manufactures, much mineral resources, many cities, and numerous large towns. Concentrating attention, however, on each portion of the commissionership in turn, it will be seen that north of the river the excess assumes such grave proportions that thereby the figures for the southern districts are dwarfed and reduced within, comparatively speaking, moderate bounds.

Throughout the whole tract north of the river the average density per square mile of the population is 631, but in large areas in Sarun it is 984. Throughout the Sarun, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga districts, with an aggregate area of 9,000 square miles, the average density of the population is 751 per square mile. It is the large uncultivated tracts in Chumparun (on which I shall have something to say presently,) that reduce the average for the whole north Gangetic tract.

I have stated that the excessive figures for the north Gangetic districts reduce within comparatively moderate limits the averages for the districts south of the river. Thus we find that for these districts the average density of population per square mile is 467, while the maximum density is reached in the Patna district, with 671 to the square mile. It will be understood that when I speak of maximum density, I refer to rural areas exclusively—to areas in which no town with 5,000 inhabitants exists.

It cannot be said that the condition of the population in either the northern or southern districts is at present satisfactory; but the future holds out brighter prospects to the people of Gya and Shahabad than it does to the inhabitants of Sarun and Tirhoot. The two great obstacles to the improvement of the former districts lie in the want of water for irrigation and in the prevalence of the *bhuoli* and *danabundi* systems of land tenure, which, differing in detail, agree in enforcing payment of the rent by a nearly equal division of the produce between cultivator and rent receiver. The former obstacle is being surmounted, the latter continues unabated.

It has been stated that these systems are not without their 'good points'; that although they enable the landlord in good years to appropriate a larger share of the produce than he could buy with the money-rent of an equal quantity of land of similar situation and fertility, still that he shares with the cultivator the chances of bad years, the profits and losses being thereby equally divided. This seems to me a questionable view to take. Regarding the landlord's advantageous position in good years as compared with that of the ryot, there is no question; to establish the asserted equality I combat, his position in bad years should be proportionally disadvantageous. But it will be seen that although in bad years a landlord receives absolutely (not relatively to the cultivator's share) less than in good years, the limitation in supplies which bad years connote enhances the price of this lesser quantity, if not to a par with the money value of his share in ordinary years, yet to a degree generally sufficient to save him from loss. Thus it is that these hurtful systems of land tenure confer on the rent receiver a monopoly of gain; while, on the other hand, depriving the cultivator of those means of permanently bettering his condition which good years or dear prices bring, they saddle him with all the loss.

It is easier to point out the evil than to suggest the cure; the first step, however, towards a remedy is the clear perception of the evil. For my own part I am convinced that much may be done by local influence and by the example of Government in estates which come under its management. Until, however, the change is introduced, until money-rents in Gya and Shahabad supplant payment of rents in kind, there cannot be, I fear, much material improvement in the condition of the cultivating classes who compose the mass of the people.

I beg to present the following tabulated estimates as a basis for my subsequent remarks:—

Abstract estimates showing the relation of population to the gross and to the cultivated area in those districts of the Patna division which were lately distressed.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Population.	AREA OF DISTRICT.		Proportion of gross area per head of population.	Proportion of cultivated area per head of population.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sarun	2,003,800	1,480,829	108,731	'82	'72
Chumparun	1,440,815	1,437,393	682,008	1'47	1'0
Mozufferpore	2,184,382	1,433,859	403,020	'87	'65
Durbhunga	2,332,254	1,061,280	401,800	'92	'71
Gya	1,949,750	1,600,344	1,419,174	1'54	'83
Shahabad	1,723,974	1,480,030	1,326,370	1'6	'85

Abstract estimates showing the relation of population to local supply of food-grain in the distressed districts of the Patna division.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Gross annual production of food-grain.	Annual requirements for consumption and seed.	Quantity available for export and storing from one year's production.	Wastage on gross production.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sarun	671,385	547,490	96,396	33,509
Chumparun	517,209	303,000	98,406	25,803
Mozufferpore	751,000	677,044	135,796	37,550
Durbhunga	861,000	619,779	108,171	48,050
Gya	640,000	530,507	87,463	32,000
Shahabad	676,000	466,000	181,500	33,500

The former of these two statements will show that in the Sarun district the pressure of population on the soil has reached that extreme point which is evidenced by the cultivation of every available acre of land. There is now only 12 per cent. of the area in this district

uncultivated, and it is physically impossible that this margin should be reduced further. There is no hope, therefore, of the condition of Sarun being benefited by any scheme which has for its object the further extension of agriculture.

In the Mozufferpore and Durbhunga districts matters have not reached, from one point of view, the state they have attained in Sarun; but I think it can with safety be said that they have reached a pass which, in the present state of affairs, is inconsistent with any extension of cultivation. It will be observed that the proportion of cultivated land per individual in Mozufferpore is less, and in Durbhunga the same as it is in Sarun.

Now, seeing that the pressure of population on the soil of the two former districts is less than on the soil of the latter district, one would expect to find less cultivated land per head of the population in the latter than in the former. This is not so; and I submit that this reversal of the usual rule points to a degree of infertility in the uncultivated land of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga which renders it unprofitable to till it. In the absence of means for artificial irrigation, this infertility will naturally continue; and therefore, although those districts have a possibility, under altered circumstances, of an amelioration in their condition, they are no better off to-day than Sarun is; indeed, they are in one point of view not quite so well off, for the larger portion of them is more dependent than Sarun is on the winter rice, which is the crop most sensitive to abnormalities of weather. The entire northern portion of those districts, too, produces no opium, and but inconsiderable quantities of those non-food crops which render Sarun to some extent independent of minor vicissitudes of season.

It is not to a redundant population alone, or to its dependence on one crop, that North-East Tirhoot owes its present unsatisfactory condition.

Partly owing to customs of immemorial origin, partly owing to recent enhancements of rent, partly owing to a succession of unpropitious seasons, the result seems to be that the profits of agriculture, in ordinary years not more than sufficient to cover expenses and give a small margin of profit, fall below this low level in years but slightly adverse. They seem to be insufficient to enable the cultivator to save anything.

I attribute this unsatisfactory state of things in a very large degree to insecurity of tenure and to the high rates of rent which prevail; and these high rates of rent are due, in my opinion, less to the ordinary working of economic laws than to the mischievous system of farming out estates and villages which also largely prevails.

A proprietor in immediate want of money, or disinclined to perform by his property those duties which are correlative to his rights, assigns to a middleman the right of collecting and appropriating the rents payable by the ryots, on consideration of the present payment of a bonus (salami), and a future periodical payment of rent, not always less than what the proprietor had managed to collect direct. The farmer, or 'thikadar,' as he is called in the vernacular, having no interest in the permanent well-being of the estate, has to recover within a stated time (usually nine years) the bonus, the rent he pays, and a profit; he enhances the ryot's rent, not always by the expensive method of an appeal to the courts. The ryots have thus to contend with the farmer backed up by the zemindar, and in those parts of Tirhoot which, till recent changes, were under-officered, and therefore under-administered, the ryot always was worsted in the struggle. He paid an enhanced rent while the seasons were good; when a bad one came, he paid it by borrowing, or avoided payment by absconding. I do not of course say that all thikadars act, or have acted, as stated above; there are doubtless exceptions, but the rule is, I believe, as I have stated, and the result is that 'thikadar' is not a word of good omen to the ryot in Tirhoot. There can be no doubt the system is radically and essentially bad, and should be discouraged; discreetly, it is true, but still with all the power of the administration.

Turning now to Chumparun, I find that a larger proportion of cultivated land per individual is, as usual, coincident with a lighter pressure of population on the gross area. There is an acre of cultivated land to each individual of the population in Chumparun, and it is to be hoped that the completion of the Gunduk embankment will throw into the cultivable area land which has hitherto lain waste, and that thereby the wants of a not over-populous district may be amply satisfied. The districts south of the river are, in respect to this question of population in relation to land, in much the same position as Chumparun.

There is one great advantage in which the north-eastern portion of the Patna division does not share with the remainder, and that is, in the cultivation of the poppy for opium manufacture. The benefits which this industry in 1874 conferred on the ryots in the south Gangetic and western portion of the north Gangetic districts can hardly be overrated. A highly valuable cold-weather crop,

grown in limited areas and brought to maturity by artificial irrigation, the poppy, is to a large extent independent of the rainfall; and last year the disbursements for opium came most opportunely to the assistance of the people.*

It is a well known fact that within recent times the prices of food-grains have risen considerably; but it does not appear that the wages of labour have undergone any corresponding increase. A clear conception on this point is obscured by the prevalent custom of paying agricultural labour in grain. As far, however, as I can learn, no rise in wages has taken place commensurate with the ascertained rise in prices.

The wages of agricultural labour vary in each district and at each season. They are highest at harvesting time, when in Tiroot a labourer gets one sheaf out of every sixteen he reaps; or in Shahabad, one sheaf out of every twenty-one in addition to his midday meal. These may be considered average rates for the division. At other seasons the agricultural labourer is paid in cheap grain, of which he gets from three to four seers a day. It may be broadly assumed that the money value of his daily grain wages does not exceed in Tiroot and Sarun one and a half anna, while in Chumparun and Gya it is perhaps scarcely as much. In Shahabad the Soane Canal works seem to have raised the rate of wages slightly above the level of the neighbouring districts. In Shahabad, however, the rate does not exceed, if indeed it always reaches, two annas per day for an able-bodied labouring man. Women and children get 30 and 60 per cent. less.

Apart from the question of agricultural labour, it seems to me that, as matters now promise, the prospects south of the river are not unsatisfactory. The same, though in a much more modified form, may be said for the district of Chumparun, north of the river, if the irrigation scheme advocated by the Lieutenant-Governor in his minute of the 30th July 1874 be carried into execution. It seems to me that sooner or later the execution of this scheme, or some similar one, will be a matter of necessity. Population in North Behar is now pressing so close on the means of subsistence, that every slight deficiency in the rainfall causes a failure in the food-supply, and every failure in the food-supply becomes inevitably an occasion for invoking the aid of Government. I am aware of the proposals to extend the State Railway system in Tiroot. I recognize the excellence of the project, and I believe in its ultimate financial success; particularly in the success of an extension from Durbhanga to Partabgunge in North Bhagulpore, *via* Jhingarpore and Narayeh. Still I submit that this extension of the railway line—this opening up of the country to the movements of private trade—will not of itself free Government from the constant liability to expenditure consequent on drought. You may afford every facility to private enterprise; it may answer your expectations, and, on emergencies, flood the country with grain; but people reduced to indigence by the loss of their crop cannot if unassisted buy grain thus provided for them. The burden on Government is postponed, and perhaps lessened; it is not removed.

Besides the obvious importance of this subject of irrigation in connection with the prevention of famine in those north Gangetic districts, and of scarcity in the districts they partially supply; besides its utility in preserving the crops from floods in years of inundation, and from incidental losses in normal years: it also has no insignificant bearing on the introduction of better varieties of seed, the development of new industries, and perhaps on the continuance of some old established ones. This is not the place to discuss the indigo question, but it is worth while to consider whether the increasing pressure of population on the soil, and the precariousness of the subsistence afforded by it, except in fair years, will ultimately admit of a large quantity of land being devoted to the growth of a staple which, though undoubtedly beneficial to the country, does not confer as

* I have been favoured with some interesting statistics regarding this industry in the Patna Agency, and as the question is not unconnected with the agricultural position of the division, I reproduce the statistics I have received from the Agent at Patna:—

Statement showing the Area of Land, Average Annual Produce, Average Cost, and Average Profit in each Sub-division of the Behar Opium Agency in respect of the cultivation of Opium.

District.	Sub-Division.	Average area of land usually under cultivation.	Average annual produce.	Average cost per seer to Government.	Average gross profit per acre to the cultivators.
		Bgs.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tiroot	Tiroot	36,800	2,300	18 14 0	14 14 0
	Hajepore	27,000	2,400	24 5 0	24 5 0
	Chupra	38,900	5,100	24 0 0	24 0 0
Sarun	Alhagunge	46,700	5,300	20 0 0	20 0 0
	Mothbarce	80,000	5,300	20 0 0	20 0 0
Chumparun	Bettiah	53,500	4,400	10 4 0	10 4 0
Shahabad	Shahabad	37,000	7,500	34 0 0	34 0 0
Gya	Gya	74,400	10,000	25 0 0	25 0 0
	Tehrah	46,000	7,000	24 0 0	24 0 0
Patna	Patna	41,000	7,200	31 11 0	31 11 0
Monghyr	Monghyr	40,000	4,800	35 0 0	35 0 0

The 'average profit per acre to the cultivator' is the gross profit, from which is to be deducted the rent of land and wages of labour; both are covered in some districts by Rs. 8, in others by Rs. 13 per begha. I believe they never go above Rs. 15.

directly tangible advantages on the people as other industries do. In these four northern districts of the Patna division there are about 220,000 acres of the most fertile up-land devoted annually to the cultivation of indigo. In average years the subtraction of this quantity of land from the food-growing area, or from the area occupied with the production of those staples over the disposal of which the cultivator has entire control, does not cause inconvenience from a food-supply point of view. But in adverse years the retention for indigo cultivation of this land, which at a moderate calculation would yield 150,000 tons of food-grain, causes inconvenience to the people. I will not say that this inconvenience is not counterbalanced by advantages. I am not considering the general question: I am merely anxious to point out that the want of irrigation makes the inconvenience perceptible; and that if the want remain unsatisfied, an increased perception of the inconvenience, or a decay of the indigo industry, will probably result.

Before I pass on to the question of divisional trade, I shall briefly review the exact position of these districts as regards the sufficiency of the present food-supply locally produced, as far as this supply can be, or has been, determined by the statistical method I have followed. For this purpose I shall treat the four districts north of the river as one tract. This I am compelled to do because of the close interdependence of these districts one upon the other—an interdependence which, I believe, has already been illustrated sufficiently. I shall subsequently introduce the question of the effect of private trade moving from or to places external to this tract, but for the present I shall restrict myself to the local food-supply in grain.

It will be seen from the second statement above published that the gross annual production of food-grain in this trans-Gangetic tract in ordinarily good years is in round numbers 2,800,000 tons. It will be also seen that the annual requirements of the people for absolute wants (that is, subsistence and seed-grain,) reach in round numbers 2,137,000 tons. The nominal surplus of food-grain locally produced in an ordinary good year is in round numbers 663,000 tons, that is to say, less than one-fourth of the quantity annually produced, and less than one-third of the *minimum* quantity annually consumed. But not less than five per cent. on the gross quantity produced is lost by wastage within the year of production; therefore the net surplus of any one year's production will be 523,000 tons, which is an adequate provision for the population for three months, if none of it were exported out of the districts.

It has elsewhere been shown that of this surplus 432,000 tons are annually sold to meet rent charges, and there is no doubt that although much of this grain does not leave the entire tract, much of it is exported to other provinces. It is very doubtful whether from an average year's local production there is at the end of that year a sufficient stock of grain in those four north Gangetic districts to supply the population at their ordinary rates of consumption for more than two months.

If the statement be examined in a similar manner in reference to the condition of Gya and Shahabad, it will be found that as regards the supply of food-grain locally produced they, taken together, are at present no better off than the northern districts. Their prospects however are, as I have pointed out, much more satisfactory. It must, however, be remembered that my agricultural statistics for Gya are estimates built on no certain basis.

I now proceed to consider, as far as my imperfect information will allow, the effect of external trade, in food-grain, in modifying the position which I have defined. On this question I can limit my remarks to no smaller area than the division as a whole, for the railway-borne trade statistics do not indicate the district from or to which goods are consigned. I produce two statements showing the import and export trade of the Patna division in the most normal years for which they exist. I regret I cannot give the Government the same confident assurance regarding the railway-borne that I can give regarding the river-borne trade, that imports have never been shown as exports also. It is possible that goods conveyed by rail from Arrah may have been delivered at Patna, and so on; but I believe that the interdivisional transactions of this sort are very few and inconsiderable. However, I feel bound to note that there is certainly this unavoidable element of confusion in the statement.

PATNA DIVISION.

River-borne Imports registered at Sahelgunge.

Year.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Salt.	Hides.	Salt-petre.	Miscellaneous commodities.
1872	Mds. 13,99,461	Mds. 1,15,706	Mds. 220	Mds. 125	Mds. 82	Mds. 8,25,401	Nov. 213	Mds. 1,77,972	Mds. 1,17,204	
1873	Mds. 15,42,596	Mds. 2,64,537	Mds. 100	Mds. 100	Mds. 25	Mds. 5,94,216	Nov. 30	Mds. 1,17,204	Mds. 1,17,204	

River-borne Exports registered at Sahebgunge.

YEAR.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.	Sugar.	To-bacco.	Salt.	Hides.	Salt-petre.	Miscellaneous commodities.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Mds.
1872	1,126	3,04,765	13,25,909	534	1,10,462	50,437	60,350	32,120	2,43,616	2,71,517
1873	200	2,93,667	13,86,717	1,326	1,13,626	57,997	1,44,016	16,667	3,13,987	3,10,960

Statement of Railway Traffic for the Patna Division for 1872.

	FIRST QUARTER.				SECOND QUARTER.				Total food-grains.
	Food-grains.	Indigo.	Seeds.	Others.	Food-grains.	Indigo.	Seeds.	Others.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Imports	4,77,570	.....	.....	5,50,850	2,07,355	.....	.....	.....	5,90,731
Exports	94,838	890	56,302	3,32,079	1,18,167	1	4,11,678	4,36,585	
	THIRD QUARTER.				FOURTH QUARTER.				Total food-grains.
	Food-grains.	Indigo.	Seeds.	Others.	Food-grains.	Indigo.	Seeds.	Others.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Imports	1,45,094	.....	.....	4,04,622	79,301	.....	.....	5,51,992	9,69,820 mds. or 32,498 tons.
Exports	42,870	.....	76,516	1,76,909	97,503	52,751	28,038	8,31,218	3,55,463 mds. or 12,624 tons.

In giving the river-borne trade statistics for both years, my object is to secure an average unaffected on the one hand by the crudeness of the registration system, which in 1872 was in its infancy, and on the other by a possible increase in trade due to an enhanced demand in the end of 1873. The statistics for both years give, I think, a fair mean; and comparing the figures for imports and exports of food-grain, I learn that there is, in average years, a surplus importation from Bengal of 50,000 tons. What quantity of grain in addition to this is annually imported from the North-Western Provinces, or whether the balance of trade in that direction leans towards exports, cannot be definitely stated. But although there are no figures available on this point, it may be confidently accepted as a fact that the Patna division exports by river to the North-West very much more food-grain than it imports from the same quarter. [N.B.—This statement appears open to question.—En., S. R.]

Turning now to the railway-borne trade statistics for the year 1872, which is the most normal year for which data could be supplied me, I gather from them that about 20,000 tons of food-grain were imported into the division in excess of the quantity exported; therefore, as far as these statistics go, the surplus importations of food-grain into, over exportations of food-grain out of, the Patna division reach annually a total of 70,000 tons.

The districts of Sarun and Chumparun annually receive much food-grain from the Nepal Terai. The portion of this grain that Sarun receives, it appropriates, but it is more likely that Nepalese exports merely pass through Chumparun. It is not possible to state the quantity of food-grain the division receives from this quarter; but making the fairest allowance I can for it, for such grain as in ordinary years North Bhagulpore sends, and for such grain as finds its way in through the many petty channels of interprovincial communication, I believe I am quite safe in stating that the Patna division does not import more than 130,000 tons of food-grain annually, and that it exports a much larger quantity. On the whole, taking both local production and trade into consideration, I am of opinion that it will be a favourable conception of the condition of the division which imputes to it the possession at the end of any year of a two months' supply of food-grain for the population. It would in this connection be interesting to examine those trade statistics more minutely, with a view to estimating whether the balance is for or against the division; whether they suggest the probability that, supposing an absolute failure of the food-grain crop alone in any year, and granting the ability of external private trade to supply the internal demand to the full, the division possesses resources by which its food-supply could be raised from a two to a six months' supply. I have grave doubts upon the point.

THE SOONDERBUNS. No. II.

PROGRESS OF THE DELTA.—ANCIENT MAPS AND NAMES OF PLACES.

Not very long ago there was considerable discussion in regard to the early history of the Soonderbuns, its ancient ruins, and the disappearance of what were supposed to be populous towns and cities that had once flourished on the sea-face of the delta. The Asiatic Society received several communications on the subject in 1868 and 1869, and was urged to take active measures, and appoint a committee for the exploration of the forest, and an examination of the ruins which it was thought would be discovered. It was suggested that the Government should be petitioned to appoint an exploring expedition, and it was argued that by this means information would be acquired which would be of practical value in carrying on the work of reclamation in the Soonderbuns. At that time, however, it was pointed out by Mr. Gomes, the experienced Commissioner of the Soonderbuns, that the position of most of the ancient ruins was already known, and that what was supposed to have been towns and cities were villages and pergunnahs, or large divisions of land still in existence and far removed from the sea-shore. It is proposed now to publish a fuller account of the subject.

In De Barras' *Da Asia*, a standard Portuguese history of India, there is a map of the Soonderbuns and the adjoining countries, and several places are represented in it apparently as towns and cities situated on the sea-coast. The map appears to have been published in the 16th century by Lavanha. In this map, if a line were drawn from the extreme south-west to the extreme south-east point of so much of the delta as is comprised between the Hooghly and the Megna, it would have a bearing of 67½ degrees, or very nearly an east-north-east direction, and the line of sea-coast would be about ten miles to the north of it. The next in chronological order is the old Dutch map by Blaev, published in 1650, and reproduced in a recent *Journal of the Asiatic Society*. But it is unnecessary to notice it, because as far as it relates to Bengal and the Soonderbuns, it is evidently a reprint of De Barras' map. The next old map appears to have been compiled in 1660, but published in the year 1724 A.D. The title of the map is written in a curious mixture of French, German, and Dutch, which may be translated thus:—"An extract from the new map of the kingdom of Bengal, published lately by Matthæus Von Den Broncke, in the atlas of Francois Valentyn, accompanying the work entitled *The Old and New East Indies*, 1724." A similar line produced in this map, instead of passing below the line of sea-coast as in the older one, would cut off a part of the delta of an average breadth of seven miles. If these two maps are accepted as correct, their comparison would lead to the inference that in the space of something more than a century the Soonderbuns had made an advance of seventeen miles southwards. A further progress would be perceived by comparing these old maps with the map by Rennell, Martin, and Richards, drawn from surveys executed between the years 1764 and 1772 A.D. A similar line produced on Rennell's map would cut off a part of the delta lands to the south of an average breadth of twenty-two miles, so that the comparison would show that in a couple of centuries the delta had gained about 39 miles of land by deposits along the sea-coast. But Rennell's map of 1772, compared with Captain Lloyd's chart of the Bay of Bengal, published sixty-seven years later in 1841, shows no perceptible change in the line of the sea-coast; and when we consider that whatever progress there may be of the delta southwards the advance must necessarily be slow, there is nothing surprising in this. Not only is the mud and sand transported by the rivers carried far out to sea and distributed over a large area, but the reprisals which the sea makes on the land check its progress and tend to maintain it in its old form. If this were not so, there is no reason why there should not have been a further addition to the delta during the period of 67 years that lapsed between the surveys made by Rennell and others and Captain Lloyd. Indeed, still more recent surveys show that, however slightly it may be, parts of the delta are being washed away by the action of the sea. A survey of 1852, compared with another made in 1863, shows that upwards of 3,000 acres of land between the Horunghatta and Booskhallee rivers were washed away in ten years; and Captain Lloyd's chart of 1841, if compared with the Revenue Survey maps of 1862-63, will show that the line of sea-coast south of the district of Backergunge has made no advance, but on the contrary has been somewhat encroached upon by the sea. It is thus seen that a comparison of the more reliable surveys of 1764-72 and 1862-63 discloses the fact that at the end of nearly a hundred years there was no advance of the delta southwards.

It seems then a reasonable inference that in the old maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the line of sea-coast was not accurately represented; nor would it appear on reflection that accuracy could have been aimed at or desired at a time when the interest which foreign powers possessed in the country would not have justified any great expense being incurred in accurate scientific operations. The conclusion to which we may arrive is that the places marked on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns, and many of which can be identified, were in reality much further inland, and that the line of sea-coast, if it had been correctly represented, would have been shown much further south on the old maps than they have been.

This will be still more apparent if the places marked in the old maps as towns and cities on the sea-face of the delta are identified. They are five in number: Pacuoli, Cupitavaz, Noldy, Dipuria of De Barras' map, spelt Dapara in the map by Von Den Broncke, and Tipuria. Pacuoli corresponds in geographical position with pergunnah Penchakooly. This will be evident if the ancient and modern maps are compared. In De Barras' map Calcutta is not shown, but Pacuoli is shown some distance south of Agrapara and Kore, that is, Agurparah and Dakhineshar, well known places a short distance to the north of Calcutta. Von Den Broncke gives it a similar position, and as Calcutta is distinctly marked in his map the identification becomes still more certain. There is indeed another suggestion in regard to the name of this place. Mr. H. Blochmann, who compared notes with Mr. Gomess on the names of these ancient places before publishing his Contributions* to the Geography and History of Bengal, and whose identifications agreed with those of Mr. Gomess, says that it was once suggested to him by Colonel Gastréll that Pacuoli was "a mistake for Pacauti, i.e., *pakkakothi*, a factory or warehouse erected by some trading company," but there seem altogether insufficient reasons for this assumption. It is not probable that there would have been a mistake in writing one letter of the alphabet for another, nor is it easy to understand why maps evidently intended to show the names and relative position of principal places should stop to note the position of a *pakká* or brick-built house in one locality more than in any other. Both on account of its geographical position and similarity of names, there is more reason to believe that Pacuoli of the old maps was intended for Penchakooly, and Mr. Blochmann also gives it this alternative reading.

The next place, Cupitavaz, Mr. Gomess was at first unable to find out. Mr. Blochmann, however, has no hesitation in identifying it with Khalifatabád, the ancient name of a pergunnah or division of land in Southern Jessore, and near the present sub-division of Bagirhat. This is very probable, and Mr. Gomess is disposed to agree with Mr. Blochmann for reasons stated hereafter.

The next place, Noldy, Mr. Blochmann identifies with Nuldee on the Noboganga river, east of Jessore, and about ten miles distant from its junction with the Modhúmati. From the names being the same one would be disposed to think so, but similarity of names alone is at best but an uncertain method of identification; and this is specially the case in Bengal, where more than one place bears the same name. An inquirer would be justified in rejecting an inference based on such testimony alone, and would naturally inquire whether it were supported by geographical position. Now in both the maps of De Barras and Von Den Broncke Noldy is placed to the eastward of Cupitavaz; in the latter map nearly due east. In both the maps Noldy is placed between Dipuria or Dapara and Cupitavaz. But Nuldee on the Noboganga is a great deal to the north and a little to the west of Bagirhat or Khalifatabád, which has been identified with Cupitavaz. Its situation, therefore, does not correspond with the place of the same name in the ancient maps, and unless we suppose these to be completely wrong even as regards the relative position of the places named, in which case it would be worse than useless to attempt any identification, we must conclude that Nuldee, a little distance north and east of Jessore, is not the same as the Noldy of the ancient maps, a great way off from Jessore, and in quite the opposite direction, or on the south and east of it.

As regards geographical position, Noldy of the ancient maps corresponds with Nalchiti, a place of considerable importance in the Backergunge district; and there is sufficient affinity in the names to make it probable that they are identical.

We have, however, more satisfactory evidence as regards the identity of the remaining places. Dipuria of De Barras is spelt Dapara in the map published in 1724 by Von Den Broncke. In Rennell's atlas it is spelt Duspára, and in the recent Revenue Survey maps Daspára. Daspára is almost due south of Dacca and east of Calcutta, and Dipuria or Dapara occupies the same relative position in the ancient maps. Tipuria is placed some distance on the north-east of Dapara, or Dipuria, in the old maps, and there can be very little doubt that it was meant for Tipperah, a well-known district of the present day.

* Contributions to the Geography and History of Bengal, by H. Blochmann, M.A., published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XLII, Part I, No. III, 1873.

Cupitavaz of the old maps lies almost midway between Calcutta (Calcutta) and Dapara (Daspára). Khalifatabád, with which Mr. Blochmann identifies it, has almost the same geographical position, and the transformation of the Persian name by the early Portuguese writers is not more decided than what we are accustomed to see even at the present day.

It will thus be seen that southernmost places named in ancient maps can be satisfactorily identified with well-known places now existing, and up to the present time well-cleared and populated. But these places are far inland, and north of the line of forest as existing even a century back. The argument, therefore, that ancient maps prove the Soonderbuns to have been cleared right down to the sea-board falls to the ground. But if the old maps are no authority for the assumption that the Soonderbuns were in former times more extensively cultivated than now, neither do they point to an inference in the opposite direction. There can be no doubt that in former times cultivation in the Soonderbuns had in several places extended further south than at present. The existence of old ruins shows this. But it is by no means certain that the advance in cultivation was not local, and confined to different periods in different places. There is no evidence to prove a continuous line of cultivation extending from one end to the other at the same time. The subject, however, will be better treated on another occasion, and in connection with the Soonderbun antiquities.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH BURMA, 1874-75.

THE total value of the sea-borne trade of British Burma during 1874-75 was £11,737,453, against £14,779,874 in 1873-74, showing a decrease of £3,042,420, of which £237,038 formed the falling off in the value of merchandise, and £2,805,382 the diminished transactions in treasure.

The principal decrease was thus in treasure, which fluctuates much year by year, and the transactions in which are dependent to a great extent on the state of the import trade and the demands on account of rice. The value of the rice export trade decreased considerably, while the import trade was very extensive, with an increase of nearly forty-three lakhs of rupees (£430,000).

The sea-borne trade of the year compares, however, very favourably with that of 1872-73, the increase being over one million sterling, merchandise having improved by £1,176,919, and treasure having diminished by £135,141. In 1872-73 the value of the merchandise exported to and imported from Indian ports was £2,291,818; in 1874-75 it amounted to £3,618,451, an increase of nearly one and one-third million sterling; to and from foreign ports the aggregate was in the one year £5,525,660, and in the other £5,206,644, a falling off of £319,015, due exclusively to the decreased shipments of rice, which diminished in value to the extent of fifty-nine lakhs of rupees (£590,000) mainly through the demand for India; between the provincial ports the trade in merchandise was in 1872-73 £967,052, and in 1874-75 £1,136,653, an increase of £169,301.

The following statements show the sea-borne trade of British Burma for 1873-74 and 1874-75 in a convenient form:—

Comparative Statement of Sea-borne Trade for 1873-74 and 1874-75.

ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper	Maunds	360	8,368	253	5,880
Cotton (raw)	Ditto	93,109	12,21,925	112,397	19,04,776
Cutch	Ditto	265,577	13,31,135	248,827	16,03,222
Drugs and medicines	Rupces	...	47,035	...	39,474
Fruits and vegetables	Ditto	...	94,767	...	99,235
Hides	Number	403,583	12,00,613	302,557	6,80,766
Horns	Ditto	126,313	84,114	100,645	40,023
Ivory	Maunds	600	1,28,074	204	76,905
India-rubber	Ditto	1,000	31,351	2,400	1,25,031
Jade stones	Ditto	3,405	8,02,545	7,104	8,06,569
Laid	Ditto	2,497	19,778	1,614	15,056
Opium (yellow)	Ditto	2,532	53,710	8,578	58,208
Petroleum (crude)	Ditto	78,357	3,67,017	51,113	2,67,377
Ditto (refined)	Gallons	...	...	58,409	27,408
Rice and paddy	Tons	811,108	8,80,34,807	670,233	5,03,97,201
Spices	Rupces	...	2,61,302	...	3,92,629
Stones (precious)	Ditto	...	1,85,790	...	2,90,730
Lac	Maunds	20,025	8,05,050	19,520	4,19,610
Tin	Cwts.	1,632	1,02,329	2,673	1,06,984
Timber	Tons	116,002	79,11,344	116,713	81,41,980
Tobacco	Maunds	27,963	2,95,790	20,407	2,40,733
All other articles not enumerated above	Rupces	...	58,34,372	...	67,13,134
Total			8,00,00,533		5,24,20,330
Treasure—					
a—for Government	Ditto	...	46,18,400	...	12,68,900
b—for private parties	Ditto	...	52,30,302	...	71,79,933
Grand Total	Rupces		8,98,05,235		6,08,78,173

Comparative Statement of Sea-borne Trade for 1873-74 and 1874-75.

ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Apparel	Rupees		7,02,192		9,02,700
Hotel-nut	Maunds	230,205	24,87,031	234,196	14,72,192
Candles	Rupees		1,90,398		2,09,136
Canes and rattans	Ditto		1,07,698		1,07,175
Coal	Tons	31,480	5,38,787	36,700	6,20,839
Cotton twist and yarn	lbs.	4,120,030	42,17,003	5,034,833	51,12,287
Crockery-ware	Rupees		3,36,223		5,40,811
Dyeing and colouring materials	Ditto		1,25,119		1,75,175
Glass, and manufactures of	Ditto		2,08,901		2,42,354
Gunny bags	Number	9,655,855	36,70,531	10,616,230	36,50,246
Leather, and manufactures of	Rupees		1,30,091		1,00,240
Marine stores	Ditto		3,03,313		3,86,095
Metals (cast and wrought)	Tons	3,450	6,30,000	5,442	8,70,655
Ditto (manufactured)	Rupees		5,39,315		1,63,107
Machinery	Ditto		9,94,100		10,23,622
Oils (all kinds)	Ditto		10,39,494		9,50,530
Piece-goods (cotton)	Pieces	1,787,214	71,54,015	2,028,648	78,42,700
Ditto (silks)	Ditto	770,809	49,62,522	845,066	63,83,186
Ditto (woollens)	Ditto	61,881	16,52,140	89,248	16,28,070
Provisions and oilman's stores	Rupees		7,77,994		18,20,382
Salt	Tons	25,446	5,38,071	30,744	7,43,481
Spices (all kinds)	Rupees		1,09,598		2,08,477
Silk (raw)	lbs.	232,760	9,87,801	275,014	10,61,007
Spirituous liquors	Gallons	118,577	7,49,703	143,055	8,27,502
Sugar	Maunds	61,453	4,72,162	64,608	5,40,083
Tobacco	Ditto	198,160	25,11,000	101,143	17,41,870
Timber, &c.	Rupees		1,57,254		2,53,001
Wines, beer, &c.	Gallons	220,901	7,36,440	281,623	8,27,253
All other articles not enumerated above	Rupees		57,24,467		54,90,729
Total			4,29,83,352		4,71,86,100
Treasure—					
a—for Government	Ditto		1,80,36,500		11,25,890
b—for private parties	Ditto		1,69,81,505		81,85,314
Grand Total	Rupees		7,89,03,157		5,64,06,303

EXPORTS.

The exports to India during 1874-75 were of the value of £2,189,947, against £2,275,907 in 1873-74. In merchandise there was a decrease of £307,452, whilst the amount of treasure increased by £221,492 owing to the return to Calcutta by private parties, the Banking Companies chiefly, of the surplus specie imported by them in the previous year and not utilized. The greatest decrease under the head of merchandise was of course in rice, 57,161 tons less having been sent to Calcutta, the value of which was £417,274.

To foreign ports there was a diminished trade to the extent of £458,036, the value in 1873-74 having been £3,502,406, and in the year of report £3,044,370.

The interportal exports also decreased as compared with 1873-74, the totals for the two years being £853,498 and £1,121,215, but the decrease was entirely in specie.

The chief articles of export will now be particularized, and an explanation furnished as to the cause of increase or decrease in the trade of each.

Cotton, Raw.—The shipments of this staple revived to a considerable extent, but the trade has not yet resumed the position it held in 1871-72 and 1872-73, although it is far in excess of the years previous thereto, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Mds.
Average of four years 1866-67—1869-70	52,782
1870-71	98,163
1871-72	1,82,192
1872-73	1,82,820
1873-74	93,109
1874-75	1,42,397

Almost the whole of the shipments were, as usual, from Rangoon.

Cutch.—This dye-stuff is produced from the acacia, which grows over extensive tracts in the Promé and Thayet districts, as also in Upper Burma. It is prepared by boiling the interior coloured wood, cut into small pieces, in water, which extracts the dye, after which the wood is removed and the liquid evaporated until the substance attains a sufficient consistency to enable it to be spread on leaves in wooden frames, where it is thoroughly dried by exposure to the air. Prior to 1872 there was a very wasteful use of the catechu-trees for fuel for the river steamers, &c. In that year rules were framed forbidding the practice, and regulating the use of the trees for the manufacture of cutch. These measures have been attended with satisfactory results, if any conclusions may be drawn from the following figures:—

	Exports from Pegu, Mds.	Imported from Upper Burma, Mds.	Balance produced in Pegu, Mds.
1871-72	2,24,564	97,536	1,27,028
1872-73	4,16,987	1,53,698	2,63,289
1873-74	2,47,468	62,581	1,84,887
1874-75	2,74,436	50,163	2,24,273

Of the total quantity shipped in the latter year (288,827 maunds), 79,915 maunds were sent to India, 2,08,191 maunds to foreign ports (chiefly Europe), and 721 maunds to provincial ports, the increase being entirely in the foreign trade.

Hides.—There was a remarkable falling off both in the number shipped and in the value thereof, as compared with the exports in the previous year. Thus:—

	No.	Rs.
1873-74	463,583	12,00,613
1874-75	302,557	6,84,756
Decrease	161,026	5,19,857

The supplies from Upper Burma decreased considerably, and there was also a falling off within British territory, which, if due to less cattle disease, is a matter for congratulation. The demand for cow hides in particular was active throughout the year, and as supplies were moderate, somewhat high rates were paid. Considerable shipments were made to the Straits, and towards the close of the official year large exports were made to Europe direct.

India-rubber.—A comparatively large traffic has sprung up in this product during the last two years, the exports being as follows:—

	Mds.	Rs.
1873-74	1,006	31,951
1874-75	2,800	1,25,941

Supplies are obtained from Upper Burma, and as a good demand exists for the article in Europe, whither all the shipments—except 94 maunds to Calcutta—in the year of report were made, the trade is likely to be an increasing one. There were no exports of this gum in 1872-73.

Rice.—The staple trade of the province decreased considerably during 1874-75 when compared with that of the two preceding financial years; but it was still far greater than in years previous to 1872-73, and the shipments were about 200,000 tons in excess of the annual average of the ten years from 1864-65 to 1873-74, as will be seen from the following statement showing the quantities of rice exports from the province:—

YEARS.	Arakan.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Tenasserim.	Total British Burma.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1864-65	121,277	260,200	64,228	25,046	460,830
1865-66	120,473	202,125	62,640	40,981	426,197
1866-67	81,391	107,458	20,090	22,122	248,101
1867-68	97,876	163,148	37,160	27,736	325,913
1868-69	111,102	244,610	50,542	22,288	448,109
1869-70	69,185	181,964	51,008	27,489	349,641
1870-71	133,871	220,101	44,391	48,058	446,001
1871-72	105,894	205,613	55,374	20,291	487,168
1872-73	173,263	415,028	74,927	57,143	720,350
1873-74	162,788	482,470	88,425	77,344	811,106
Average for 10 years	117,600	251,211	56,552	48,006	470,441
1874-75	141,416	389,897	82,743	40,100	654,225

The official year does not show fairly the progress of the rice trade year by year, as it commences in the height of the shipping season, and is influenced by circumstances which do not affect the statistics of the calendar year so materially. During 1874-75 the trade was to a certain extent diminished owing to the crop of 1873 having been early, and the demand for the famine districts of Bengal having forced exports in the early part of 1874, whereby the bulk of the crop was shipped during the first quarter of that year, and the trade of 1873-74 consequently much enhanced. The rice crop of 1873 was, however, the largest ever grown in the province. A further disturbing cause was the backwardness of shipments during the first quarter of 1875 consequent on the refusal of the people to bring in extensive supplies at the low rates which the merchants had by agreement bound themselves to pay.

The following table shows the distribution of the exports during the last five official years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	344,173	348,182	547,005	532,571	457,107
Foreign Europe	9,247	12,906	37,423	9,788	16,064
Straits Settlement	38,359	35,827	36,473	54,428	41,577
Other Foreign Ports	23,881	20,687	22,253	17,261	14,038
Indian Ports	23,754	22,254	20,060	194,484	189,274
Provincial Ports	583	236	1,446	619	1,681
Total	440,001	487,163	720,250	811,106	670,225

The value of rice exported from British Burma is upwards of three millions sterling, and when it is recollected that the whole population of the province is only 2½ millions of souls, it will at once

be apparent how very much the prosperity of the country depends upon the rice trade. There is no reason, moreover, for anticipating any decline in the trade, as the rice of Siam and Saigon does not compete with that of Burma; and with the present scarcity of ships at low rates of freights, it seems impossible that it should do so. The amount of land under rice cultivation is increasing, and vast tracts have lately been reclaimed from waste by the Government embankments on the Irawaddy; the population is increasing rapidly, and the demand for rice for export is of steady growth.

New rice mills are still being erected in British Burma, and machinery for polishing the grain is being introduced. It is hoped that a trade in clean white rice will be opened out in course of time. There appears no reason why white rice should not be shipped direct from the ports of Burma to the consuming ports instead of the cargo rice being taken, as it now is, to England, and there cleaned and reshipped to other countries.

Precious Stones.—The export of rubies and other precious stones depends much upon the king of Burma, who holds them as a monopoly under the treaty of 1867. The value fluctuates year by year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

					Rs.
1870-71	...	...	...	...	1,99,660
1871-72	...	...	...	...	3,20,434
1872-73	...	...	...	...	2,52,975
1873-74	...	...	...	...	1,85,780
1874-75	...	...	...	...	2,60,730

Lac.—The trade in this product decreased in the year under review very considerably, as compared with the exports in 1873-74, but it was in excess of the annual average of the four years preceding the latter year, viz.—

				Mds.	Rs.
1869-70	Average per annum	...	...	12,741	2,02,487
to 1872-73		...	...	...	...
1873-74		...	...	29,925	8,05,050
1874-75		...	...	13,520	4,19,610
1875-76		...	...	...	...

The decrease in quantity is mainly due to the limited supplies sent down from Upper Burma, the king having made the trade in the article a monopoly also, and having set up a factory for the preparation of shell-lac and lac-dye. A manufactory has likewise been started in Rangoon, and some small shipments of shell-lac have been made, which have met with favour in the home market. Previous to the year of report stick-lac only was exported. The raw material was in good demand throughout the year, with increasing prices.

Tin.—The exports in 1873-74 were 1,652 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,02,329, and in 1874-75 were 2,575 cwt., of the value of Rs. 1,06,984, so that whilst the quantity has increased considerably, the enhancement in value is but slight. The latter is, however, due to a more correct valuation having been made in the year of report than in the previous one. This is a branch of trade which may be expected to increase considerably, as the mineral is more extensively worked in the Mergui and Tavoy districts. Operations are now being conducted on a pretty large scale in the Malewoun township, which has been leased to some influential Rangoon merchants. Machinery has been erected, roads opened out, and measures taken not only to work the deposits of stream tin, but also to explore and excavate the veins or lodes which have been found in the hills. Some of the mineral already extracted from just below the surface yields a good percentage of metal, and gives indications of a higher produce when a greater depth is reached. A good market is found for the metal in Calcutta.

Timber.—The trade in timber, which is the article of export next in importance to rice, has fluctuated but little during the last three years, as far as quantity is concerned; but there has been a gradual increase in value for some time past, the declared rate having improved to the extent of Rs. 10 per ton since 1870-71. The following statement illustrates the trade during the past three years:—

			Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	...	...	115,643	72,51,149
1873-74	...	...	116,802	79,11,344
1874-75	...	...	116,715	81,41,969

About one-third of the latter quantity was shipped from Rangoon, and the balance from Moulmein, the exports from the other ports being insignificant.

The Commissioner of Tenasserim has the following remarks in his report on the timber trade of Moulmein:—"I fear, as I have before said, that our timber trade will gradually deteriorate; 100,000 teak-trees are yearly felled in the forests; no attention is paid to reproduction, even within our own province; there has been much talk and much writing, but little done. Nature is supreme in the forests. In some places gigantic creepers, serpent-like, twine round the teak-trees

and hold them clasped so tight that the circulation of sap and the growth of the trees are impeded; gradually the thick foliage of the creeper overshadows the foliage of the teak-tree, and it withers, dies, and rots, unheeded by the Forest Department. In other places trees are choked with jungle. Thus our timber trade, which, by care in reproduction within our own provinces, might, with the supply we got from foreign states, have gone on flourishing for years, will now, I fear, gradually show a decrease. The quality of timber already shows a marked deterioration as compared with former years; gradually the number of logs will decrease."

Tobacco.—The export trade in this article is almost entirely between the provincial ports, large quantities being shipped at Akyab for the southern ports of the Arakan Division, and at Rangoon for Moulmein and other ports in Tenasserim. 2,184 maunds were exported during the year of report to Indian and foreign ports, chiefly in the shape of cheroots, which are manufactured at a cheap rate in British Burma. The following statistics show that the exports fluctuate much year by year:—

			Mds.	Rs.
1871-72	...	...	26,600	3,30,024
1872-73	...	...	26,771	2,50,945
1873-74	...	...	27,863	2,95,700
1874-75	...	...	20,407	3,46,733

IMPORTS.

In the imports of merchandise there was again a satisfactory increase, the value of the trade in 1873-74 having been £1,288,535, and in 1874-75 £1,718,516—an improvement to the extent of £430,000. The increase would have been much greater had the trade in betel-nut, tobacco, and gunny-bags, not fallen off to so great an extent owing to the over importations during 1873-74.

The transactions in treasure were, however, on a much more limited scale in the latter year than in the former, the respective values being £931,120 and £3,591,809—a decrease of £2,660,689, of which £1,781,061 were imported by the Government and £879,628 by private parties. In 1873-74 large sums were sent down from Calcutta and passed between provincial ports for the purchase of the rice required by the Government for Bengal; and in consequence of the high price of rice during that year much larger sums were also imported by private parties.

The local import market was on the whole in a satisfactory state during the year, as far as the quantity of business was concerned; but prices were not all that could be wished, and there were several failures among the bazaar dealers. More money than in previous years was in the hands of the people generally, in consequence of the high prices paid for the rice crop, and in almost every description of goods there was an increased trade, as will be seen from the following details of the more important articles of import.

Betel-nut.—This product holds an important position in the trade of the province, being universally used; but the quantities and values fluctuate from year to year. In the year under review there was a considerable falling off in the trade as compared with the preceding year, but it was nevertheless more than in 1872-73 and years previous thereto, as will be seen by the following figures:—

			Mds.	Rs.
1870-71	...	...	2,01,911	15,26,639
1871-72	...	...	1,79,473	11,00,637
1872-73	...	...	1,88,778	13,11,994
1873-74	...	...	2,90,265	24,87,031
1874-75	...	...	2,34,196	18,72,192

Coal.—There is an increasing trade in coal for consumption in the numerous mills (rice and timber) erected at the principal ports of the province, and in steamers, both sea-going and inland. In 1873-74 the imports aggregated 31,489 tons, valued at Rs. 5,58,787, and in 1874-75 36,790 tons, of the value of Rs. 6,26,838.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The import of these staples increased to a very large extent as compared with previous years, as the following statistics will show:—

			lb.	Rs.
1871-72	...	...	3,193,091	36,61,655
1872-73	...	...	3,946,105	40,87,779
1873-74	...	...	4,126,639	42,17,992
1874-75	...	...	5,036,833	51,12,287

Of the latter quantity Arakan took 275,718lb, against 271,316lb in the previous year; Pegu, 4,296,981lb, of which 2,070,875lb were exported to Upper Burma—the figures in the preceding year having been 3,493,176lb and 2,186,501lb respectively; and Tenasserim, 464,134lb, against 362,147lb. From Indian ports 1,679,776lb were imported in 1874-75 and 1,443,906lb in 1873-74, from foreign ports 3,120,075lb and 2,499,969lb respectively; and the interprovincial transactions

aggregated 236,982lb and 182,761lb in the respective years. During most of the year Turkey red yarn was in excellent request, and a very large business was done in it, shipment after shipment being sold to arrive. A good demand also existed for grey yarns, but coloured did not find a ready sale generally.

Crockery-ware.—In crockery-ware there was likewise a greatly increased trade, the value in the year of report having been Rs. 5,40,811, and in the previous year Rs. 3,86,722—an increase of Rs. 1,54,089, of which Rs. 1,46,355 were in Rangoon, where the market was, however, somewhat overstocked. Immense quantities of English-ware are now used by the Burmese and cognate races throughout both Lower and Upper Burma, and the manufacture of lacquered-ware must to a certain extent be affected thereby.

Gunny Bags.—It might have been expected that with the decreased shipments of rice the number of gunnies imported would also have shown a decrease, but this was not the case, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	No.	Rs.
1873-74	8,112,286	27,05,892
1873-74	9,655,855	36,79,531
1874-75	10,616,230	36,59,246

an increase in the latter year, as compared with that immediately preceding of 960,375 bags, but a falling off in value of Rs. 20,285, consequent on the prices in Calcutta having gone down considerably after the demand on account of the famine ceased.

Metals.—Of cast and wrought metals of all kinds the imports were—

	Tons.	Rs.
1873-74	3,450	6,30,666
1874-75	5,142	8,79,555

an increase of 1,992 tons and Rs. 2,48,889, or 57 per cent. in quantity and 39 per cent. in value. The increment in Rangoon was 1,622 tons and Rs. 2,01,753. The trade in iron at this port has steadily increased, and is likely to continue so, although there may be a falling off in value through reduction of prices in Europe. The trade in manufactured metals increased to even a greater extent, the value in the respective years having been Rs. 5,39,315 and Rs. 14,84,107.

Machinery.—The value of machinery imported during the last two years has increased very considerably as compared with the two years preceding, thus:—

	Rs.
1871-72	4,90,218
1872-73	6,05,116
1873-74	9,91,106
1874-75	10,23,622

Many more rice and timber mills have been erected, and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have brought out a number of engines, &c., for the new steamers constructed for the river traffic.

Piece-goods.—The trade in piece-goods formed just one-third of the total value of the imports of merchandise during the year, and showed a very fair increase; that in silk goods particularly being large, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Division.	1873-74.		1874-75.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arakan	Cotton Goods	151,384	7,45,835	172,207	7,31,722	20,823	.....	14,113
	Silk ditto	13,568	1,26,112	20,705	1,62,002	7,237	30,400	.....
	Woollen ditto	803	31,370	5,007	1,65,113	4,204	1,36,734	.....
Pegu	Cotton ditto	1,393,305	53,54,387	1,616,911	60,06,737	223,606	7,11,350	.....
	Silk ditto	6,93,330	31,95,771	721,131	51,55,078	62,192	13,40,907	.....
	Woollen ditto	51,705	11,59,163	66,600	12,87,085	11,705	.....	1,71,780
Tenasserim	Cotton ditto	272,329	10,53,813	239,470	10,14,241	.....	32,859	9,692
	Silk ditto	98,001	7,30,369	103,439	7,44,606	5,438	34,297	.....
	Woollen ditto	6,373	1,61,296	8,741	1,73,181	2,368	11,885	.....
Total	Cotton ditto	1,787,918	71,54,015	2,028,048	78,42,700	240,130	6,88,083	.....
	Silk ditto	770,899	45,92,332	845,666	68,83,186	74,767	14,50,904	.....
	Woollen ditto	61,881	16,52,110	80,248	16,28,970	18,387	.....	23,161

The trade in cotton goods increased in a satisfactory degree both in Arakan and Pegu, but there was a decrease in the Tenasserim division, entirely in Moulmein, where there was a temporary falling off in the demand. At Akyab the same diminished slightly, owing to a more regular valuation of the goods and to lower prices prevailing in Calcutta, from whence almost all the supplies are drawn.

Silk shows a general increase. Handkerchiefs, tamines, loongyoes, and putsoes of English manufacture, are now used largely by the Burmese, who invest their spare cash in silk goods instead of cotton, in preference to hoarding it. One of the chief signs of the prosperity of the people is the almost universal change from cotton to silk clothing, the latter showing off best the brilliant colours which they particularly affect.

Salt.—An improved demand for this article took place during the year, the quantity passed into consumption being 30,744 tons, or 5,299 tons in excess of the cleared imports in 1873-74, and slightly over those of the year preceding. There were no imports of any note from beyond the province into Akyab and Moulmein, but almost the whole of this trade in Pegu was from foreign ports. At Rangoon 3,134 tons more than in the previous year were imported, and at Bassein 1,541 tons additional became dutiable. At the former port large quantities of salt are now received from Trepani (Sicily), of which a good proportion is sent to Mandalay. The exports beyond the frontier during the year under review, at the rate of one per cent. duty only, which is but a nominal tax, were 12,406 tons, valued at Rs. 2,24,974, an increase of 1,863 tons over 1873-74.

The salt of Liverpool is fast displacing the salt of the salt mines of Upper Burma, and is being carried up from Rangoon to Bhamo. The greater portion of this salt finds its way into China and the Shan states from Bhamo. The salt trade is of importance to Burma, as it gives some freight for the ships going there for rice, which usually go in ballast; and if, as seems to be the case, the overthrow of the Panthays and the pacification of the country between Bhamo and Talifoo leads to active trade by this route, the supply of salt to the neighbouring provinces of China will become very important. Among other effects it will induce the Chinese, who come for salt, to bring articles of Chinese manufacture for sale at Bhamo and Mandalay.

Raw Silk.—The imports of raw silk have increased in a very remarkable degree within the last few years, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	lb.
1870-71	107,543
1871-72	139,986
1872-73	187,373
1873-74	232,769
1874-75	275,018

The chief portion of the trade is with Rangoon, and the increase during the year of report was 46,846lb. Of a total of 261,805lb, 242,501lb were imported from the Straits ports, and 173,619lb were shipped to Mandalay under the treaty of 1862—an increase of 36,688lb as compared with the previous year.

Sugar.—The trade in sugar again increased, but the improvement was not so great as in the previous year, as the following figures show:—

Years.	Mds.	Rs.
1872-73	48,282	3,85,815
1873-74	61,453	4,72,152
1874-75	64,568	5,49,983

A small increase took place in the Akyab imports, while a large comparative decrease was experienced at Moulmein, but the Rangoon trade improved to the extent of ten per cent. With the latter port a large proportion of the trade is carried on with the island of Penang, from whence large quantities are received by every steamer.

Tobacco.—The large importations of tobacco into Rangoon in 1873-74 interfered considerably with the trade in the year 1874-75, but the quantities brought in during the latter year were still in excess of the imports in each of the two years previous to 1873-74, as will be seen from the following statistics:—

Years.	Mds.	Rs.
1871-72	1,31,023	15,92,696
1872-73	1,17,347	13,91,897
1873-74	1,98,168	23,11,600
1874-75	1,61,443	17,41,870

There was an increase in this trade at all the principal ports except Rangoon, where the decrease was 49,757 maunds, of the value of Rs. 6,22,417. Measures are still being taken for increasing the cultivation of the plant in the province.

Ships and Tonnage.—The number of vessels which enter and clear at the ports of British Burma depend entirely on the rice season, so that the adoption of the financial year misleads as to the actual traffic. In 1874-75 the square-rigged vessels which entered the four principal ports aggregated 1,751, or 30 less than in 1873-74, and exactly the same number as in 1872-73; but there was a great difference in the registered tonnage in the respective years, the totals being 1,017,725, 973,467, and 893,116, or an increase in two years of 124,609 tons with no increment in number. In the clearances there was a considerable decrease in numbers, but an increase in tonnage: thus—

Years.	No.	Tonnage.
1872-73	1,859	870,589
1873-74	1,828	953,268
1874-75	1,721	928,007

At the close of the latter year a great many sailing vessels were at anchor in the ports of Akyab and Rangoon waiting for rice cargoes, which the merchants were unable to furnish so readily as in previous years because of the paucity of supplies; and this accounts for much of the decrease in number under the head of clearances.

The local freight market for rice vessels was very depressed in consequence of the large shipments which were made to Europe in the early part of 1874, of the small stocks of grain which were available for export after the famine districts had been fully supplied, and of the limited supplies of paddy during the first two months of the season of 1875, when a number of vessels were thrown on demurrage. For timber vessels, however, there was a fair demand, and at Moulmein a paucity of ships was experienced.

Steam communication with India and the Straits has increased during the year. Under the new mail contract entered into with the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, they keep up weekly communication between Calcutta and Akyab, and Rangoon and Moulmein; fortnightly communication between Akyab and Kyaukphyoo, Akyab and Rangoon, Rangoon and the Straits Ports, and also Madras; and they run a steamer every four weeks from Calcutta to Singapore, calling at all intermediate ports. Two additional steamers have been put on by the owners of the *Ananda*, between Rangoon, the southern ports of Tennasserim, and Penang, and the Chinese continue to run their steamers at intervals to Penang and Singapore.

INLAND TRADE OF BRITISH BURMA, 1874-75.

THE exports to Upper Burma and the countries adjacent thereto showed an increase during the past year through both the frontier stations of Allammyo and Toungoo. In quantities, however, there was a falling off in several items. The market at Mandalay was not, on the whole, in a satisfactory state, as at the commencement of the year there were several failures among the native dealers, and subsequently the trading on the part of the king kept prices low.

The import trade by the Irrawaddy also increased considerably, but in the trade through Toungoo there was a slight falling off. The Commissioner of Tenasserim observes that "as regards our inland trade with Burma *via* Toungoo, I fear there will be little improvement till the king gives up his monopolies and his people are kept from interfering with trade. The object of the king now is to draw all the trade of the Shan states across to the Irrawaddy, there to levy his taxes on it. As communication with Toungoo improves by road and by the canal now being made, our trade with the Shan states will gradually improve in spite of the king of Burma; but if we can get him to give up his monopolies, and to put a stop to the extortion, annoyance, and obstructiveness to trade that now exists, no doubt a great impulse would be given to our inland trade by Toungoo."

EXPORTS.

The total export trade during 1874-75 was of the value of £1,470,260, of which that by the Irrawaddy was £1,394,108, and that *via* Toungoo £76,152.

In the exports of betel-nut there was a considerable decrease, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Mds.	Rs.
1872-73	55,175	3,71,744
1873-74	72,752	4,49,686
1874-75	49,312	4,55,446

but it will be observed that the value did not decrease in the same ratio as the quantity. The markets on the Irrawaddy were overstocked by the large supplies sent up in 1873-74.

Cotton twist and yarn also decreased in both quantity and value, the statistics for the last two years being as follows:—

Years.	lb.	Rs.
1873-74	2,186,501	21,09,933
1874-75	2,070,875	20,31,006

The quantity exported *via* Allammyo fell off by 119,319lb, and that through Toungoo increased by 3,693lb. More Turkey red yarn was sent up by the Irrawaddy, which accounts for the reduction in value not being equal to the decrease in quantity.

The trade in ngapee and dried fish fluctuates much year by year, both in quantity and value; and while in the year of report the former decreased in as remarkable a manner as it increased last year, the value

again considerably improved. The exports during the last five years have been as follows:—

Years.	Mds.	Rs.
1870-71	4,95,187	15,68,162
1871-72	3,95,466	19,19,488
1872-73	3,18,443	13,08,200
1873-74	8,03,575	17,20,482
1874-75	4,19,423	19,08,526

The increase in value shown in the latter year over that immediately preceding is attributed to a greater exportation by the Irrawaddy of a description of dried fish more valuable than ngapee or any other preparation of this condiment.

The trade in piece-goods during 1873-74 fell off considerably, both in quantity and value, as compared with 1872-73; but in the past year there was, in contrast with 1873-74, a very fair improvement in the value of cotton goods, though again a large decrease in quantity; an increase to the extent of 10 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value in silks; and a decrease of 2,391 pieces, or over one-fourth, with a slight increase of Rs. 1,879 in woollens. The following table shows the exports of the three years under reference:—

DESCRIPTION.	1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton	818,230	29,02,761	698,126	22,26,285	605,880	23,02,200
Silk	187,883	13,75,623	183,158	12,73,967	203,284	16,35,134
Woollen		8,49,839	8,378	3,17,915	5,987	3,19,794
Total		46,28,223		38,18,167		43,57,127

A much better class of these goods appears to have been exported during the last named year, and at the same time the increase in the quantity of silks taken would seem to imply that English articles are competing more successfully with the home manufactures.

Rice is shipped to Upper Burma in an unhusked state as a rule, and the chief portion of the trade is on account of the king. The quantity exported has been at a minimum during the last three years, the efforts of the Ava Government to increase paddy cultivation within its own territories having apparently been successful. There is no doubt, too, that the large export of 96,307 tons in 1870-71 was far more than was required for actual consumption. The following are the statistics for the last five years:—

Years.	Tons.	Rs.
1870-71	96,307	35,82,332
1871-72	57,123	16,80,084
1872-73	26,655	6,22,336
1873-74	21,718	6,91,318
1874-75	21,544	8,24,050

The high prices which prevailed in Pegu in 1874 affected the value to a large extent, although the shipments did not fairly set in until the last quarter of the year under report. Considerable quantities have been sent up to Mandalay since the close of the official year to supply the great scarcity which has existed at Bhamo and Mogoung.

During the past year the quantity of salt exported, chiefly by the Irrawaddy, was 1,65,374 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,95,948, and in the preceding year 4,10,245 maunds, of the value of Rs. 3,78,255. A large proportion of these exports are made at one per cent. duty, which amounts to about one pie per maund only; so that the population of Upper Burma, and many of the states bordering thereon, may be said to eat their salt duty free, while in Bengal Rs. 3-4 per maund is levied.

A further increase to the extent of 36 per cent. took place in the quantity of raw silk sent to Upper Burma, mainly through Allammyo, there having been a slight falling off in the Toungoo exports owing to the interference with the Shan trade. The statistics of the past three years are as follows:—

Years.	lb.	Rs.
1872-73	175,859	10,74,468
1873-74	191,514	8,12,112
1874-75	260,886	9,03,091

As compared with the first of these years, the value in the last two shows a decided decrease, regarding which no satisfactory explanation has been given.

IMPORTS.

The trade under this head increased in a satisfactory degree also during the year, the aggregate value having been £1,457,572, against £1,292,179 in 1873-74.

The imports of raw cotton during 1874-75 were more than double those of 1873-74, the following being the figures for the two years:—

Years.	Mds.	Rs.
1873-74	34,598	3,28,530
1874-75	77,298	9,57,695
Increase ...	42,700	6,29,165

The value entered shows a considerable increase in price over the previous year, owing to the favourable state of the Rangoon market, which no doubt drew supplies which would otherwise have been sent to Western China *via* Bhamo. The trade between Mingyan and the latter place is, however, still large, and the king having to a great extent monopolized it the shipments to British territory are much restricted.

There was again a falling off in both the quantity and value of lac-dye, as will be seen from the undernoted statistics:—

Years.	Mds.	Rs.
1872-73	133,628	5,08,691
1873-74	62,581	3,07,296
1874-75	50,163	2,42,422

Almost the whole of the decrease was in the trade through Toungoo, owing, no doubt, to the interference of the Burmese officials.

The imports of stick-lac decreased largely as compared with 1873-74, although they were slightly in excess of those of 1872-73, as the undernoted figures show:—

Years.	Allanmyo.	Toungoo.	Total.
1872-73	4,713	9,761	14,474
1873-74	18,530	7,052	25,582
1874-75	9,917	5,063	14,980

The trade carried on by the Shans, who reside to the eastward of Toungoo, has been almost entirely diverted from that station to Mandalay, in consequence of the Burmese officials having imposed prohibitive duties with a view to making this article also a royal monopoly; the quantity entered at Toungoo was received from Karennee. The falling off in imports by the Irrawaddy was no doubt due to the king having a lac factory of his own at work.

During the year under review nine steamers belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, two to the India General Company, and four to the king of Burma, together with a number of flats, were engaged in traffic on the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and Mandalay, with an occasional extension to Bhamo, and these made 84 voyages upwards and 86 downwards, as against 81 and 80 in the previous year. The steamers of the India General Company were, however, taken off the line towards the close of 1874, and the king's steamers were very irregularly employed, so that the bulk of the trade was carried by the fine boats and commodious flats of the Flotilla Company. That Company are still making additions to their fleet, one new steamer having lately been launched for the line from Rangoon to Bassein through the creeks, another for the trade between Mandalay and Bhamo, and other steamers and flats are in course of construction.

In addition to the steamers, 8,203 boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 57,285, passed up with exports, and 8,819 boats of 76,391 tons were entered with imports. In comparison with the previous year these figures show an increase of 96 boats, but a decrease of 1,427 tons. The boat traffic has been but little affected by the steamers for the past two years, notwithstanding that the latter convey much larger cargoes than formerly; and this shows that the trade is considerably expanding in bulk as well as value.

THE HISTORY OF TEA-PLANTING IN ASSAM.

The following history of tea-planting in Assam was drawn up about three years ago by Mr. A. C. Campbell, and was then submitted to the Bengal Government. Mr. Campbell was Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam during the eventful period in tea-planting which lasted from 1863 to 1868, and his report is prepared from the records in the Commissioner's Office. The report is so interesting as to deserve a wider circulation than it has yet received:—

The experimental cultivation of tea in India was undertaken by Government in 1834, in consequence of a Minute recorded by Lord William Bentinck, dated 24th January of that year. It was urged that great advantages would result to India, in a commercial point of

view, from the success of the scheme, and that it would also place England in an independent position in respect to China. A committee, consisting of eleven European and two native gentlemen, was accordingly appointed to mature and carry out a plan for introducing the culture of the plant into such parts of the British possessions as might be found suited for it.

The existence of the tea plant in its indigenous state in the Assam territory had long before this been definitely ascertained. Two brothers of the name of Bruce had been trading in the province previous to its annexation under British rule. The elder appears to have settled in the country and to have held some post under one of the temporary rulers who were in power during the anarchy which preceded the expulsion of the Burmese. The younger brother, Mr. C. A. Bruce, was appointed in 1824 to command a division of gun-boats in Upper Assam during the progress of hostilities with Burma, and in 1826 he brought down certain plants and seed which were identified as belonging to the tea of commerce. Whether these plants and seed were discovered by him or his brother is not quite clear, but it would seem that they were first brought to notice by him.

It does not appear that any immediate advantage was taken of the discovery, which was communicated to the Court of Directors; but after the establishment of the Tea Committee appointed by Government in 1834, Captain Jenkins, the Commissioner of Assam, lost no time in informing it of the fact that the tea shrub had been found indigenous through a tract of country extending from Suddyah in our territory to the China frontier province of Yunnan.

A deputation of the Committee, consisting of three medical gentlemen, viz. Drs. Wallich, McClelland, and Griffiths, proceeded to Upper Assam, and, after prosecuting necessary inquiries, established nurseries and entertained a small establishment, under Mr. C. A. Bruce as overseer, for the exploration of the jungles in search of tracts of indigenous plants, and their cultivation when discovered. A supply of Chinese tea seed and of young plants was also about this time obtained from China, which were found to succeed well in the soil of Upper Assam. The operations of the Tea Committee appear to have proceeded very slowly owing to the great difficulties of communication between Assam and Calcutta which existed at the period, as also to the total ignorance which then prevailed on all points connected with the proper cultivation of the plant and the manufacture of tea. A sample of tea which had been forwarded to the Court of Directors in 1836 arrived in so mouldy a state that it could not be tested. This specimen would seem, however, from the description given of it by the Court in their despatch of August 1837, to have been merely a collection of leaves gathered from the wild shrub, without having undergone any course of manipulation or other process necessary for conversion into the tea of ordinary use.

Tea-makers and artisans from China were introduced in 1837, and some consignments of manufactured Assam tea were forwarded to the Court of Directors in the years 1838-39, which were found on arrival to be of such excellent quality, and to command such very high prices at open sale, that the undertaking attracted the attention of the English mercantile world; and a Company, which was afterwards styled the Assam Company, was formed for the cultivation of the tea-plant and manufacture of tea in Upper Assam.

The India Government, as also the Court of Directors, had all along adhered to the intention of withdrawing their connection with tea-planting as soon as it had been sufficiently established to be entrusted to private enterprise, and shortly after the formation of the Assam Company two-thirds of the Government establishment, gardens, and nurseries, were made over to it.

The Assam Company continued its operations with great vigor, and the character of the tea which was manufactured and consigned to the home market was all that could be desired; nevertheless the undertaking in a few years began to be looked on as a commercial failure, the profits being in no way equal to what the proprietors had been led to expect. In 1846-47 the shares of the Company, on which £20 had been paid up, had become well nigh unsaleable; many holders thought to get rid of them on any terms, and some shares were said to have been sold for half a crown apiece. The unsatisfactory state of affairs which was expressed by this depreciation may be thus explained. Under the ideas respecting the cultivation of tea which at first obtained, an undue importance was attached to the localities where the indigenous plant was found growing: the most inaccessible and unhealthy places were often occupied merely on account of a few acres of straggling indigenous shrubs being discovered in the neighbouring forests. The planting out of forest land was not sufficiently attended to, and the most extravagant outturns were expected from the small and sparsely covered patches of tea actually existing. At the same time the establishments maintained were on the most expensive scale, and even a steamer was purchased to convey the scanty crops of the Company

from Assam to Calcutta. Of course so large an outlay with no corresponding return seriously affected the resources of the Company, and it was compelled to close several of its factories, and to retain only a few which could be cultivated and worked at the least expense.

The Government had, as already stated, retained one-third of its experimental tea estates. These were worked till April 1849, when they were sold for the small sum of Rs. 900 and odd to a Chinaman employed in the garden. It does not appear that the Government determination to sever its connection with tea-planting was caused by any exceptional loss; but the object with which the experiments had been commenced fifteen years before had been fully attained, and the further development of tea cultivation in India was left entirely to private enterprise.

The affairs of the Assam Company do not appear to have materially improved much earlier than at the beginning of the year 1852, while the measure of their success had not encouraged competition. One rival Company had indeed been started by a local proprietary, but the lands on which they proposed to establish themselves were situated in the country of Singphos; their manager quarrelled with these people, and was burnt out of his house at night and narrowly escaped with his life, and the scheme was shortly afterwards abandoned.

The first private garden of any importance in Assam was the one commenced near Debrooghur in 1850-51 by Colonel Hannay. Shortly afterwards the experimental Government plantation in the same district, which, as before mentioned, had been sold to a Chinaman employed on it, changed hands and became the property of a wealthy London firm. Private enterprise thus started extended soon to the neighbouring district of Sebsaugor; and in 1853, when Mr. Mills, a Judge of the Sudder Court, was deputed to Assam on special duty, he found three private gardens established in Sebsaugor, while the number in the Luckimpore district near Debrooghur had increased to six. In none of the other districts of the province had tea-planting been begun up to that date.

The rules under which grants of waste lands were made for purposes of reclamation had until Mr. Mills' visit differed considerably in the several districts of the province. Thus in Luckimpore grants of waste land were made for ten and twenty years respectively, according to the description of jungle growth with which the land happened to be covered at the time of application, and after the lapse of the period of rent-free tenure the land became amenable to the ordinary rates of assessment current in the district. In Sebsaugor the Assam Company held its grants on a lease of forty-five years, twenty years of which were to be rent-free, after which for three years a rate of assessment was to be paid somewhat lower than that of other assessed land, and for the remaining twenty-two years of lease the rate fixed was about 50 per cent. in excess of that prevalent for similar lands in the district. In the other districts of the province where tea-planting had not been introduced, and the granting of waste land was likely to interfere with the land revenue, they were made with greater caution and on more stringent terms.

After Mr. Mills' visit to Assam a set of rules, which came to be known subsequently as the Waste Land Rules of 1854, were promulgated. The chief features of these rules were that all leases of waste land were to run for a uniform period of ninety-nine years; one-fourth was exempted from assessment in perpetuity, the remaining three-fourths were to be held on rent-free tenure for fifteen years, after which the land was subject to a light assessment, which was to be increased gradually at stated intervals of years. Certain clearance conditions were also attached to these grants. They provided that one-eighth of the total area was to be cleared and rendered fit for cultivation in five years, one-fourth in ten years, one-half in twenty years, and three-fourths in thirty years; and that in default of compliance with these clearance conditions the grant was to be resumed.

During the five years succeeding the promulgation of the Waste Land Rules of 1854, tea-planting continued to make steady progress, and gradually found its way into all the districts of Assam. By the end of 1859 there had sprung up no less than 51 tea gardens, all owned by private individuals. Of these 10 were situated in Luckimpore—the pioneer district of private tea enterprise—15 in Sebsaugor, 3 in Durrung, and the remainder in Kamroop and Nowgong. The two last-named districts were the latest to which tea-planting was extended, an impression having previously obtained that their soil and climate were unsuited to the profitable cultivation of the plant. Meanwhile, however, the Assam Company had remained the only corporate body engaged in tea cultivation. By the year 1858 its early difficulties had been almost forgotten: its shares were quoted at a high premium, and those of its factories which had been closed during its period of financial depression had been again reopened. From 1859 to 1863 tea-planting continued to advance with rapid strides, and yet maintained a healthy state. Several joint-stock companies were formed for the

purchase of private gardens; and as most of these companies were managed with a due regard to prudence and for the *bona fide* purpose of tea cultivation, they subsequently proved their soundness by outliving the severe depression in tea affairs which occurred at a later period.

The successful working of the companies which had been earliest formed, and the large sums which in some instances individual owners of gardens had realized by selling their estates to them, engendered in time a dangerous spirit of speculation; and from 1863 to about the end of 1865 a rush took place to secure waste lands as quickly as could be, to bring portions of them under nominal cultivation and then to dispose of them at enormous profits to newly-formed companies.

The Waste Land Rules of 1854 had worked well, but there was always a feeling of dissatisfaction with them in respect to the resumption clauses to be enforced in case of any breach of the clearance conditions. Grantees considered that the value of their property was depreciated owing to those clauses, though in other respects they were deemed liberal enough. In several cases the growing scarcity of timber in the vicinity of tea estates rendered it most disadvantageous to clear forests, the maintenance of which was essential to the proper working of the factory; in other cases a lack of sufficient means and the increased cost of labour put it quite out of the power of grantees to carry out the conditions which they had agreed to when accepting the leases. These considerations, and a desire for absolute fixity of tenure and liberty of disposal, found in due time their expression in the urgent demand for the sale outright of waste lands in fee-simple, which was at last satisfied by Lord Canning's proclamation of the 17th October 1861, and shortly afterwards a set of rules was promulgated for regulating the disposal of waste lands in the sense of the proclamation.

A very important feature in these rules was that no lot should be sold unless it had been previously surveyed and demarcated. This provision, had it been rigidly adhered to, would have prevented much of the unhealthy, if not dishonest, speculation which subsequently took place. Unfortunately, however, just at the time when some such check was most needed, it was suspended by the Board of Revenue, and district officers were authorized to sell lots on a rough pen-and-ink sketch made of them by the applicants. As has been already stated, the chief object of speculators during the tea mania was to get possession of one or more lots of waste land; and the suspension of the clauses in the Waste Land Rules providing for demarcation and survey previous to sale made it very easy of attainment. The next step taken by the more honest among them was to try and bring portions of their lots under some sort of a semblance to tea cultivation in as short a time as practicable. Local labour was hired at any rate which the labourers chose to ask for it; tea seed was purchased at extravagant prices. The earth was scratched up and the seed being laid down the speculator considered himself free to form a company, which was to start by buying the lands he had scarcely finished clearing and sowing on as accomplished tea gardens, and what still remained of undeniable waste, at a cost out of all proportion to the amount he had contracted to pay for it to the State, and to what it was worth. But in time even such a pretence of cultivation was thought too slow, and more enterprising traders found their account in persuading shareholders to invest in tea gardens that were actually not in existence at all. A remarkable instance of this occurred in the Nowgong district, where the Indian manager of a promoter of companies in London was advised by his employer to clear and plant a certain area of waste land for delivery to a company to whom he had just sold it as a tea garden. It cannot be wondered, therefore, that under such circumstances a most reckless expenditure of money took place in the hiring of labour and purchase of seed; but reckless as this expenditure might be, it fell very short of the recklessness with which extravagant sums were paid by joint-stock companies for property which eventually proved utterly worthless.

One distressing feature connected with these mushroom companies was the ruin, misery, and destitution in which they involved numbers of young men whom they engaged in England and sent to Assam, and who, when the collapse came, found themselves suddenly turned adrift in a most inhospitable country without a penny or a friend. Some died, others had literally to beg their way out of Assam, most had to regret impaired constitutions, and all the loss of some of the best years of their life. What made the matter worse in some instances, was where these youths had received their situations from promoters on the understanding that their friends and relatives would support the company by taking a certain number of its shares. It is to be feared that in some cases the scanty savings of a lifetime were thus sacrificed.

The action of speculators as above described, besides involving in ruin those who were so imprudent as to trust them, affected prejudicially the operations of *bona fide* tea concerns. The local labour

on which they had formerly depended was completely diverted, and they were compelled to import coolies from Bengal at a cost which absorbed a good portion of, if not all, the profits which had hitherto been available for yearly dividends. It is true that this loss was for a time counterbalanced by a new source of gain which these old concerns derived from the increased price obtainable for tea seed; but when speculations in tea companies ended, this source of profit disappeared, while the high rates which labour had risen to continued.

The progress of the cooly trade, to which a very great impetus was given by the action of speculators, resulted in a state of things which very soon called for the interference of Government, not, however, until a great number of human lives had been sacrificed before the necessary measures of reform could be introduced. The cry from Assam, both from speculators and *bona fide* tea cultivators, during the continuance of the tea mania, was "Labour, more labour." It was necessary to the one party for the rapid formation of companies before the crash, which they knew was sure to follow, could take place; to the other party it was necessary for the maintenance of existing gardens. The contractors and recruiters in Calcutta took advantage of the emergency to send up as labourers any who had sufficient vitality to walk or crawl on board the steamers employed to convey them to Assam. The halt, the blind, the insane, the hopelessly diseased—in fact the refuse of the bazars,—were all alike drafted to Assam at a certain rate per head, which yielded a handsome profit to recruiters and others interested in the trade. The fate of the majority of these unhappy people was truly sad. Those who survived the epidemics which broke out on the passage up, and sometimes carried off as many as 20 per cent. of their number during a voyage seldom exceeding three weeks, were landed in a country utterly strange to them, with a climate which in their weak state was particularly calculated to generate diseases of the most virulent and fatal type. They were often conveyed to gardens where no arrangements had been made for accommodating them, and where no medical aid of any kind was available. Unused to labour, the change of climate as well as their new mode of life and diet created sickness, to which numbers succumbed. In one extreme case the mortality in the garden was so excessive that the manager deserted it, leaving the dead unburied and the dying without help.

The rapid deterioration in the value of tea property necessitated some explanation on the part of speculators. An outcry was raised against Government, who, it was alleged, had by its rigorous enactments so enhanced the cost of importing labour in the province as to render the cultivation of tea unprofitable. Actually, however, the measures taken by Government to secure the cooly humane treatment both on his passage up and after arrival at his destination, instead of increasing the cost of importation, materially lessened it. Possibly the cost of passage to Assam per head was raised by a few rupees, but, on the other hand, this additional expense was more than covered a hundredfold by fewer losses from death, as also the better selection of labourers which was compelled by Government supervision. It was urged that planters required no interference, that the welfare of the cooly was of more importance to them than to Government, and that they might safely be left to look after their own interest. The theory of this reasoning was excellent, but unfortunately experience had shown that it could not always be trusted in practice. It was against the interests of planters to have the blind, the maimed, the insane, and others physically unfit for labour sent up to them as coolies, yet contractors' agents and others in their employ had sent up such people. It was against their interests to make no provision for epidemics on the passage to Assam, yet such omission had taken place. The dying had been allowed to struggle in their agony along with the living, destitute of medical aid, and scenes the most revolting to humanity had resulted. It was against the interests of planters to leave their coolies houseless on arrival, to give them insufficient food, and to make no provision for medical aid; yet all these acts of neglect had occurred.

No doubt they were exceptional cases, but they nevertheless demanded the interference of Government, and this interference was so exercised as to cause as little inconvenience or extra expense to planters as was consistent with attaining the object in view. As already observed, the action of Government, so far from increasing the cost of importing labour, had the opposite effect by greatly reducing it.

There was one point, however, in which the proceedings of Government appear to have tended materially to hasten the catastrophe in tea, and that was the ease with which speculators were allowed to become possessed of titles to waste land without either demarcation or survey. It is to be regretted that the Board of Revenue and the Government should have yielded to the pressure brought to bear on them in Calcutta in allowing so unsatisfactory a state of things, but fortunately the rush which subsequently took place to resign these

lots when they were no longer required for purposes of speculation released Government from a dilemma which would have proved of a serious kind. The pen-and-ink sketches on which these lots were sold were utterly unreliable. Most of them were drawn from imagination by the applicants, and were merely a few irregular ink lines on a slip of paper, with such vague boundaries as 'jungles,' 'forest trees,' 'streams,' &c., written at the four sides.

The first depression in tea in 1846 was confined to a single association, and, as has been explained already, was caused by a reckless expenditure and the fallacy which was entertained of the yielding capabilities of indigenous tracts. Nevertheless the losses of the Assam Company were attributed by the public to the undertaking being of a profitless nature. Twenty years later a similar depression, but on a much larger scale, took place, and again the popular impression pointed to tea-planting itself as in fault. Thus a depreciation of tea property of all kinds prevailed during 1866, 1867, and 1868 as unreasoning as the previous infatuation and blind belief in its extraordinary value.

A commission was appointed by Government in 1867-68, with Mr. Ainslie of the Civil Service as President, to inquire into the causes of this depression. A mass of evidence, mostly of a highly interesting kind, was recorded, and was subsequently published along with the report of the commission.

A more favourable turn of affairs took place in 1869. It could not but attract attention that nearly all old gardens, notwithstanding the severe test which they had undergone during the preceding three years, were still not only in existence, but were by careful management yielding a profit to their owners. Dividends, although small, were again heard of. The quality of manufactured tea, which in the years of reckless speculation had fallen off, had greatly improved, and the prices obtained both in the Calcutta market and at home were fully remunerative.

As a commercial undertaking tea-planting possesses features of a remarkably favourable nature. With suitable sale and good management the average yield of an acre of tea-plant in full bearing may be reckoned at 400lb, which, if carefully prepared, would in the English market fetch about £40. The cost of forming a plantation, of cultivating it when formed, and manufacturing the tea, is high; nevertheless with proper and careful management a very satisfactory margin of profits can be reckoned on: The amount of profit derivable from a well-planted and carefully managed tea estate is liable to fluctuate from two causes only, viz. the prices of tea in the home market, and the cost of labour in the gardens. Neither of these two causes are ordinarily liable to sudden or capricious changes.

The evidence recorded by the Tea Commission places the cost of forming gardens at exceptionally high rates, and has reference chiefly to very large concerns managed through paid agents. There can be no doubt that the cost of forming and working gardens would be considerably less to private individuals engaged in their own accounts and possessing a fair amount of practical experience. To any person with even so small a capital as two or three thousand pounds, tea-planting would prove a most profitable undertaking. In the estimates which were furnished to the Tea Commission, the cost of planting, clearing, and cultivating an acre of tea land up to the end of the third year was given by different planters at sums varying from Rs. 230 to Rs. 500; but allowing the cost of labour used in making tea gardens to be double that used for ordinary cultivation, it would seem that even the lowest of the above estimates is greatly in excess of what tea-planting with a due regard to economy ought to cost. It must be remembered also that at the time the Tea Commission visited Assam the cost of labour was exceptionally high, and that in the haste to form gardens for sale the question of expenditure received comparatively little attention.

The revival of confidence in tea-planting has been extending slowly, but steadily, during the past three years, and at the present

Year.	No. of estates under distinct proprietors.	Area under cultivation, in acres.	Outturn of tea in lb.	REMARKS.
1860	1	1,876	218,000	Sole proprietorship of Assam Company (Government experimental estates not shown).
1863	10	2,425	306,700	Beginning of private tea enterprises.
1869	48	7,506	1,205,680	Commencement of joint-stock companies.
1865	.....	.....	.....	Tea crisis.
1869	280	25,174	4,714,780	Revival of tea-planting.
1871	295	31,503	6,251,145	Condition to date of latest returns.

time the prospects of the industry are far better and brighter than they have ever been before. It is to be hoped that with the experience gained by knowledge of the causes which led to former disasters, it will continue in its present healthy course. The tabular statement in the margin gives details of cultivation and outturn during the principal eras of tea-planting in Assam.

TEA CULTIVATION IN ASSAM, 1874.

From figures furnished by the Assam administration and officially published it appears that at the end of 1874 the total area taken up in the province for tea cultivation was 625,995 acres, under the following tenures, viz:—

	Acres.
(1) Under old Assam rules of 1854, ..	177,981
(2) " ordinary leases	45,384
(3) Purchased in fee-simple	172,828
(4) Under the Old Assam rules, but since commuted to fee-simple	229,802
Total	625,995

The detailed district returns were submitted in 1873 for only so many gardens as comprised an area of 492,983 acres, out of a total of 586,114 acres taken up; and in 1874 the area reported on was only 473,507 acres, out of the above-mentioned 625,995 acres. The reported area under cultivation at the end of the years 1873 and 1874 was 63,589 and 79,272 acres respectively. For the proportion of cultivation to the amount of land held in 1874 to have been exactly the same as the proportion in 1873 the area cultivated should have been 61,076 acres, whereas it is reported as 79,272. These figures show that the proportion of cultivation to area taken up has increased about 29 per cent. Assuming that, with regard to the area not specially reported on, the above proportion of cultivation to land, viz. about one to six, exists, it will be seen that at the end of 1873 there were about 90,000 acres actually under tea, and at the end of 1874 about 100,000. This is of course a mere estimate. Taking the total outturn of tea from the province at 19,000,000 pounds, the 100,000 acres under cultivation produce only two and a half maunds an acre, which is a very small outturn even when the large area of immature plant is taken into consideration.

The total outturn of tea of all kinds reported in the two years was 12,757,615 and 15,106,779lb respectively. In the former year therefore the yield was 200lb per cultivated acre, in the latter 196lb. Arguing on the same principle as in the end of the preceding paragraph, we may assume that the total outturn of tea in the two years was 18,000,000lb and 19,000,000lb respectively. This estimate cannot be verified for the whole of the province, owing to the absence of statistics of the exports from Assam Proper for any whole year. But it is corroborated to a certain extent by information of the exports from Cachar and Sylhet which has been furnished by the India General Steam Navigation Company for the year 1874. During that year 55,119 chests were exported. A chest varies in capacity from one to two maunds. Taking 100lb to be the average, the exports were 5,511,900lb. The land taken up for tea cultivation in Cachar and Sylhet is about one-third of the tea land of the whole province; the estimated aggregate outturn would, therefore, on this basis, come to about 17,000,000lb. Taking the value of tea in Calcutta to be one shilling and eight pence per lb (which is the average value during the last thirteen years, as given in the statement published in our November issue), the value of the above outturn is £1,583,333, or say one and a half millions sterling.

Owing to the defective returns submitted it is impossible to give the average yield of the mature plant, that is, of the plants upwards of two years old. It is probable, however, that this average is about 280lb per acre. In highly cultivated and well situated gardens the yield is said to be sometimes as much as 500lb, and even 800lb, or ten maunds is said to have been plucked in one year on each acre in one garden.

In considering the outturn, as compared with the labour employed in producing it, it will be sufficient to take the figures of one year only. In 1874 there were employed in the gardens which have submitted returns 86,744 labourers, imported and native, of both sexes and of all ages. The area cultivated was 79,402 acres. Allowing a small margin for sickness, &c., this is only one labourer to the acre. One acre produces 196lb, and assuming that (as is generally the case) one-half of the labourers employed are adult males, a male labourer and his belongings may be considered to produce 392lb, worth in value about £33 per annum.

The foregoing statistics prove that the tea industry is steadily developing. It may now be considered to be established on a firm basis. In one district only, namely Cachar, has there been any tendency towards the undue increase of 'extensions,' which some consider to have been, if not the cause of the disaster of 1866, at all events the indication of a speculative mania which may result in some

such calamity. The supply of labour is, and must for some time be, very limited. Consequently the undue extension of a garden means either that cultivation is not, for want of the necessary labour, properly attended to, or that, in order to obtain the necessary labour, an unhealthy competition between planters is caused, extremely high bonuses are given, desertions become common, and, in fact, whilst the coolies are demoralized, the cost of tea production is increased.

The grievances of the planters may be summed as follow:—

- (a) The labour question.
- (b) The waste lands sale question.
- (c) The want of communications.
- (d) The two great interference of Government with labourers before and after enlistment.

(a.) As to the first grievance, much has been done to remove it by the legalization of recruiting by garden sirdars. For the rest time alone must be trusted to. It is not in a day that an unpeopled waste can be converted into a populous and cultivated garden.

(b.) It is believed that no difficulty now exists in a planter's getting the land he applies for sold within a reasonable time. Of 109 applications made since the promulgation of the new sale rules, seventy-seven have been disposed of, and no complaint of undue delay in the settlement of these cases has been received by the Chief Commissioner.

(c.) It cannot be said that this complaint is removed, nor is it possible, in the present state of the finances of the province, to do as much as could be desired to open up the inter-district roads; but what could be done has been done, and the subject has the earnest attention of the Government. The Chief Commissioner is doing his best to introduce wheeled traffic into Assam wherever there are roads fitted to bear it. There is some prospect of telegraphic communication being opened with Upper Assam. Hopes were for some time entertained that Government would do something towards the improvement of steam communication in the northern valley, where it is sorely needed, but it was found that the expense of any such measure would be more than the Government could afford. It takes longer to make the journey from Calcutta to Upper Assam than from Bombay to London.

(d.) How far Government should 'interfere' with the labourer before and after immigration is naturally a question on which the planter and the general public may hold very different opinions. As above said, the introduction of the sirdari system of recruiting, and the removal of all restrictions upon free immigration, leave little ground for this complaint. It is no doubt the fact that nowadays there is very little ill-treatment of coolies by their employers, that the coolies are contented and well cared for. It is, however, a question whether a good deal of this very desirable result is not due to the action of Government in former days. At any rate, to a good employer the interference of Government is a merely nominal matter. As an illustration of the peculiar views of some planters on this interference question may be cited the very frequent complaint made by them of the want of stringency in the provisions of Act XIII of 1859.

No new facts as to the best method of cultivation have come to light. Planters differ in their opinions of the kinds of soils most suited for the growth of tea, but there can be no doubt that the virgin soil of the dense forests at the foot of the hills, where the climate is hot and moist, and where tea is often found indigenous, is the best. But tea will grow well in every district in Assam. It appears that manure is very little used, and the chief point attended to is the careful hoeing and weeding of the spaces between the plants and the regular filling up of 'vacancies' caused by the death of plants.

The use of machinery is steadily increasing, the rolling on many large estates being thus performed. Several machines have been invented, and it is yet an undecided point which of them is the best. There are some 140 engines in the province, all of which have been imported within the last five years. The nominal horse power of these engines is between 400 and 500. There are, however, drawbacks to the use of machinery—some real, some perhaps imaginary—which prevent its more frequent introduction. It is conceded that machinery makes a great saving (of from 50 to 60 per cent.) in manual labour; but there is still a considerable prejudice against machine-rolled tea. Another objection is certainly weighty, namely, that unless a very large quantity of leaf is brought in at one time, the employment of machinery is no saving at all. There is also an objection based upon the dearth of qualified native artificers to superintend the working and repair of machinery. Nevertheless there is no doubt that a day will soon arrive when all labour-saving machinery will be called into use.

Perhaps one of the most vital questions to the planter of the future is the fuel-supply. At present all the 'firing' operations are

carried on by means of the charcoal obtained from the forest which is cleared from the tea ground, or which grows on those parts of the several grants which are not under cultivation. It is obvious that the destruction of timber must be enormous, and at no distant period it will have to be decided how to manufacture tea with cheaper fuel than charcoal. The invention of such a method would be a great boon.

It is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the amount of money spent in the tea industry during the year; but the following details, furnished for the district by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, are interesting. In 1873 supply bills, money orders, and currency notes, were cashed to the amount of Rs. 25,57,176 by managers of gardens; in 1874 the amount so cashed was Rs. 25,25,736. In both cases the Deputy Commissioner thinks that these sums represent the amount spent in the district. Now the total area taken up for the cultivation in Cachar was in 1874 232,445 acres, and the total of the province was 625,995, or about three times the Cachar area. It may be assumed, therefore, that the amount paid on account of the production of tea is not less than seventy-five lakhs per annum. The probability is that this sum is exceeded, as the price of labour and food is greater in most parts of Assam Proper than in Cachar.

The tables in the appendix show the details of each district as received from the planters for the year 1874. It should be borne in mind that these figures are only for those gardens the managers of which have submitted returns, and that they are therefore necessarily incomplete. The returns for 1874 are, however, better than those of previous year. It is hoped that all tea-planters will endeavour to submit these statistics in future. The labour required in their preparation is small, while the information gathered from them is of the greatest value, especially to persons engaged in the industry.

Return of Tea Operations for the year 1874 in the Province of Assam.

DISTRICTS.	Number of European assistants employed.	Number of native off-look above the rank of duffadar employed.	EXTENT OF LAND.				Area under cultivation at the close of 1873.	Brought under cultivation in 1874 (year of report).	Total area under cultivation at the close of 1874.	Outturn of tea in lb in season 1875.
			Held in grants under old rules.	Held in fee-simple under new rules.	Held under cultivation under new rules.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sylhet	16	86	8,201	2,500	8,429	19,100	4,243	1,054	5,297	487,106
Cachar	118	402	60,520	114,005	31,452	206,067	25,044	4,122	30,066	5,171,623
Goalpara		4	...	...	610	610	208	10	284	3,303
Kamrup	9	18	1,653	9,550	914	12,020	2,326	312	2,638	517,884
Darrang	14	138	1,015	20,027	2,004	24,036	3,500	290	3,856	862,990
Nowgong	5	51	880	11,139	383	12,408	2,344	534	2,878	240,495
Soebanugor	62	401	34,604	67,704	5,778	108,086	20,719	1,854	22,573	4,328,329
Luckimpore	42	170	15,356	69,561	6,203	91,120	10,290	1,444	11,090	1,502,092
Total	250	1,308	122,005	294,940	55,863	473,507	69,640	9,652	79,272	13,163,318

DISTRICTS	Outturn of tea in lb in season 1874 (year of report).	Increase.	Decrease.	AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF LABOURERS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
				Imported.				Local.			
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sylhet	567,537	87,548	7,087	206	212	41	460	1,372	972	303	2,647
Cachar	5,074,429	681,003	78,597	11,510	9,820	2,619	23,740	6,540	4,280	1,062	11,882
Goalpara	5,248	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	726	47	8	781
Kamrup	375,634	40,184	12,434	79	59	18	146	1,423	840	314	2,176
Darrang	1,008,077	150,204	5,171	1,341	954	236	2,531	1,784	278	357	2,419
Nowgong	387,045	137,547	...	1,510	478	108	1,130	975	290	158	1,417
Soebanugor	4,070,419	554,908	106,808	9,180	6,557	2,045	17,788	5,024	300	310	5,609
Luckimpore	1,811,930	320,725	11,407	8,097	3,236	763	7,930	1,607	783	284	8,076
Total	15,106,770	2,175,035	221,594	27,063	21,290	5,829	54,787	19,450	7,459	2,696	29,607

MOONJ GRASS.

'Sar,' 'shur,' and 'moonj' grass, are all varieties of 'saccharum,' and are used in India for various purposes, such as rope-making, thatching, &c. The adaptability of the species to the manufacture of paper is a recent discovery, which gives it a commercial interest, and may possibly be turned to profitable account.

The variety called in Bengalee 'shur,' or 'sar,' apparently 'saccharum spontaneum,' or perhaps 'saccharum sara,' abounds on the banks of the rivers Damooda, Adjai, More, and generally in low waste lands, sand, and desert in the Burdwan Division and other parts of Lower Bengal. At present it can scarcely be said to have any commercial value, as the supply far exceeds the demand, which is purely local. This supply is believed to be practically unlimited, and could be increased to meet any possible demand by extending the cultivation in waste ground unfit for any other crop, plenty of which is to be found in Lower Bengal. The question is whether or not it can be delivered in Calcutta and manufactured at a cost which would leave a fair margin for profit. The managers of the Bally paper mills, who have recently been experimenting on the grass, having stated their readiness to take from 60,000 to 80,000 maunds per annum if delivered at rates sufficiently low to allow of its manufacture with profit, Messrs. Farquharson & Co., of Ilambazar, a village situated on the banks of the Adjai, in the district of Boerbhoom, offered to deliver it at the Bulpore Railway Station on the Loop Line at Re. 1-4 per maund. This cost, low as it is, the managers of the paper mills state to be prohibitory, owing apparently to some difficulties which have to be overcome in the manufacture, resulting from the presence of a knot in the reed which injuriously affects the quality of the paper produced. If this difficulty can be overcome, as no doubt it eventually will, the grass will doubtless become an important article of commerce. Messrs. Farquharson & Co. alone could supply 100,000 maunds per annum at the price stated above, and no doubt many other districts will compete when the demand arises and becomes generally known. Baboo Joy Kishen Mookerjee has since stated that the plant growing near Ghuttal, in the Hooghly district, could be procured and landed in Calcutta at as low a rate as 14 annas per maund. The entire reed, excepting the flower and outside flag-leaf, can be utilized as material for paper.

INTERCHANGE OF POPPY SEEDS BETWEEN THE OPIUM AGENCIES.

An interchange of poppy seeds has frequently been proposed and practised by the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies. In 1871 a supply of Persian and Malwa seed was obtained for experiment in Northern India. The experiments were, however, a failure, and it was made clear that neither seed could be advantageously distributed to opium ryots of the Gangetic plains. There is always a risk, too, in making such experiments through ryots that had seed may get spread about the agency. It was accordingly directed that no more Malwa or Persian seed should be distributed to ryots of the districts already tried; but experiments have been continued on a small scale with both seeds in one or two selected gardens, and the Malwa seed has been tried in the Chota Nagpore districts, where the country is more similar to Central India. Generally speaking, these experiments have not been attended with success. The results of an interchange of seeds between the sister agencies of Behar and Benares, and in the case of Behar of a further interchange between the districts lying north and south of the Ganges, was at first attended with greater success. The opium ryots often interchange seed among themselves; and the peculiarity of the Benares seed, that it germinates more quickly and requires less water, pointed it out as peculiarly suitable to parts of Chota Nagpore and Shahabad. The first success has not, however, been repeated, and the results have not answered expectations. It has recently been recommended by the Agent of the Behar Agency that the interchange of seed should be confined within the several districts of the agency, and it was suggested that as Shahabad seed appeared to give the best results and to be preferred by the ryots, that seed from that district should be collected for special distribution among the cultivators. The results reported correspond also with those obtained by Mr. John Scott, Curator of the Botanical Gardens, now on special duty in the Opium Department. In his reports on the experimental cultivation of the poppy, Mr. Scott has carefully noted the results of several instances of sowings of Benares seed on Behar soil, from which it appears that the plant raised therefrom has invariably turned out a poor drug-producer. Under these circumstances, the recommendations of the Agent have been approved, and Government has passed orders directing the abandonment of Benares seed in Behar, and a more general distribution of seed of the Shahabad district.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT RELATING TO BRITISH INDIA. No. II.

THE following statements, relating to the coin and currency and note circulation of British India for the past ten years, are republished from the annual "Statistical Abstract relating to British India," from which we shall continue to publish extracts in successive issues:—

No. 33.—*Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper Money coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India during each of the undermentioned years.*

YEARS ENDED	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			TOTAL FOR BRITISH INDIA.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
30th April ... { 1865	£ 95,671	£ 4,124,081	£ 93,380	None	£ 644,828	£ 132,750	None	£ 5,710,386	£ 3,722	£ 95,671	£ 10,485,866	£ 229,401	£ 10,811,397
1866	17,602	6,871,173	112,406	"	544,964	95,644	"	7,300,012	61,227	17,602	14,507,079	209,337	14,794,078
1867 (11 months)	27,717	3,471,148	124,066	"	148,079	19,500	"	2,563,441	None	27,717	6,182,608	148,566	6,358,051
1868	21,534	1,665,950	23,361	"	34,798	3,000	"	2,081,043	"	21,534	4,382,319	26,301	4,430,254
1869	25,158	1,832,161	88,219	"	18,747	2,000	"	3,700,800	"	25,158	5,541,709	90,219	5,657,083
1870	74,510	5,170,769	None	"	6,577	5,432	"	3,618,191	"	74,510	4,805,637	6,432	5,008,479
1871	3,994	474,712	6,121	"	"	"	"	730,372	"	3,994	1,234,084	6,121	1,244,199
1872	15,413	1,080,009	25,049	"	"	"	"	610,386	"	15,413	1,040,395	25,049	1,070,457
1873	31,796	1,045,466	10,500	"	"	"	"	2,034,970	"	31,796	3,081,436	10,500	3,123,731
1874	15,408	790,910	14,461	"	"	"	"	1,679,103	"	15,408	2,370,013	14,461	2,399,882

Note.—The Madras Mint was closed on 31st August 1860.

No. 34.—*Number and Value of Government Currency Notes issued, received, and cancelled for the whole of India during each of the undermentioned years.*

YEARS ENDED	NOTES ISSUED.		NOTES RECEIVED.		NOTES CANCELLED.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
30th April ... { 1865	598,290	£ 5,430,611	253,708	£ 3,370,900	214,290	£ 3,156,066
1866	960,150	10,100,493	854,111	9,083,018	386,174	3,107,162
1867 (11 months)	1,000,088	20,801,215	1,017,381	25,809,722	836,631	7,500,504
1868	2,700,745	35,064,071	2,424,319	30,726,427	108,079	10,842,856
1869	3,117,050	44,007,302	2,936,353	44,899,018	1,653,433	14,258,660
1870	3,306,828	46,344,849	3,353,501	48,702,434	1,006,704	22,300,425
1871	3,855,477	58,630,202	3,728,092	60,062,881	2,006,842	24,795,675
1872	4,045,116	62,252,120	3,813,801	60,481,000	1,804,510	25,046,016
1873	4,400,448	67,300,953	4,193,620	69,018,883	2,150,041	27,002,765
1874	4,915,365	61,002,467	4,620,018	62,045,500	2,565,800	26,204,289

No. 35.—*Average value of Government Currency Notes in Circulation in each Circle throughout India during each of the undermentioned years.*

CIRCLES.	Average for each year at 2s. the Rupee.									
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Calcutta	£ 2,806,814	£ 2,904,328	£ 2,839,144	£ 2,931,138	£ 3,004,564	£ 4,146,743	£ 3,600,339	£ 4,303,347	£ 4,780,495	£ 4,702,974
Madras	604,167	565,833	604,166	517,910	622,144	615,500	809,356	1,035,630	994,663	1,148,569
Bombay	3,338,833	3,348,968	4,097,450	4,710,499	4,300,937	4,572,491	3,880,746	4,145,232	5,130,047	5,002,741
Allahabad	113,947	256,178	239,318	324,852	337,110	309,788	413,413	360,032	521,826	74,600
Ahore	78,108	205,135	239,365	240,665	228,151	225,290	207,450	623,463	475,083	477,716
Calcutt	6,176	42,110	56,455	55,611	81,047	77,024	86,342	110,653	181,047	229,862
Trichinopoly	8,484	27,286	38,906	45,874	42,853	54,346	32,148	34,906	29,321	"
Vizagapatnam or Coanada	5,525	37,581	36,704	30,110	47,384	34,055	34,128	33,678	46,388	72,676*
Nagpore	31,702	160,533	106,734	212,397	274,356	255,110	345,079	301,684	316,064	318,953
Kurrachee	"	90,873	101,377	109,081	108,108	247,300	226,057	228,302	203,031	210,793
Akoolah	"	"	"	"	9,634	101,410	200,287	326,727	155,632	242,038
Total	6,882,011	7,726,815	8,978,827	9,285,085	10,151,070	10,069,078	9,813,224	11,416,744	12,864,037	11,145,191

* On the 16th of November 1873 the Coanada circle was substituted for that of Vizagapatnam, and the Trichinopoly circle was amalgamated with the Madras circle.

No. 36.—*Average amount of Note circulation, and of each description of Reserve of the Paper Currency Department of the Government of India, during each of the undermentioned years.*

YEARS ENDED.	Average amount of Note circulation.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF RESERVE IN			
		Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Government Securities.
30th April ... { 1865	£ 6,882,011	£ 2,740,011	£ 866,666	£ 33,690	£ 3,251,644
1866	7,726,815	2,687,195	909,000	149,398	3,980,324
1867 (11 months)	8,978,827	4,798,183	530,799	11,065	3,638,791
1868	9,285,085	5,214,559	808,722	14,749	3,252,055
1869	10,151,070	5,617,989	979,939	24,463	3,518,679
1870	10,069,078	5,041,525	1,062,989	31,340	3,933,215
1871	9,813,224	5,539,796	815,163	27,340	3,188,015
1872	11,416,744	6,045,078	1,143,816	7,340	3,923,501
1873	12,864,037	6,158,110	1,008,417	7,340	5,755,261
1874	11,145,191	4,938,628	615,467	7,340	5,608,956

No. 37.—*Receipts and Disbursements of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency from its commencement.*

YEARS ENDED	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Excess Charges.
30th April ... { 1865	£ 15,232	£ 580	£ 14,652	£ 580
1866	32,773	38,541	6,768	37,440
1867	165,498	70,459	95,039	3,708
1868	107,539	83,330	24,209	"
1867 (11 months)	106,988	99,230	7,758	"
1868	134,582	30,931	103,651	"
1869	148,097	76,094	72,003	"
1870	164,767	28,980	135,787	"
1871	140,357	33,623	106,734	"
1872	142,506	28,559	113,947	"
1873	229,232	51,361	177,871	"
1874	227,158	45,661	181,497	"
Total	1,766,068	588,784	1,177,284	42,306
Net Receipts	"	"	1,177,279	"

INUNDATIONS IN THE CHOOADANGAH SUB-DIVISION OF THE NUDDEA DISTRICT.

THE country on both banks of the Matabhanga and the Koomar rivers has from time immemorial been subject to inundations, and of recent years their constant recurrence and intensity has given rise to serious apprehensions for the welfare of the people. The inundation of 1823 is the highest upon record; the inundation of 1871 was almost as high, and in the neighbourhood of Chooadangah even higher, and it was of much longer duration than any other upon record. The year 1838 is conspicuous in the memory of grey-bearded cultivators for its disastrous inundation. Since 1871 there have been inundations of less severity, but in 1875 the river rose to an excessive height. To ascertain the causes of these inundations would necessitate a thorough survey of the country between the Bhagiruthee and Matabhanga, and a careful inquiry into the effect of the Gangetic floods and of the 'back-water' of the Brahmapootra. It will be sufficient here to indicate the most salient causes which operate to produce these phenomena.

The Matabhanga and Koomar bifurcate at Khalbolio, the former pursuing a southerly, and the latter an easterly course. The Koomar has the wider channel of the two, and therefore carries away the greater volume of water; but the current of the Matabhanga is more rapid than that of the sister river, and its banks are generally of lower elevation.

Some 15 years since the Government undertook to improve the navigation of the Matabhanga by executing a system of 'cuts' or channels, which have certainly had the required effect, but have in addition achieved a result which was hardly anticipated. The cuts are few in number, and occur at intervals of three miles, or rather more, between Khalbolio and Majhat. The consequence has been that the increased velocity of the current has caused a rapid deposit of sand at the point immediately below the latter-named village, and has in point of fact raised the bed of the river some three feet and a half. The volume of water to be carried down remaining a constant, the bed is unable to contain it, and the waters would, if not checked, find their way over the surrounding country.

The Koomar is more manageable. In or about the year 1823 an important change in its course occurred. The river used to leave the Matabhanga near the factory of Katchikatta; but during the unprecedented floods of that year the present course came into being, and a considerable detour was thus avoided. This new course, however, was attended by the disadvantage that the south bank between the villages of Luckipore and Alamdanga is in places exceptionally low, and is particularly so between the villages of Hardi and Kumri, where an extensive depression exists, through which a considerable area has been periodically inundated since 1823.

It may be added that the whole country slopes gently from the bed of the Matabhanga to the Soonderbuns, and that several tributaries, which in former years sufficed to carry off a large portion of the surplus water have been silted up. The most important of these are (1) the Nabagunga, which left the Matabhanga near the village of Boalmari, about two miles north of Chooadangah, and flows *via* Magoora to the Soonderbuns; and (2) the Bhyrub, the point of the junction of which was near the Rannuggur railway station, and which is the same river as that flowing through the Sudder Station of Jessore. This silting process has been greatly facilitated by the construction of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which runs parallel to the course on the Matabhanga on its east bank for a distance of 30 miles (64th to 94th mile), and at right angles to the channel of the Nabagunga and Bhyrub (85th and 74th mile) respectively. The waterway provided was most inadequate, and the line was breached in several places (notably at the 85th mile) during the inundation of 1871. This evil has been since partially remedied, but much yet remains to be done before this line can be considered as anything but a serious obstacle to the natural drainage of the country.

Lastly, the Bhagiruthee occasionally bursts through a large embankment near the civil station of Berhampore, sweeps over the intervening country, and seriously raises the flood level. This embankment thus gave away in 1871, and again in 1874. The year 1871 was an *annus mirabilis* in the annals of Nuddea, by reason of the extraordinary height and duration of its inundation, which caused immense loss to the crops and a great mortality amongst cattle. In 1874 again the floods were very high, but happily the waters did not rise till the end of August, by which time the greater portion of the early rice had been harvested.

During the continuance of a severe inundation such as that of 1871, which lasted for a period of two full months, the country becomes, so to speak, a sea dotted with islands, the latter being the village sites, which are naturally situated on the highest elevations, and are further raised by the debris and refuse of generations. The districts affected being purely pastoral and agricultural, all classes suffer. The cattle confined to the village sites are preserved alive with difficulty, owing to the deficiency of forage, and on the subsidence of the inundation they perish in numbers from a terrible epidemic which is said to result from feeding on the lately submerged grass. During the months of October and November 1871 there was an almost incredible mortality among cattle.

The action of the floods on the crops is more complex, and to afford a proper estimate of its influence it is necessary to give a few particulars as to the local agricultural products. The crops affected, then, may be thus broadly classified:—(a) the early rice, or aous, which is sown in March and April and reaped in August and September. This crop is the staple of the Chooadangah and the Meherpore sub-divisions, and its importance may be gauged by stating that the cultivator is dependent upon it for three-fourths of his annual rent. (b) The cold-weather crops, the most important of which is the chilly (red pepper) plant; sown in September and picked in December and January. (c) The late rice, or amun, sown in March and April and cut in November and December. This variety is but little cultivated in the Chooadangah of the Nuddea district, but it is the staple of Jessore, the northern part of which is equally subject to inundation.

The effect of the inundation on the early rice depends greatly on the forwardness of the crop. In 1874 the greater portion had been reaped ere the water rose, and no great mischief in this respect occurred. But the drought that marked the early part of 1875 retarded the aous rice to such an extent that the inundations came upon the country while the plant was yet green; and had proper measures not been taken, the entire crop would have been lost. Their effect on the cold-weather crops is very prejudicial. The waters never recede in time to admit of the chillies being planted out. Those crops in the ground (as arahar) die off at once; many varieties of pulses, such as kallye, cannot be sown at all; and in fact it is only a very few and comparatively unimportant varieties that are not injuriously affected. Kallye, however, can be, and is usually sown broadcast without any cultivation as soon as the inundation recedes, and is then a great stand-by of the ryots, both as food for themselves and as sustenance for their cattle. It must also be added that the inundation does leave a fertilising silt over the country, which benefits both the rice crop and the cold-weather crops of the ensuing year.

The result of the inundations on the late rice is, provided that the water rises slowly and not to an immoderate height, on the whole beneficial. This species is mostly sown in great bheels, and rises with the rise of the water, which indeed is essential to its existence.

The improvident habits of the cultivating classes render them dependent on their mahajans or money-lenders. The latter sweep into their store-houses the entire aous crop, paying in return three-fourths of their client's rent and providing a sufficiency of the staff of life to maintain him till the next harvest. The result of the failure of this crop, therefore, is to plunge the cultivator still deeper into debt, and to ruin those who are already poor enough. The cold-weather crops are regarded by the ryot as his 'peculium,' since (if not too deep in his mahajan's books) he is suffered to appropriate their value towards the defrayal of the remaining quarter of his rent, and the purchase of luxuries for his humble household. Their importance, therefore, to him is only second to that of his aous rice, and their failure causes him serious distress.

The problem for solution in the interest of the Chooadangah ryots is to save the aous rice and the cold-weather crops of this portion of the Nuddea district at a minimum of danger to (a) the amun rice of the Jessore district, and (b) the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The problem was partially solved by the energetic measures of the sub-divisional Magistrate during the past season in the construction of an extensive system of embankments on the Matabhanga and Koomar rivers, which were with the greatest difficulty maintained intact, and were the means of saving the greater portion of the crops from destruction. It is stated that had the embankments on the Koomar and on the east bank of the Nabagunga given way, the railway line would again not improbably have been breached.

On the other hand, it was the case that owing to the absence of sluice gates in the embankments the amun or late rice crop in the Jhenidah sub-division to some extent suffered from want of water. The system of embanking has thus this drawback, that when it is once begun it is impossible to decide at what point the process may cease; and it should be supplemented by some scheme which may admit of the drawing off of the surplus water at a minimum of risk to the crop.

It has been urged that this end may be effected, as far as the Chooadangah embankments are concerned, by the reopening of the partially silted bed of the Nabagunga river, which in former times left the Matabhanga near the village of Boalmari, about two miles north of Chooadangah. This river is even at the present day navigable for small boats as far as Hyderpore, which is not more than three miles from the former village. The practicability and importance of this scheme have long been recognised.

The advantages of the scheme would be three-fold:—(1) It would supply a safety-valve, so to speak, for the surplus water of the Matabhanga on each succeeding inundation of that river, and, supplemented by a moderate amount of embanking, prevent that river 'spilling over' the surrounding country. (2) It would provide a yearly supply of fresh water to scores of villages between Chooadangah and Magoorah, which are at present in much distress from the absence of that necessary of life, and are periodically decimated with cholera. (3) It would irrigate an enormous area of amun paddy in the Jessore district, and ensure good crops yearly, irrespective of the rainfall. To these advantages it may be added that the reopening of the Nabagunga will greatly increase the value of the indigo manufactured on its banks.

The scheme would involve one or two small embankments, and the cut would lead the river through the extensive waterways provided by the Railway Company in 1871 after the line of railway had been breached by the violent efforts of the Nabagunga to reopen its old channel. An anicut or waste dam would also have to be constructed at the mouth of the cut, as it would not be practicable to keep the river open during the whole year.

Should this scheme be undertaken and be found to produce good results, it might also be possible to take in hand the reopening of the Bhyrub river, which originally left the Matabhanga near the Ramnuggur station of the Eastern Bengal Railway. But this scheme is attended by the difficulty that the waterway provided by the Railway authorities at this point is insufficient, and indeed the culvert formerly situated in the bed of the Bhyrub is now closed.

REGISTRATION IN BENGAL. No. 1.

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION UP TO 1864.

THE present system of compulsory registration, which was so tardily and reluctantly passed into law in 1864, has now been in force eleven years. In spite of the apprehensions of many eminent Indian officers, few measures have been attended with greater success and have acquired greater popularity than the Acts of Council relating to the registration of deeds. In this paper it is proposed to sketch the history of registration of deeds previous to 1864. In subsequent papers the progress and effects of registration will be considered in other aspects. The greater part of the information now supplied has been taken from a "Note on the Registration of Deeds by Kazis," by R. H. Wilson, Esq., Officiating Inspector-General of Assurances, published as an appendix to the Annual Report of 1872-73.

It is generally understood that registration of assurances was initiated in India by the Mogul Government, but the data on which this understanding has been come to have themselves been much misunderstood. The kazi-ul-kazats of Moorshedabad and Patna were judges of courts of probate and divorce, taking cognizance of all cases of inheritance and succession, as well as of all cases which come within the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in England. They became registrars of deeds relating to immovable property and marriages, because, as civil judges, they adjudicated on all cases relating to these two subjects. In other words, their functions as kazis originated in their necessity as civil judges. We find, in short, that kazis were enjoined to record copies of deeds prepared and attested by them. These deeds are described as *hiba* (gifts), *bai* (sales), *ijara* (leases)—in fact every description of deed relating to immovable property; to these may probably be added *kabin*, or marriage settlements. Kazis never enjoyed any political influence; it has happened that, amidst the anarchy that prevailed during the latter days of the Mogul period of Indian history, they were stripped of nearly all judicial authority by the zemindars and revenue farmers of each pergunnah. They continued to register deeds and celebrate marriages,

or, in other words, they were suffered to continue to prepare and record deeds, because no one else possessed the requisite technical knowledge, and they continued to solemnize marriages in accordance with religious usages with which no true believer dared to interfere.

In 1765 the Dewany of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, was made over to the East India Company. No attempt was made by the British Governors to interfere with the internal government of the country until 1767-68, when English officers were appointed to supervise and control the native officers of each district. These supervisors or superintendents of districts, for want of proper instructions to guide them, were found useless, and after a short time withdrawn. It was not until 1772, when Warren Hastings promulgated his regulations for the administration of justice, that the Company assumed the civil government of the country. In the meantime the regular course of justice had been everywhere suspended, but every man exercised authority who had the power of compelling others to submit to it. The exact position and influence retained by kazis during this administrative chaos it is difficult to ascertain; but the conservative proclivities of the Company raise a strong presumption that they suffered no diminution of authority under the regulations of Warren Hastings. The kazi-ul-kazat, or chief kazi, had however ceased to be an independent judicial officer even in name, and, together with the muftee and two learned moulvies, became a member of the foudari adalat, while the mofussil kazis were stripped of all judicial power, continuing to act as registrars of deeds and marriages. Their authorized fees were abolished. The kaziul-kazat received a fixed salary, and the mofussil kazis were allowed to receive such presents and gratuities as their clients voluntarily offered. The kazi-ul-kazats became 'law officers' of the courts of circuit only on the abolition of the foudari adalat in 1790, and were ultimately abolished by Act XI, 1864. They continued, however, to act as registrars of deeds and marriages until that Act was passed.

The policy of Lord Cornwallis, promulgated in the Regulations of 1793, recognizes kazis as registrars of deeds in Regulation XXXIX; but at the same time Regulation XXXVI introduced a distinct and independent scheme of registration, completely ignoring the functions already exercised by kazis. It is very difficult to understand why parallel schemes of registration were authorized: the only explanation is to be found in the unwillingness of the Government of that time to abolish existing institutions. Under Regulation XXXIX, 1793, the following provisions were laid down regarding the duty of kazis:—

"Section VII.—The head kazi and the kazis stationed in the cities, pergunnahs, and towns, are to keep copies of all deeds, the law or other papers which they may draw up or attest, and are to affix thereto their seals and signatures. They are likewise to keep a list of all such papers, and in the event of their death, resignation, or removal, the list and papers are to be delivered completed to their predecessors.

"Section VIII.—The kazis stationed in the cities, towns, and pergunnahs, are not to exact any fees for drawing up or attesting papers, or for the celebration of marriages, or for the performance of any religious duties or ceremonies which it has been customary for them to perform; excepting such as the parties concerned may voluntarily agree to pay, or has hitherto been the practice."

Rules for the guidance and control of kazis were laid down by the late Sudder Court, which were only partially observed. As might have been expected, the kazis, released from control, being scattered up and down the country, began to farm their perquisites and delegate their authority: in 1839 this was forbidden. Again in 1851 it was declared that the attestation of deeds by kazis had not the legal effect of registration. When Act XI of 1864 was passed, there were about 450 kazis in Bengal, and many more self-constituted kazis (the Member of Council who introduced the Bill intimated there were thousands of self-appointed kazis). Their offices were irregularly performed. The records were neglected, and the whole system of kazi registration had fallen completely into decay long before it was formally abolished.

From the above narrative it will have been seen that after the introduction of the British rule into India, European officers, partly no doubt from the paucity of their number, and partly also from their ignorance alike of the languages and the law of the people, did not take any direct part in the administration of justice, which was conducted by

native functionaries. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis considered it necessary to retain Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers when he constituted courts of justice. The kaziulkazat was also retained with his subordinates. These officers were not originally appointed, nor were they created by any legislative enactment of the British Government. They were an institution of the Mahomedan Government and Mahomedan society. We found kazis existing in every city, town, and pergunnah, and all our legislators sought to do was to define generally what their duties were, and to provide that persons of character and duly qualified with respect to legal knowledge should be appointed. When they ceased to do anything for the State, they were abolished as State appointments.

Having sketched the decay of the kazi system of registration, we will now turn to the system of registration gradually introduced by the British Government. Regulation XXXVI of 1793 provided for the establishment of an Office for the registration of deeds at the headquarters of each district, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, its supervision being entrusted to the Registrar of the Court of Dewany Adalat, under the general control of the Judge. Under this law only deeds affecting real property, wills, and authorities to adopt, could be registered. Registration was optional, but it was declared that registered deeds should henceforward take precedence of unregistered deeds affecting the same property, even though the date of such unregistered deed should be earlier. This precedence was forfeited if notice of the prior unregistered deed was given to the claimant under the registered deed. This Regulation was altered and amended by Regulation XX of 1812, which provided for the quick despatch of registration, and authorized the registration of indigo contracts, bonds, promissory notes, and other obligations for the payment of money. By Regulation IV of 1824 provision was made for the appointment of Deputy Registrars being covenanted servants. In the absence of the Registrar, under this law Civil Surgeons were eligible to hold the appointment. Regulation VII of 1832 empowered the Judge to appoint the Principal Sudder Ameen to be registrar of deeds. Act XXX of 1838 empowered Government to place Registration Offices under the superintendence of any officer residing at the station where they were established. Acts I and XIX of 1843 enacted that registered deeds affecting land should take precedence of previously executed unregistered deeds affecting the same property, even when the registered instrument had been executed and accepted by the claimant under it with the knowledge of existing unregistered deeds. Under Regulation XXXVI of 1793, registration could only be effected in the Office within the jurisdiction of which the property affected was situated. Act IV of 1845 altered this, and allowed registration to be effected in any Office within the presidency, provided that a copy of the deed was supplied to each of the districts in which the property affected was situated. This was the state of the law when Mr. Forbes, a Madras Civilian, introduced a Bill into Council on the 22nd January 1862, which was ultimately passed into law under the title of Act XVI, 1864.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF QUINOA IN THE HIMALAYAS.

THERE is a species of food-grain called *quinoa* (by botanists *Chenopodium quinoa*) which is cultivated in the higher parts of the Andes of Quito and Peru, and is probably the hardiest food-grain in the world, growing at the greatest elevations above the level of the sea. The quinoa resembles a lentil in shape, but is much smaller and is very white. The stem grows to about three or four feet in height. The grain is eaten boiled like rice, and is said to be a nutritious, wholesome, and pleasant article of food. It was thought that this remarkable food-grain might usefully be cultivated in the loftier districts of the Himalayas, near the principal trade routes, such as Ladak and Sikkim, and with this object in view seeds have been forwarded to Darjeeling and Leh, and entrusted to responsible persons, who would take an interest in their cultivation. As the plant flourishes at heights from 12,000 to 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was believed that

supplies of wholesome food might thus be obtained in regions where corn does not ripen.

The experiment, however, has not been successful. A quantity of the seed was sown at the cinchona plantation at Rungbee, but as fast as the seeds germinated the seedlings died off from the excessive damp of the atmosphere. The seed was then tried in the more elevated and drier parts of independent Sikkim, where the climate is more favourable; but the experiment was unsuccessful there also. It is on record, moreover, than an attempt was made to introduce the grain some years ago into the north-western Himalayas, and that there also it failed. In that part of Himalayas the hill people cultivate a species of *Chenopodium* almost undistinguishable from *Chenopodium quinoa*. They were therefore rather disappointed, when the latter germinated, to find the young seedlings look exactly the same as their own familiar species. The Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens is not inclined to think that *Chenopodium quinoa* is better than the north-west Himalayan species. In the eastern Himalayas he considers that the acclimatisation of the grain is hopeless, as the climate is by far too moist. Dr. King does not recommend that experiments in the cultivation should be renewed in any part of the Himalayas.

TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND NEPAL AND SIKKIM: FOURTH QUARTER OF 1875.

In the November issue it was explained that arrangements had been sanctioned for registering the interprovincial traffic between Bengal and the independent states of Nepal and Sikkim. There has been great difficulty in organising a complete system of registration, as the boundary line is extensive and the trade finds its way through numerous channels. It is believed, however, that the registration has been done as well as it could be done under the circumstances. The returns for the last quarter of 1875—that is to say, for the first three months during which the system has been in operation—are now published.

As far as regards the quantity of traffic registered, the results are disappointing. The whole of the traffic imported from Nepal amounts to 1,32,526 maunds, and the whole of the traffic sent into Nepal to only 74,876 maunds. The principal item of Nepalese produce sent into Bengal is 'other cereals,' which comprise the outturn of the bhadoi crop, such as maize, millets, &c. The total is 44,318 maunds; of which more than half, or 26,645 maunds, went to Chumparun. Paddy comes next on the list, with 32,130 maunds, and then rice with 13,020 maunds. On the other hand the exports from Bengal into Nepal are 'other cereals' 13,217 maunds, paddy 6,252 maunds, rice 4,047 maunds, and pulses and gram 2,923 maunds. The imports exceed the exports, but the totals of both are inconsiderable. Salt has been exported into Nepal to the amount of 11,498 maunds. The total export of oil-seeds is 16,493 maunds, the total import 14,276 maunds. 12,000 maunds of horns sent from Nepal into Chumparun during December deserve a casual mention. The district from which the exports were largest under almost all heads is Mozufferpore, and the district into which the imports were largest is Chumparun.

The most interesting and important of the items of traffic registered is under Class III, 'Cotton, European manufactures.' The total value of cotton piece-goods sent into Nepal during the three months is Rs. 4,67,525. Almost the whole amount, or Rs. 3,93,306, was sent *via* the Chumparun routes in October and November, and is the outturn of the great Sonapore fair. There seems to have been over-trading to some extent, for Rs. 21,000 worth of European goods were returned by Nepal by the routes along which they were imported. The item, 'Miscellaneous European goods,' valued at Rs. 42,012, was entirely sent *via* Chumparun into Nepal during the month of October. The Chumparun routes are in direct communication with Katmandoo, the capital of Nepal.

The trade with Sikkim registered at Darjeeling frontier station is insignificant, and calls for no special notice.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. I.

EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.

Detailed Statement showing the Total Exports from Bengal into Nepal and Sikkim during the quarter of the year ending December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	DESTINED FOR NEPAL.				DESTINED FOR SIKKIM.			
	October.	November.	December.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CLASS I.								
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
1. Coal and coke	0 25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Cotton	574 27	70 19	602 7	1,216 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Ditto twist (Native)	102 31	12 37	39 24	155 12	2 38	0 20	4 0	7 18
4. Ditto (European) ... ..	.....	5 7	26 4	31 11	2 0	3 10	2 0	7 10
5. Chemicals and Medicines	26 10	3 1	1 7	30 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	33 27	19 17	8 3	60 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—								
Safflower	0 24	9 17	0 20	10 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermillion	10 20	9 0	.....	19 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red wood	1 0	8 2	2 0	6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red earth ... ..	.....	0 4	0 2	0 6	.....	.....	2 0	2 0
8. Indigo	0 7	0 5	.....	6 12	.....	.....	11 0	11 0
9. Betel-nuts	222 19	103 30	97 23	424 1	0 8	.....	1 0	1 8
10. Fuel and firewood	60 20	8 0	24 0	92 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Fruits, dried	2,362 33	291 34	237 0	2,891 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	187 9	604 4	2,328 37	3,110 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Wheat	862 0	94 17	67 25	1,023 2	1 0	.....	.....	1 0
14. Pulses and gram	1,283 1	747 9	892 38	2,922 8	1 7	.....	.....	1 7
15. Rice	1,708 33	1,431 2	957 10	4,097 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Paddy	1,817 14	1,116 12	2,519 11	5,452 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Other cereals	3,066 34	3,822 28	6,327 8	13,216 30	.....	0 17	.....	0 17
18. Gums and resins ... ..	.....	2 13	.....	2 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Jute and other raw fibres	180 35	7 35	25 16	214 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	20 20	33 5	44 20	98 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Silk, raw ... ..	.....	0 5	0 5	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Hides	0 16	.....	0 1	0 16	.....	0 3	.....	0 3
23. Irons	2 0	.....	0 0	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Iron and its manufactures	88 13	51 17	276 17	416 7	0 7	7 20	9 0	16 27
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	108 2	162 25	19 27	290 14	3 0	.....	.....	3 0
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	57 28	60 26	12 5	130 19	.....	.....	0 6	0 6
27. Lime and limestone	9 21	0 9	15 0	24 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Stone	2 0	30 0	12 20	44 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Shell-lac	62 10	15 20	.....	77 30	.....	.....	7 0	7 0
30. Stick-lac	5 16	13 12	.....	18 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Ghee	149 1	228 30	66 0	444 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Oil	39 7	2 10	116 6	157 23	3 9	.....	3 0	6 9
33. Oil-seeds—								
Linseed	6,787 21	5,942 15	562 0	13,291 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teel	75 0	.....	.....	75 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard	1,843 36	1,412 14	114 33	2,871 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	0 30	16 0	.....	16 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy	99 0	140 20	.....	239 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Salt (alimentary)	3,677 18	5,211 4	2,010 3	11,098 25	0 7	.....	.....	0 7
35. Saltpetre	1,483 0	383 0	.....	1,866 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Other saline substances (as khor, sajjeroh, &c.) ... ..	.....	127 20	1 30	129 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Spices and condiments	570 0	164 20	404 37	1,099 26	1 9	5 30	2 0	8 39
38. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund)	657 18	506 8	174 18	1,338 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	426 27	580 10	820 22	1,827 19	.....	.....	1 0	1 0
40. Tobacco	571 10	930 23	544 37	2,046 30	12 6	20 13	23 0	64 19
41. Liquor	0 20	.....	.....	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
42. Miscellaneous	225 30	537 37	549 20	1,313 16	.....	5 20	11 0	16 20
Total	28,269 31	25,013 5	20,407 37	73,690 33	27 11	52 13	76 6	153 30
CLASS II.								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—								
Elephants ... ..	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	12	5	4	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cows and bullocks	689	592	851	2,012	1	.....	75	76
Buffaloes	197	107	10	314	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goats and sheep	3,704	207	627	4,540	23	.....	230	260
Hogs and pigs	18	251	358	627	.....	.....	40	40
Fowls	231	120	523	874	.....	.....	140	140
Birds	5	.....	875	880	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Bamboos	761	160	232	1,153	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Cocoanuts	1,411	2,200	1,158	4,469	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Gunny bags	174	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides	700	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	277	32	69	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.								
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	4,286 11	3,020 10	818 0	8,134 6	.....	10 0	.....	10 0
2. Woollen manufactures	6,827 0	2,541 0	2,220 4	11,601 4	.....	700 0	.....	700 0
3. Silk ditto	4,400 0	25,957 0	101 4	30,158 4	.....	157 0	4,631 0	4,888 0
4. Cotton (European) ditto	3,348 2 10	77,555 7	40,815 2	4,69,173 3	2,769 0	518 0	2,060 0	5,352 0
5. Ditto (Native) ditto	14,786 0	27,365 8	11,648 0	53,799 8	.....	406 0	.....	406 0
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	1,815 8	3,750 0	3,631 8	8,997 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Ditto European ditto	42,012 0	.....	10 0	42,022 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,07,929 13	1,39,901 9	63,244 2	6,16,075 8	2,789 0	1,786 0	4,581 0	11,156 0

INTERPROVINCIAL TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.

IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.

Detailed Statement showing the total Imports into Bengal from Nepal and Sikkim during the quarter of the year ending December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	CONSIGNMENT FROM NEPAL.				CONSIGNMENT FROM SIKKIM.			
	October.	November.	December.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CLASS I.								
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
1. Coal and coke	8 0	.....	.....	8 0	12 0	.....	.....	12 0
2. Cotton	208 33	404 28	877 21	1,491 2	.....	6 0	281 0	287 0
3. Ditto twist (Native)	3 28	0 6	0 10	4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Chemicals and medicines	19 3	24 30	23 20	67 13	0 12	3 1	.....	30 13
5. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ... ..	.....	104 25	174 3	338 28	25 0	.....	102 0	127 0
6. Indigo	1 0	.....	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Betel-nuts	14 18	2 0	17 0	33 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Fuel and firewood	10 0	.....	2 10	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Fruits, dried	93 24	6 38	588 1	688 25	.....	7 0	.....	9 0
10. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	181 39	287 4	793 11	1,262 14	11 18	219 30	427 0	658 8
11. Wheat	85 24	34 21	21 27	95 32	.....	0 20	.....	0 20
12. Pulses and gram	56 28	286 9	341 33	684 30	.....	0 7	.....	0 7
13. Rice	2,799 24	3,207 0	6,444 20	12,451 4	109 16	81 0	13 0	203 16
14. Paddy	7,711 11	13,617 9	10,846 34	32,135 14	0 20	.....	.....	0 20
15. Other cereals	8,562 28	20,071 32	14,833 16	44,067 36	920 80	953 30	5,676 40	2,060 20
16. Gums and resins	0 18	.....	.....	0 18	1 8	0 27	0 9	2 4
17. Jute and other raw fibres	167 30	424 29	948 0	1,540 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	28 32	273 8	91 20	393 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Hides	18 0	152 7	121 30	291 37	.....	7 6	.....	7 6
20. Horns	0 30	3 1	12,000 0	12,003 31	0 6	.....	.....	0 6
21. Iron and its manufactures	45 12	1 37	82 3	129 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	4 29	175 23	.....	180 12	0 81	21 22	1 12	23 25
23. Other metals, and their manufactures	25 5	2 1	3 39	31 5	.....	.....	0 15	0 15
24. Lime and limestone	27 10	3 9	0 34	30 13	.....	96 0	842 0	938 0
25. Stone ... ..	.....	.....	138 0	138 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Shell-lac	2 0	2 2	26 21	30 23	.....	23 1	13 27	36 28
27. Stick-lac ... ..	.....	.....	50 80	50 80	2 3	3 33	.....	5 36
28. Ghee	214 3	183 33	777 23	1,175 19	0 10	1 33	0 19	2 22
29. Oil	2 4	42 19	118 13	162 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	604 29	1,072 30	6,445 0	8,722 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teel	2 20	.....	.....	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard	619 16	3,235 22	1,272 13	5,317 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	16 10	7 25	17 24	41 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy	66 0	80 0	2 0	148 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Salt (alimentary)	167 10	671 26	923 3	1,761 39	105 7	119 17	167 1	471 25
32. Saltpetre	230 0	107 10	991 0	1,328 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Other saline substances (as khor, sajoroh &c.)	0 6	2 8	2 13	5 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Spices and condiments	101 20	161 23	445 1	708 13	6 39	7 13	6 0	20 12
35. Sugar, refined (muni, chini, khund)	0 14	15 0	41 0	56 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	31 16	1 25	109 22	142 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Tea	16 0	0 6	.....	16 6	.....	1 10	2 0	3 10
38. Tobacco	423 39	113 25	202 33	801 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
39. Miscellaneous	24 17	147 12	132 2	303 31	.....	48 31	53 34	102 25
Total	22,825 11	46,231 20	60,283 6	1,29,342 37	786 0	1,629 0	3,577 37	4,992 37
CLASS II.								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	4	18	1	23	28	247	240	524
Cows and bullocks	807	949	609	2,445	11	23	36	60
Buffaloes	323	1,424	6,847	8,594	.....	17	.....	17
Goats and sheep	272	78	606	956	887	306	259	652
Hogs and pigs	67	104	165	336	.....	6	15	21
Fowls	359	1,848	4,348	6,555	.....	3	64	67
Dogs ... ..	.....	.....	6	6	.....	33	5	38
Birds ... ..	.....	12	20	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bees ... ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
2. Timber	65	282	108	545	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Bamboos	499	12	343	854	.....	2	.....	2
4. Cocoanuts	800	1,600	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunny bags	612	.....	.....	612	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	3,000	.....	3,056
Hides	61	.....	.....	61	2	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	22	6,811	6,294	12,927	3,736	4,684	1,061	9,501
CLASS III.								
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	3,348 4	3,429 0	948 6	7,725 10	28 11	3 0	.....	39 11
2. Woollen manufactures	4 0	1,301 0	738 0	2,043 0	219 12	1,801 0	6,062 0	7,079 12
3. Silk ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0	.....	34 0
4. Cotton (European) ditto	17,378 0	9,101 0	1,122 0	27,601 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Ditto (Native) ditto	2,182 0	5,074 0	740 0	7,996 0	.....	14 0	.....	14 0
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	1,285 0	593 0	5,126 15	6,904 15	45 5	102 0	318 12	465 1
American cloth	241 0	.....	.....	241 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24,404 4	19,427 0	8,075 5	52,506 9	294 12	1,956 0	5,870 12	7,619 8

INTERPROVINCIAL TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. III.

EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.

Detailed Statement showing the Total Exports from Bengal into Nepal and Sikkim during the quarter of the year ending December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	IMPORTED INTO NEPAL.														IMPORTED INTO SIKKIM.	TOTAL.
	Calcutta.	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozaffer-pore.	Durbhunga.	Saran.	Chumpra-rum.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Ghazipore.	Gorakhpore.	Darjeeling.	Darjeeling.		
CLASS I.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	
1. Coal and coke					0 15			0 10	0 10						0 35	
2. Cotton					234 21			797 28	14 27	27 0			158 1		1,219 37	
3. Ditto twist (Native)					100 11	19 34		17 38	17 8	1 7			0 5	7 18	164 1	
4. Ditto (European)									26 2	0 2				7 10	33 14	
5. Chemicals and medicines					2 5	1 29		0 2	24 11	3 20					31 27	
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	15 0				3 0			7 23	1 22	3 0			25 0		55 5	
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Safflower						10 6			10 0						20 6	
Vermillion		2 20			5 30			10 20	0 30						19 30	
Red wood								6 2							6 2	
Red earth								0 2		0 4				2 0	2 6	
8. Indigo								0 7	0 5					11 0	17 12	
9. Betel-nuts	47 0				78 33	17 22		25 20	168 5	87 1				1 8	425 9	
10. Fuel and firewood					22 35			69 25							92 20	
11. Fruits, dried	20 0				1,204 20	119 22	96 20	1,418 26	32 32						2,892 0	
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables					699 20	80 0	16 0	1,934 33	258 13	117 25			3 30		3,110 10	
13. Wheat	89 0				134 20	19 31	48 0	67 13	117 23	47 35				1 0	615 8	
14. Pulses and gram					1,531 10	139 7	380 20	605 10	173 5	92 10			0 11	1 7	2,923 15	
15. Rice					2,850 30	217 14	2 0	36 30	730 35	251 22			9 0		4,067 11	
16. Paddy					3,331 12	831 0	51 0	196 20	1,661 34	178 7					6,252 37	
17. Other cereals	12 0				6,221 39	1,660 10	315 0	2,767 15	2,117 36	62 10			64 0	0 17	13,217 7	
18. Gums and resins					2 0	0 1			0 12						2 18	
19. Jute and other raw fibres.					47 3	2 30	0 30	95 32	6 19	61 12					214 6	
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, packing, &c.)					49 0	1 25		2 0	18 21	26 39					98 5	
21. Silk, raw								0 5							0 5	
22. Hides					2 0								0 16	0 3	0 19	
23. Horns													0 6		2 6	
24. Iron and its manufactures		6 0	90 0		32 19	9 21	16 0	98 9	3 33	169 28			0 17	16 27	432 34	
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures					18 5	0 38	32 20	211 24	11 0	8 30			6 13	3 0	392 14	
26. Other metals, and their manufactures					1 20	1 18		126 5	0 8	0 22			0 31	0 6	180 25	
27. Lime and limestone					9 0			15 0	0 30						24 30	
28. Stone					20 0			23 0		1 20					44 20	
29. Shell-lac		2 0			18 20	0 10	66 0		1 0					7 0	84 30	
30. Stick-lac		13 0					5 0	0 12	0 16						18 28	
31. Ghee					319 17	31 0		47 1	7 34	2 24			86 0		444 0	
32. Oil								0 4	10 39	115 20			51 0	6 9	103 32	
33. Oil-seeds— Linseed		87 0			12,841 5	275 0	68 0	14 0	2 7	14 24					13,291 36	
Mustard					75 0										75 0	
Castor					2,292 14	47 23	303 20	26 23	190 1	8 30					2,471 2	
Poppy					16 0				0 30						16 30	
34. Salt (allimentary)					230 20										230 20	
35. Saltpetre					5,541 11	1,619 16	36 0	2,100 22	1,481 17	667 25			22 14	0 7	11,408 32	
36. Other saline substances (as khor, sajferah, &c.)					1,808 0										1,808 0	
37. Spices and condiments						2 30		119 20	7 0						129 10	
38. Sugar, refined (mari, chini, khund)		51 0			150 32	283 39	57 20	415 5	263 19	25 0			0 3	8 30	1,205 28	
39. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)					211 24	30 14	370 3	660 39	41 19	38 22					1,353 1	
40. Tobacco					254 10	113 14	128 0	777 20	163 30	407 7		43 0	0 5	1 0	1,428 19	
41. Liquor					450 13	450 22	7 0	730 39	167 27	225 14			2 4	64 19	2,111 9	
42. Miscellaneous					0 20										0 20	
43. Miscellaneous					30 32			1,159 38	19 21	106 33			0 12	16 20	1,339 36	
Total	15 0	371 23	90 0		40,859 19	6,036 39	1,980 13	14,581 35	7,626 31	2,742 29		43 0	304 8	155 30	74,476 26	
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1. Animals— Elephants					20										20	
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.					4	1			1	15					21	
Cows and bullocks					1,173	650	17	28	52	153			67	76	2,018	
Buffaloes					25			72	43	177			37		314	
Goats and sheep					3,709	23	165	253	11	203			86	250	4,739	
Hogs and pigs										669			18	40	667	
Fowls					318	352		168					56	140	1,016	
Birds					5			873							880	
2. Bamboos					708	44		168	160				12		1,163	
3. Cocoanuts					1,405	132		2,008	4						4,769	
4. Gunny Bags		1,200								174					174	
Hides									700						700	
Miscellaneous								340					32		378	
CLASS III.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1. Leather, and its manufactures		1 0			4,667 8	148 0	520 13	2,781 0					12 0	10 0	8,144 5	
2. Woollen manufactures		5,700 6		500 0	4,900 0	20 0		4,210 0	1 0	85 12			84 8	700 0	11,791 4	
3. Silk ditto					45 0			30,039 0		40 0			24 4	4,058 0	34,896 4	
4. Cotton (European) manufactures		17,445 0			21,979 0	5,639 0	10,293 0	3,03,506 0	11,734 14	1,779 12			1,890 9	5,352 0	4,07,520 3	
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures		4,750 0		500 0	7,702 8	8,090 0	1,410 0	25,020 8	2,385 0	3,772 0			219 8	406 0	54,205 8	
6. Miscellaneous Native goods		250 0			529 4	1,116 4	30 0	4,325 0	800 4	440 4	1,000 0				8,697 0	
7. Ditto European goods	10 0	612 0						41,400 0							42,022 0	
Total	10 0	28,758 6		1,000 0	55,868 4	18,096 4	12,265 13	5,01,181 8	14,401 8	6,133 13	1,000 0		2,340 13	1,154 0	6,27,381 8	

INTERPROVINCIAL TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IV.

IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.

Detailed Statement showing the Total Imports into Bengal from Nepal and Sikkim during the quarter of the year ending December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	EXPORTED FROM NEPAL.												EXPORTED FROM SIKKIM.	TOTAL.
	Calcutta.	Patna.	Muzaffer- pore.	Durbhunga.	Saran.	Chumpra- run.	Monghyr.	Bhagal- pore.	Purneah.	Kamroop.	Nowgong.	Darjeeling.	Darjeeling.	
CLASS I.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
1. Coal and coke	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0	20 0
2. Cotton	270 12	851 88	.....	.....	.....	170 16	183 8	.....	.....	6 10	287 0	1,778 2
3. Ditto twist (Native)	2 0	0 2	.....	1 20	.....	0 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 2
4. Chemicals and medicines	11 0	40 2	.....	.....	1 30	6 0	8 28	.....	.....	0 27	50 13	98 28
5. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	4 14	37 2	.....	.....	287 12	127 0	465 28
6. Indigo	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0
7. Betel-nuts	33 20	.....	.....	3 0	.....	.....	0 30	.....	.....	0 2	.....	33 18
8. Fuel and firewood	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 10
9. Fruits, dried	628 12	16 20	.....	21 0	.....	20 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0	695 25
10. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	138 0	27 20	.....	462 15	.....	216 12	345 5	.....	.....	73 2	688 8	1,920 23
11. Wheat	15 27	16 5	.....	11 14	.....	9 14	42 12	.....	.....	.....	0 20	85 18
12. Pulses and gram	61 32	4 20	.....	53 34	1 15	40 11	39 50	.....	.....	455 89	208 16	13,020 0
13. Rice	5,043 1	1,131 58	89 20	2,382 2	.....	554 32	2,610 0	.....	.....	505 14	1 0	32,130 14
14. Paddy	4,273 11	7,250 8	16 0	15,839 30	.....	574 38	4,165 27	.....	.....	394 3	250 20	44,318 16
15. Other cereals	8,442 31	7,534 8	.....	25,046 35	.....	0 8	0 10	.....	.....	.....	2 6	3 23
16. Gums and resins	0 10	.....	202 37	1,271 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540 23
17. Jute and other raw fibres	5 17	0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 20
18. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	1 0	303 32	.....	08 15	.....	52 7	130 0	.....	.....	7 35	7 6	297 3
19. Hides	0 10	25 20	.....	12,003 1	.....	.....	0 20	.....	.....	8 10	0 6	12,003 57
20. Iron, and its manufactures	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1	1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 23
21. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	2 0	174 0	.....	3 31	0 3	.....	.....	0 18	23 25	203 37
22. Other metals, and their manufactures	20 0	.....	10 6	.....	0 35	0 2	.....	.....	.....	0 15	31 16
23. Lime and limestone	20 19	138 0	.....	.....	.....	088 0	947 19
24. Stone	28 23	36 23	138 0
25. Shell-lac	50 30	.....	.....	.....	5 25	56 25
26. Stick-lac	80 21	22 5	.....	.....	113 9	2 22	1,178 1
27. Ghee	909 13	27 29	.....	53 22	.....	112 0	13 29	.....	.....	36 37	.....	162 36
28. Oil	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Oil-seeds—
30. Linseed	2,623 0	.....	.....	6,050 15	.....	15 26	24 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,722 24
31. Treel	54 0	.....	.....	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 20
32. Mustard	26 0	.....	373 27	1,515 8	15 0	295 0	.....	5,040 5	112 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,517 11
33. Castor	19 15	.....	.....	0 20	.....	12 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 23
34. Poppy	144 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 0
35. Salt (Alimentary)	1,451 8	0 0	.....	70 10	.....	1 20	128 0	.....	.....	86 1	471 25	2,223 24
36. Salt-petre	550 0	.....	433 10	.....	.....	340 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323 10
37. Other saline substances (as khorl, sajjeroh, &c.)	2 13	74 17	.....	.....	37 11	20 12	2 13
38. Spices and condiments	340 23	217 10	10 0	88 36	13 10	6 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	818 23
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khundi)	56 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 14
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rai, shira)	114 0	15 4	.....	3 18	.....	1 5	8 35	.....	.....	0 1	.....	142 23
41. Tea	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 6	3 10	10 16
42. Tobacco	00 0	.....	283 82	334 14	.....	21 16	.....	7 34	53 35	.....	.....	0 2	.....	800 17
43. Miscellaneous	53 25	.....	22 0	169 0	12 25	86 24	9 17	.....	.....	0 20	108 25	400 16
Total	576 0	90 0	26,809 6	19,263 5	154 20	64,807 13	29 0	6,324 25	9,619 32	.....	.....	1,620 36	3,193 37	1,32,520 17
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals—
2. Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	1	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	524	547
3. Cows and bullocks	12	1,064	355	44	64	.....	355	80	370	.....	53	69	2,514
4. Buffaloes	07	102	20	.....	45	.....	271	5,044	1,728	383	20	17	8,011
5. Goats and sheep	200	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	103	.....	.....	554	952	1,908
6. Hens and pigs	1,009	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	288	21	1,360
7. Fowls	53	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	5,475	67	5,533
8. Asses
9. Birds	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
10. Dogs	43
11. Bears	3
12. Timber	80	.....	304	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	545
13. Bamboo	140	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	866
14. Cocoanuts	209	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
15. Gunny bags	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	612
16. Planks
17. Hides	20	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,056
18. Miscellaneous	3,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,370	9,501	22,136
CLASS III.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	38 0	.....	2,400 4	870 0	.....	4,395 0	.....	0 6	32 0	.....	.....	32 0	33 11	7,733 5
2. Woollen manufactures	600 0	.....	31 0	16 0	.....	.....	1,371 0	7,073 12	9,000 15
3. Silk ditto	84 0	84 0
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	5,446 0	404 0	400 0	31,303 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0	.....	37,601 0
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	5,650 0	358 0	.....	1,191 0	.....	1 4	314 0	.....	.....	481 12	16 0	8,010 0
6. Miscellaneous native goods	1,048 0	.....	.....	2,877 8	.....	100 4	2,504 2	.....	.....	220 1	496 1	7,366 0
7. American cloth	241 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 0
Total	38 0	.....	14,684 4	1,632 0	400 0	30,366 8	.....	192 14	3,190 2	.....	.....	2,188 18	7,619 8	60,126 1

TRAFFIC ON THE DIAMOND HARBOUR AND BARASET ROADS. No. I.

It was explained in the first issue of this paper that arrangements had been made for establishing a system of registration of traffic along the most important road routes of the Bengal province. The traffic coming into Calcutta and leaving Calcutta by the Diamond Harbour and Baraset roads has been registered, and the results for the four months from September to December 1875, are shown in the accompanying statement. The results are interesting, and show how considerable the traffic is that comes into Calcutta by these routes. Jute, for instance, amounts to 1,28,000 maunds during the four months, and this is entirely produce grown in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. The greater part of this jute is an export from the Baraset sub-division. The quantity of rice imported into Calcutta is 1,50,000 maunds. This is principally

Diamond Harbour new rice, cut in December and promptly sent away into Calcutta. Almost the entire traffic along the Diamond Harbour road in December was rice and bundles of hay and straw.

As was to have been expected, the exports from the metropolis are very much smaller than the imports. The exports amount to only 96,000 maunds, against 3,42,000 maunds imported: the largest item is rice. It is instructive to observe how much rice was exported from Calcutta during the autumn months from the large stores in hand into a country which had denuded itself to supply those stores. With the arrival of the new harvest in December those exports naturally ceased. The exports of pulses and gram are steady, and also of mustard oil-seed. It seems remarkable that so much oil-seed should be sent into the country; salt, coal, and fuel, are all sent into the interior of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. The most valuable export, however, is European cotton manufactures, the value of which amounted during the four months to Rs. 87,000. About three-quarters of this supply was destined for Diamond Harbour, and about one quarter for Baraset.

ROAD TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. 1.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Detailed Statement showing the Imports into Calcutta, by road routes, registered at the registering stations at Behala, on the Diamond Harbour Road, and at Kamardanga, on the road from Baraset to Calcutta.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	SEPTEMBER 1875.				OCTOBER 1875.				NOVEMBER 1875.				DECEMBER 1875.				GRAND TOTAL OF TRAFFIC REGISTERED.
	EXPORTED FROM—			Total.	EXPORTED FROM—			Total.	EXPORTED FROM—			Total.	EXPORTED FROM—			Total.	
	24-Pergunnahs.	Nudda.			24-Pergunnahs.				24-Pergunnahs.	Jessore.			24-Pergunnahs.	Jessore.			
	Where registered—				Where registered—				Where registered—				Where registered—				
	Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.		Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.		Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.		Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.						
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	
1. Coal and coke	55	94		149		91	91 0	3	129		132				104	478 0	
2. Cotton	34			34	0 17	128	128 17	44	101		115		79		79	380 17	
3. Ditto twist (Native)			32	32	3 0		3 0		7		7		2		2	41 0	
4. Chemicals and medicines						65	65 0						219		219	284 0	
5. Indigo													9		9	9 0	
6. Betel-nuts																0 0	
7. Fuel and firewood	1,337	83		1,370	628 0		628 0	412	48		440	297 0			297 0	2,753 0	
8. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	2,192	2,108		4,300	2,384 0	2,700	5,174 0	1,412	3,257	1,000	5,609	1,073 0	1,031	4,000	7,309 0	22,042 0	
9. Wheat		40		40	2 0	18	20 0		30		30					96 0	
10. Pulses and gram		20		32					20		20		13		13	65 0	
11. Rice	28,083	208		28,351	26,979 0	107	27,046 0	11,478	52		11,530	70,806 0	1,749	1,000	82,555 0	1,40,822 0	
12. Paddy	651	138		789	86 0	119	205 0	483	130		619	3,706 0	193		3,899 0	5,512 0	
13. Other cereals					12	56 0	56 0					30 0			30 0	98 0	
14. Jute and other raw fibres	7,602	24,000	6,630	37,232	16,878 0	20,037	36,915 0	7,363	25,600	5,064	38,917	1,822 0	9,000	5,368	16,128 0	1,28,299 0	
15. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.)					1,070 0		1,070 0					1,746 0			1,746 0	2,810 0	
16. Silk, raw					0 34		0 34	1			1	0 20			0 20	2 14	
17. Hides	22			22	0 30	77	77 30	25	300	220	545	20 0	347		367 0	1,011 30	
18. Iron, and its manufactures	311			311	171 0		171 0	56			56	63 0			63 0	631 0	
19. Copper and brass, and their manufactures				100	132 0		132 0	65			65	78 0			78 0	405 0	
20. Lime and limestone	17			17	38 0		38 0	53			53	27 0			27 0	135 0	
21. Stone	60			60												60 0	
22. Shell-lime					28 0		28 0	21			21	29 0			29 0	78 0	
23. Ghee	11			11	15 0	4	19 0		19		19		7		7 0	11 0	
24. Oil	3	33		36												81 0	
25. Oil-seeds—																	
Limeed									200	95	345		87		87 0	472 0	
Mustard	280	60	43	383	153 0		153 0	196			196	64 0			64 0	780 0	
26. Salt (alimentary)	68			68												68 0	
27. Spices and condiments	28			28		50	60 0									78 0	
28. Sugar, refined (miseri, chini, khund)					56 0	2,106	2,162 0	20	3,200	1,342	4,562		934	1,100	2,954 0	8,758 0	
29. Sugar, unrefined (gur, tal, shira)	2	600	254	856										3,712	3,712 0	4,568 0	
30. Tea					4 0	611	615 0	16	431	175	622		75	800	875 0	2,749 0	
31. Tobacco	24	370	209	607	187 0		187 0	265			274	312 0			312 0	972 0	
32. Liquor	109			109	2,178 0		2,178 0	1,713	470		2,183	1,225 0	556		1,784 0	8,547 0	
33. Miscellaneous	443	1,959		2,402													
Total	41,650	20,819	6,164	77,637	51,048 1	26,247	77,295 1	23,646	31,084	7,886	65,616	40,310 20	15,065	16,518	1,21,833 20	3,42,81 21	
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1. Animals—																	
Cows and bullocks	2,300	191	100	2,591	1,340	570	1,916	835	173		708	432			432	5,647	
Goats and sheep	890	3,100	279	4,269	2,724	6,104	8,922	1,756	4,775		6,531	1,741	3,411		5,182	23,964	
Hogs and pigs		138	25	163	26	26	226									380	
Fowls	7,418	200	170	7,793	9,337	154	9,491	4,550	160		4,710	28,040			28,040	50,933	
Birds																	
2. Timber	8	623	600	1,233	3	16	19	12	18		30	1			1	1,282	
3. Bamboo	10,822	8,900	684	15,308	11,052	5,708	16,760	4,294			4,294	6,573	376	2,000	8,919	46,311	
4. Cocoanuts	29,556	3,000	624	33,080	22,748	4,600	27,348	12,657	125	2,000	14,782	10,748			10,748	85,858	
Planks					1,152		1,152	1,062		300	1,362		884		884	3,398	
Hay and straw in bundles	19,304			19,304	30,952	2,573	42,925	61,120	35,050		86,170	1,118,418	11,804		1,20,752	2,74,757	
Bricks and tiles											6,800	2,290			2,290	9,100	
Miscellaneous					800	20	820	1,600			1,600		1,700		1,700	3,620	
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Leather, and its manufactures		960	188	1,148	165	644	809	255	215		470	312	416	50	778	3,265	
2. Silk manufactures		130		180												150	
3. Cotton (European) manufactures	4,456			4,456				4,366			4,366	2,000	30		2,030	10,862	
4. Cotton (Native) manufactures																	
5. Miscellaneous Native goods	2,011	861	290	2,572	8,206	112	3,318	2,086	50	200	2,936	1,200		40	1,240	10,666	
6. Miscellaneous European goods	67	61	10	118	1,050	5	1,055									1,173	
Total	6,534	1,823	398	8,444	4,481	770	5,197	7,307	285	200	7,772	8,512	446	90	4,048	25,461	

ROAD TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Detailed Statement showing the Exports from Calcutta, by road routes registered at the registering stations at Behala, on the Diamond Harbour Road, and at Kamardanga, on the road from Baraset to Calcutta.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	IMPORTED INTO 24-PERGUNNAHS.												TOTAL TRAFFIC REGISTERED.
	SEPTEMBER 1875.			OCTOBER 1875.			NOVEMBER 1875.			DECEMBER 1875.			
	Where registered.		Total.	Where registered.		Total.	Where registered.		Total.	Where registered.		Total.	
	Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.		Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.		Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.		Diamond Harbour Road.	Baraset Road.		
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.
1. Coal and coke	395	165	560	634 0	167	801 0	533 0	226	758 0	429	942	1,371	5,480 0
2. Cotton	270	73	343	135 0	90	225 0	78 0	79	155 0	2	113	115	838 0
3. Ditto twist (European) ... ..	.....	8	8	.....	100	100 0	.....	41	44 0	.....	642	642	794 0
4. Chemicals and medicines ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9 0
5. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Red earth ... ..	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0
7. Betel-nuts	227	20	247	287 0	2	289 0	124 0	2	126 0	279	1	280	942 0
8. Fuel and firewood	1,120	1,389	2,509	850 0	899	1,758 0	422 0	601	1,113 0	358	742	1,104	6,481 0
9. Fruits, dried ... ..	.....	.....	.....	7 0	5	12 0	.....	19	19 0	.....	.....	.....	31 0
10. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	390	230	620	214 0	12	226 0	97 0	3	100 0	821	97	918	1,804 0
11. Wheat	387	673	1,060	413 0	620	1,033 0	167 0	626	693 0	145	487	632	2,208 0
12. Pulses and gram	1,019	2,181	3,200	1,526 0	2,125	3,651 0	811 0	2,593	3,404 0	1,508	2,070	3,578	13,807 0
13. Rice	1,642	3,268	4,910	1,537 0	5,668	7,205 0	213 0	4,445	4,658 0	182	742	924	17,587 0
14. Paddy	139	110	249	734 0	142	876 0	100 0	.....	100 0	140	14	154	1,391 0
15. Other cereals	34	.....	34	11 0	.....	11 0	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	51	98 0
16. Jute and other raw fibres	207	.....	207	614 0	.....	614 0	1,213 0	.....	1,213 0	1,716	.....	1,716	3,650 0
17. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10 0	2	12 0	.....	107	107 0	.....	36	36	164 0
18. Hides ... ..	.....	16	16	.....	27	27 0	.....	20	20 0	.....	28	28	101 0
19. Iron and its manufactures	207	6	213	100 0	40	240 0	38 0	40	84 0	25	80	105	609 0
20. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	150	.....	150	91 0	20	111 0	53 0	21	74 0	115	39	154	489 0
21. Other metals, and their manufactures	104	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 0
22. Lime and limestone	134	491	625	590 0	253	840 0	480 0	600	1,080 0	132	221	353	2,970 0
23. Stone	200	.....	200	200 0	.....	200 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	410 0
24. Shell-lac ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 30	.....	0 30	12 0	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	12 30
25. Ghee	151	16	167	236 0	22	258 0	102 0	34	136 0	65	26	91	652 0
26. Oil	351	101	452	393 0	110	503 0	241 0	62	303 0	208	46	254	1,521 0
27. Oil-seed—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Mustard	730	2,400	3,130	638 0	2,550	3,188 0	420 0	2,275	2,695 0	1,147	2,001	3,148	12,267 0
29. Opium ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	1 20
30. Salt (alimentary)	905	628	1,533	988 0	615	1,603 0	845 0	604	1,449 0	1,109	451	1,560	6,045 0
31. Saltpetre ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 5	.....	0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5
32. Other saline substances (as khor, sajete, &c.)	11	16	27	39 0	20	59 0	63 0	81	144 0	47	40	87	398 0
33. Spices and condiments	1,092	207	1,299	618 0	596	1,214 0	488 0	815	803 0	377	244	621	4,227 0
34. Sugar, refined (misti, chini, khundi)	102	102	204	936 0	107	1,043 0	789 0	105	894 0	1,023	62	1,085	3,226 0
35. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	615	79	694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694 0
36. Tobacco	459	219	678	580 0	200	780 0	489 0	218	737 0	449	249	698	2,886 0
37. Liquor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0	12	14 0	.....	.....	.....	14 0
38. Miscellaneous	452	612	1,064	452 0	885	1,337 0	1,371 0	492	1,863 0	264	869	1,133	5,427 0
Total	11,419	13,006	24,425	13,077 35	15,203	28,280 35	9,155 20	13,716	22,871 20	10,656	10,244	20,900	96,599 15
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Cows and bullocks	82	.....	82	21	.....	21	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	108
3. Goats and sheep ... ..	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4. Hogs and pigs ... ..	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
5. Fowls	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
6. Timber	83	83	166	67	13	80	27	62	89	44	8	52	277
7. Bamboos	166	.....	166	150	.....	150	450	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	706
8. Cocoanuts	4,260	.....	4,260	1,200	.....	1,200	100	.....	100	1,100	.....	1,100	6,600
9. Planks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	25	25	31
10. Hay and straw in bundles	304	.....	304	80	.....	80	144	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	528
11. Canes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
12. Bricks and tiles ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,750	.....	7,750	4,800	.....	4,800	12,550
13. Miscellaneous	7,717	.....	7,717	.....	.....	.....	205	500	705	.....	.....	.....	8,422
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	100	1,035	1,135	.....	459	459	.....	526	526	.....	450	450	2,690
2. Woollen manufactures ... ..	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	175
3. Cotton (European) manufactures	10,917	1,877	12,794	12,802	4,730	17,532	21,531	8,978	30,509	20,936	5,332	26,268	87,134
4. Cotton (Native) manufactures	509	1,951	2,460	472	165	637	.....	.....	.....	1,044	.....	1,044	4,141
5. Miscellaneous Native goods ... ..	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
6. Miscellaneous European goods ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	200
Total	11,556	5,066	16,622	13,324	5,354	18,678	21,531	9,529	31,060	21,900	5,939	27,839	94,903

TRAFFIC ON THE BANKIPORE AND GYA ROAD. No. I.

The registration of the road traffic on the road between Bankipore and Gya is of special interest with reference to the importance of procuring accurate data in connection with the proposed tramway on this road. The traffic has been registered for some years past, but since the 1st September last the returns have been brought into uniformity with those that are now obtained from other sources. From the accompanying statements it will be seen that from September to December the traffic from Gya to Patna amounted to 65,000 maunds,

and the traffic from Patna to Gya to 74,000 maunds. From Gya to Patna the most important articles of traffic are linseed (17,541 maunds) and rice (15,525 maunds). From Patna to Gya the most important item is salt (18,172 maunds); the quantity of tobacco sent from Patna (7,513 maunds) is also worthy of notice. By far the most valuable of the consignments from Patna are the European cotton manufactures, which amount to Rs. 96,224. Almost the whole of these were consigned in September, in which month the Pinda ceremonies, which draw pilgrims from every part of India, are celebrated. The large number of animals passing south from Patna in November is due to the breaking up of the Sonopore fair, which supplies all Behar with plough cattle, bred chiefly in Shahabad and the cis-Gangetic districts of the Patna Division.

ROAD TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. I.

TRAFFIC FROM GYA TO PATNA.

Detailed Statement showing the Traffic between Gya and Patna by road routes registered at the registering station at Jehanabad on the road between Gya and Bankipore.

REGISTERED ON THE JEHANABAD ROAD.														GRAND TOTAL OF TRAFFIC REGISTERED.
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	SEPTEMBER 1875.				OCTOBER 1875.		NOVEMBER 1875.			DECEMBER 1875.				
	Exported from		Imported into		Exported from	Imported into	Exported from		Imported into	Exported from	Imported into			
	Gya.	Hazareebagh.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Gya.	Patna.	Gya.	Hazareebagh.	Patna.	Gya.	Patna.	Sarun.		
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
2. Cotton	96		96										96	
8. Indigo													16	
10. Fuel and firewood	900	54	254		80	50			16				254	
11. Fruits, dried							1,795	108	1,903	1,444	1,000		3,487	
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	4		4		15	15		12	12				31	
13. Wheat	1,012		1,012		554	554	298		298	844	644		2,608	
14. Pulses and gram	468		468		468	468							934	
15. Rice	7,133	100	6,533	700	3,888	3,888	2,225		2,225	2,179	2,179		15,525	
17. Other cereals	1,555	868	2,421		2,887	2,887			550	298	298		6,154	
19. Jute and other raw fibres					110	110	57		57	208	188	20	373	
21. Silk, raw	1		1		4	4							5	
22. Hides	111	52	163		80	80	456		456	329	329		1,028	
23. Horns										13	13		13	
24. Iron and its manufactures					134	134	65		65	14	14		213	
27. Lime and limestone					45	45							4	
29. Shell-lac					45	45	50		50	168	64	94	253	
30. Stick-lac	160	83	243				20	15	35				278	
31. Ghee	916	50	946	20	582	582	98		98	140	140		1,792	
32. Oil	57	30	87		16	16							103	
33. Oil-seeds—														
Linseed	3,078	79	3,152		4,102	4,102	4,484		4,484	5,713	5,713		17,541	
Teel	132	42	174		53	53				13	13		239	
Mustard	59	20	79		149	149	46		46	87	87		361	
Castor	631		631		324	324	487		487	539	539		1,981	
Poppy	903		903		1,855	1,855	1,509		1,509	2,816	2,816		7,113	
35. Salt (alimentary)	182		182										182	
36. Saltpetre	13		13		422	422	88		88	95	95		918	
39. Spices and condiments	119		119				22		22				141	
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund)	19		19		36	36	5		5				60	
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	249		249		574	574	1,044		1,044	1,380	1,380		3,256	
42. Tobacco	60		60										60	
44. Miscellaneous	60		60		201	201	134		134	22	22		417	
Total	17,222	1,376	17,878	720	16,670	16,670	13,449	195	13,644	16,133	15,674	459	65,015*	
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1. Animals—														
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.					76	76	314		314	123	123		513	
Cows and bullocks					39	39							30	
Buffaloes					25	25	124		124	83	83		232	
Goats and sheep					65	65	790		790	240	240		1,095	
Camels					10	10	4		4	15	15		35	
Elephants					1	1	13		13	9	9		23	
2. Timber	43		43		217	217	1,695	18	1,713	170	139	38	2,149	
3. Bamboos	15,000		15,000		7,900	7,900	650		650	14,770	14,770		38,320	
Miscellaneous										2,400	2,400		2,400	
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Leather, and its manufactures					20	20				65	65		85	
2. Woollen manufactures					85	35	124		124				159	
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	7,960		7,960		70	70				50	50		8,080	
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	5,300		5,300		81	81	20		20	105	105		5,406	
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	4,800	160	4,960		69	69	94	55	149	58	49	16	5,239	
7. Miscellaneous European goods	446		446		10	10	25		25	25	25		500	
Total	18,406	160	18,566		285	285	963	55	318	303	287	16	19,472	

	Mds.
* Total traffic of September 1875	18,598
Ditto of October "	16,670
Ditto of November "	13,644
Ditto of December "	16,133
Total ...	65,045

ROAD TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.

TRAFFIC FROM PATNA TO GYA.

Detailed Statement showing the Traffic between Patna and Gya by road routes, registered at the Registering Station at Jehanabad on the road between Gya and Bunkipore.

REGISTERED ON THE JAHANABAD ROAD.																	GRAND TOTAL OF YEAR. TRAFFIC REGISTERED.
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	SEPTEMBER 1875.				OCTOBER 1875.				NOVEMBER 1875.				DECEMBER 1875.				
	Exported from		Imported into		Exported from		Imported into		Exported from		Imported into		Exported from		Imported into		
	Patna.	Sarun.	Gya.	Hazareebagh.	Patna.	Sarun.	Gya.	Hazareebagh.	Patna.	Sarun.	Gya.	Hazareebagh.	Patna.	Sarun.	Gya.	Hazareebagh.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke														45		45	45
2. Cotton	678	26	704		599	21	623		1,050		958	91	1,481		1,481	3,888	
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)									10		10						10
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Red earth	12		12														12
9. Betel-nuts					34		31		12		12						46
11. Fruits, dried													95	50	145	145	
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	146		146		3,001		2,787	214	453		453		842		842	2,942	
13. Wheat	1,270	200	1,454	16	301		301		129		129		153		153	2,053	
14. Pulses and gram	642		642		908		906		1,093		1,098		1,977	62	2,039	4,059	
15. Rice	3,354		3,354		2,334	100	2,431		278		278		1,094		1,094	7,100	
16. Paddy					100		100									100	
17. Other cereals	1,006	237	1,733	200	1,417		1,417		370		370		2,484		2,484	7,210	
19. Jute and other raw fibres					42	14	56		10		10		40		40	704	
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)													66		66	66	
24. Iron and its manufactures	332	2	534		133	1	184		69		69		80		80	617	
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	6		6										158		158	164	
28. Stone	24		24						4		4		18		18	46	
29. Shell-lac													34		34	34	
30. Stick-lac	13		13													13	
31. Ghee	160		160		2		2		14		14					185	
32. Oil	72		72		27		18	9							40	139	
33. Oil-seeds— Linseed Mustard Castor Poppy	869 237 74 67		868 237 74 67		533 95 112		533 95 112		15 15 15		15 15 15		228 40 268		268 40 308	1,401 615 74 179	
35. Salt (alimentary)	2,317		2,317		3,757		3,757		5,524		5,401	30	6,376	198	6,574	18,173	
36. Saltpetre					10		10									10	
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajorah, &c.)	3		3		111		111		103		193		229		229	336	
38. Spices and condiments	1,005		775	230	1,071		1,331	340	2,355		2,116	239	2,456	240	2,696	7,727	
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khundi)	155		155		87		87		57		57		15		15	314	
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	933	100	1,033		2,131		2,056	75	1,756		1,756		1,884	52	1,936	6,356	
42. Tobacco	1,511	125	1,335	301	1,580		1,479	110	2,060		1,871	189	1,952	306	2,258	7,513	
44. Miscellaneous	48		48						16		16					64	
Total	15,452	690	15,575	747	18,992	139	18,383	748	15,474		14,924	650	22,177	988	23,165	75,095	
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals— Horses, mares, ponies, &c. Cows and bullocks Buffaloes Goats and sheep Birds Camels Elephants					105 120 810 255 40 19 14		105 129 830 255 40 10 18		1,362 2,676 2,088 161 4 41		1,297 2,617 1,988 125 4 41	65 18 80 36	176 808 1,190 550		176 808 1,199 550	1,843 3,070 4,847 906 40 68 80	
2. Timber	2		2		54		54						33		33	100	
3. Bamboos	100		100													100	
4. Cocoanuts Miscellaneous	2,500 308		2,500 290	12	15,000		15,000		2,350		2,350		9,500		9,500	20,850 308	
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures					66		66						43		43	103 27	
2. Woollen manufactures					27		27										
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	80,040	2,400	82,220	9,120	1,709		1,709		1,100		1,100		1,075		1,075	96,220	
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	5,600		5,600													5,600	
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	3,000		3,000		436		433	3	350	40	359	40	148		145	4,900	
7. Miscellaneous European goods					143		143		53		53		118		118	314	
Total	98,600	2,400	91,880	9,120	2,376		2,373	3	1,512	40	1,512	40	1,381		1,381	1,06,398	

* Total traffic of September 1875 16,522
 Ditto of October " 19,131
 Ditto of November " 15,474
 Ditto of December " 23,165
 Total 74,092

STATEMENTS OF RIVER TRAFFIC IN BENGAL, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT, DURING DECEMBER 1875.

THE amount of registered river-borne traffic has slightly increased in December owing to the new rice beginning to come upon the market. The totals hitherto registered have been as follows:—

	Maunds.
September	89,50,754
October	56,59,074
November	56,16,928
December	57,14,091

December thus shows a small increase; jute and rice are the most important staples, but the rice trade has not approached the dimensions it will shortly attain

Class I shows the main staples of trade of which the weight only is registered. Patna with 7,34,975 maunds is this month the station at which most traffic was registered; Khoolna is second, with 5,75,266 maunds; Goalundo, which was last month first, is this month third, with 5,55,878 maunds. Then comes Durowlee (4,66,517 maunds), Sahebgunge (4,51,319 maunds), Serajgunge (3,43,506 maunds), Bhojrab Bazar (3,35,608 maunds), Naraingunge (3,25,608 maunds), and Chitpore on the Calcutta Canals (3,14,627 maunds). The Nuddea rivers are almost closed and carry a very small quantity of traffic.

The greatest quantity of exports during the month was from Calcutta, 3,82,714 maunds. Next to Calcutta among the districts come Mymensingh (3,62,072 maunds), Pubna (3,48,707 maunds), Dacca (3,35,157 maunds), Backergunge (3,13,430 maunds), Jessore (3,02,230 maunds), Hooghly with Howrah (2,83,524 maunds), and Rungpore (2,33,064 maunds): these are all Bengal districts. The three principal Behar districts are Patna (1,99,478 maunds), Mozufferpore (1,97,234 maunds), and Sarun (1,93,694 maunds). The total of the exports from the Bengal districts is 37,44,299 maunds, from Behar 11,41,770 maunds, and the total of all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal is 49,26,173 maunds, against 50,01,171 maunds in November. Assam has exported 2,39,157 maunds, against a total of 1,80,304 maunds in November, the North-Western Provinces 4,01,700 maunds against 3,34,924, and Oudh 1,75,861 maunds against 1,14,541.

The importations into Calcutta were 20,02,869 maunds, against 18,58,161 maunds in November; into Patna 5,82,300 maunds; into Pubna 3,40,787 maunds; into Dacca 3,40,787 maunds; into Furreedpore 2,79,334 maunds, and into Sarun 2,35,396 maunds. The total imports into the Bengal districts amount to 44,00,356 maunds, against 45,62,297 maunds in November; into Behar to 11,11,200 maunds, against 8,39,002 maunds; and the total of all the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is 55,51,000 maunds, against 54,60,542 maunds. The imports into the Assam districts have been 1,03,731 maunds, into the North-Western Provinces 87,039 maunds, and into Oudh 1,661 maunds.

JUTE.—Jute still retains its pre-eminence as being the most important article of river traffic. It must not be forgotten, however, that a considerable quantity of jute is unavoidably registered twice over in consequence of its having been transhipped at such places as Naraingunge and Serajgunge.

The total quantities of jute hitherto registered have been as follow:—

	Mds.
In September	15,11,194
.. October	10,81,436
.. November	12,72,690
.. December	11,14,844

The three centres of jute trade in Bengal are Naraingunge, Serajgunge, and Goalundo. From Naraingunge and Serajgunge jute is transhipped and consigned mostly to Calcutta, but also to Goalundo. From Goalundo the jute comes by the Eastern Bengal Railway to Calcutta. Jute is also collected at the railway station at Kooshtea, but in less quantities than at Goalundo.

The registered importations of jute into Serajgunge amounted in December to 2,36,777 maunds, against 2,47,872 maunds in November; the registered exportations to 1,39,549 maunds, against 1,39,453 maunds in November. Of this supply of jute, 1,47,823 maunds were received from Rungpore, 42,667 maunds from Mymensingh, 17,030 maunds from Goalparah, 16,120 maunds from Cooch Behar, 15,796 maunds from Bogra, 5,291 maunds from Julpigoree, 900 maunds from Pubna, 155 maunds from Dinagepore, and 150 maunds from Kamroop. The

principal marts that exported jute into Serajgunge, with the quantities of jute exported, are specified below:—

Exporting Marts.		Mds.
Rungpore	Noarhat	19,886
	Buksihat	4,133
	Jakrapore	24,901
	Chilmari	7,923
	Madargunge	6,273
	Nageshori	1,056
	Noonkha	7,431
	Bagoah	1,515
	Rancegunge	1,510
	Bharaganore	4,380
Bogra	Doorgapore	2,343
	Kamajunge	11,202
	Tumboolpore	8,882
	Ghoramara	24,426
	Amra	2,380
	Sakata	1,104
	Kalgunge	6,157
	Mohungunge	1,511
	Nawabgunge	2,297
	Ruhmutpore	1,331
Julpigoree	Gobardhonee	1,086
	Khalahuttee	1,500
	Kakina	1,583
	Dewangunge	1,305
	Bhatmaree	2,717
	Dewantola	2,034
	Jamsibaree	1,299
	Mowerchur	2,984
	Mothuapara	1,166
	Nakhila	7,782
Cooch Behar	Saatola	2,298
	Banra	4,146
	Julpigoree	855
	Bolorampore	4,082
	Cooch Behar	1,138
	Charahat	2,623
	Demakuree	2,375
	Beljoree	1,330
	Buxegunge	2,275
	Chuckerchur	1,191
Mymensingh	Dewangunge	3,455
	Jamalpara	1,018
	Kallychur	2,835
	Singara	1,814
	Subunakhally	28,278
	Islampore	3,278

These are only the principal marts concerned: it was explained in last month's number that there are numerous lesser marts that each add their quota to make up the grand total of Serajgunge jute.

The total quantity of jute imported into Goalundo during the month amounts to 1,66,946 maunds, against 1,67,751 maunds in November. Of this supply 62,399 maunds were derived from Pubna, 37,795 maunds from Mymensingh, 26,021 maunds from Rungpore, 19,369 maunds from Rajshahye, 11,964 maunds from Bogra, 4,807 maunds from Dinagepore, 2,925 maunds from Dacca, 1,867 maunds from Julpigoree, 609 maunds from Furreedpore, 325 maunds from Goalpara, and 131 maunds from Cooch Behar.

The imports of jute into Naraingunge amount during December to 96,100 maunds, against 1,05,991 maunds in November; the exports amount to 56,004 maunds, against 96,677. The imports are derived from Mymensingh (84,798 maunds), from Tipperah (9,636 maunds), from Dacca (7,441 maunds), from Sylhet (3,303 maunds), and Cooch Behar (300 maunds). Another important mart in the Dacca district is Modungunge, practically speaking a suburb of Naraingunge, which received 1,810 maunds from the Dacca district, 5,500 maunds from Mymensingh, 437 maunds from Sylhet, 1,678 maunds from Tipperah, and 15 maunds from Backergunge, or altogether 9,435 maunds. The total of the two marts of Naraingunge and Modungunge is 1,05,535 maunds, against 1,19,448 maunds in November. The principal marts that supplied Naraingunge and Modungunge are as follow:—

Exporting Marts.		Mds.
Mymensingh	Sumbhoogunge	4,375
	Myara	3,467
	Charung	2,556
	Araliah	2,210
	Shreebunge	3,668
	Koliady	7,585
	Dalton Bazar	7,237
	Sherepore	1,335
	Atia	2,520
Tipperah	Bhoyrub	5,499
	Kurungunge	22,042
	Bogumbaree	6,277
	Pyarpore	3,760
	Nassirabad	1,732
	Bakrabaj	760
	Sorail	750
	Ranchunderpore	435

Serajgunge sent during the month about half its exports of jute direct to Calcutta. Of the total Serajgunge exports, amounting to 1,39,549 maunds, as much as 62,000 maunds was sent to Goalundo for despatch by rail, and 6,023 maunds was sent to Kooshtea for despatch by rail. On the other hand, it would seem that the Naraingunge produce preferred following the water route to Calcutta all the way. The Mymensingh jute received at Goalundo comes there *via* the Jamoonah for the most part. It is worthy of note that a considerable quantity of Rungpore jute now finds its way to Goalundo without the intervention of the Serajgunge traders.

The total importation of jute into Calcutta amounts to 5,37,411 maunds. The districts from which this supply is derived are as follow:—

Place of Export.	Import into Calcutta.
	Mds.
Burdwan	850
Culnah	850
Hooghly	275
24-Pergunnahs	105
Nuddea	5,657
Kishengunge	398
Janipore	1,700
Sookeagur	1,293
Kooshtea	1,000
Jessore	7,000
Solekoopa	1,823
Moorsheadabad	4,273
Moorsheadabad	3,623
Dinagepore	3,666
Shreebunge	1,187
Dinagepore	40

Place of Export.	Import into Calcutta.
Maldah ...	4,622
English Bazar ... 775	
Rajshahye ...	44,308
Booredah ... 11,125	
Prosedah ... 10,162	
Chandoria ... 3,134	
Godaguri ... 6,985	
Rungpore ...	16,415
Soondergunge ... 3,022	
Meergunge ... 9,911	
Rungpore ... 1,950	
Bogra ...	5,900
Raigunge ... 1,016	
Mouchur ... 2,984	
Pubna ...	1,28,339
Benigunge ... 71,000	
Bera ... 6,705	
Dashika ... 2,500	
Doguchee ... 3,025	
Nakula ... 1,050	
Dacca ...	1,63,387
Dacca ... 4,102	
Jafingunge ... 1,175	
Naraingunge ... 64,000	
Moosahungunge ... 1,255	
Fureedpore ...	25,379
Madaripore ... 13,818	
Shajapore ... 1,983	
Medhookhally ... 1,275	
Jaynagar ... 3,300	
Backergunge ...	3,627
Angaria ... 1,127	
Bandhuniparah ... 975	
Burrisal ... 400	
Mymensingh ...	1,13,167
Badrabaz ... 10,517	
Raneegunge ... 6,728	
Foolbari ... 2,695	
Hosseinpore ... 1,098	
Qharakatah ... 1,435	
Seemultolah ... 913	
Lakkhigunge ... 2,225	
Matakhala ... 8,230	
Shanmarah ... 1,324	
Kedarpura ... 2,325	
Koahigunge ... 1,030	
Lakkhipore ... 1,700	
Jumbhoogunge ... 4,090	
Kugmaree ... 4,405	
Nagorepore ... 2,093	
Balga ... 1,520	
Magara ... 2,000	
Forabaro ... 2,903	
Shamgunge ... 3,725	
Shenakatah ... 3,105	
Serang ... 2,920	
Rotungunge ... 3,217	
Bahadoorpore ... 2,249	
Tipperah ...	1,818
Noakholly ...	500
Gonpara ...	461
Sylhet ...	750
Bhagulpore ...	100
Purneah ...	5,049
Benares ...	800

The exports of jute from Mymensingh far exceed those from any other district. The total for December is 2,85,484 maunds, in November it was 2,98,541 maunds. Pubna and Dacca are jute depôts. As a jute-producing district Rungpore comes next to Mymensingh, with 1,90,779 maunds. Then comes Rajshahye with 66,545 maunds.

SALT.—The total of salt amounted during the month to 5,30,990 maunds, against 5,94,420 maunds in November and 4,85,547 maunds in October. Of the December supply, 3,36,806 maunds were sent from Calcutta; 44,952 maunds from Patna; 36,359 maunds from Pubna; 33,070 maunds from Hooghly with Howrah; 23,978 maunds from 24-Pergunnahs; 17,743 maunds from Dacca; and 16,289 maunds from Chittagong. These supplies of salt were widely distributed,—the principal importing districts being Mymensingh (81,776 maunds); Dacca (33,441 maunds); Rungpore (21,235 maunds); 24-Pergunnahs (23,937 maunds). Of up-country districts, Mozufferpore received 36,806 maunds, Sarun 29,311 maunds, and Goruckpore 13,253 maunds. The salt sent up-country is mostly exported from Calcutta by rail.

RICE.—The total of the rice traffic during the month is 8,55,818 maunds, against 4,83,725 maunds in November, 5,99,952 maunds in October, and 15,44,019 maunds in September.

The registering station at which the greatest quantity of traffic in rice has been registered is Khoolna, where 2,13,583 maunds were registered. At Durowlee 1,19,033 maunds were registered, at Goalundo 1,00,647 maunds, at Bamunghatta, on the Calcutta Canals, 86,459 maunds, at the Hidgellee Canals 30,462 maunds, at Bhoyrob Bazar 30,236 maunds, at Sahebgunge 29,206 maunds, at Chittagong 29,034 maunds, and at Patna 23,636 maunds.

The rice registered at Durowlee shows the Behar import trade, derived chiefly from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. That registered at Khoolna, Goalundo, the Calcutta Canals, and Bhoyrob Bazar, is the produce of the eastern districts of Bengal, and therefore belongs to the Calcutta or Bengal rice trade.

The quantity registered at Sahebgunge shows the exports made from the Northern Bengal and destined for Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

The Chittagong export rice trade is two-fold, namely, that which is sent into Bengal and that which is sent beyond Bengal by sea.

The grand total of rice imported into Behar amounts to 1,40,601 maunds, against 1,20,000 maunds in November. The principal exporting

marts in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and the principal marts in Behar that received the up-country produce, are as follow:—

Exporting marts from the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.			
	Mds.		Mds.
Lucknow ...	Phulpore ... 1,115	Goruckpore—(Cd.)	Gopalpore ... 15,645
Gonda ...	Nowabgunge ... 9,567		Dhones ... 8,920
Fyzabad ...	Dhemawar ... 2,255		Roodrapore ... 6,688
Baraich ...	Hyramghat ... 1,240		Goruckpore ... 6,480
	Kairree ... 1,071		Ragurungunge ... 1,710
	Lallgunge ... 1,215		Jhansi ... 1,810
Busti ...	Ooska ... 7,415	Asimghur ...	Billetra ... 4,195
	Mehawal ... 1,675		Kootubgunge ... 1,040
Goruckpore ...	Burhej ... 88,265	Jaunpore ...	Jaunpore ... 2,177

Importing Marts in Behar.			
	Mds.		Mds.
Patna ...	Patna ... 18,035	Saran—(Cd.)	Moharupore ... 2,570
	Barh ... 1,885		Mahomedpore ... 2,180
Saran ...	Revilgunge ... 34,261	Mozufferpore ...	Hajepore ... 3,890
	Sasseram ... 8,325	Duabhunga ...	Basitpore ... 6,280

The Ghazipore marts that imported rice from the North-Western Provinces are registered as follow:—

Moniar ...	11,182
Lohar Chupra ...	3,350

and 4,920 maunds were sent to Benares.

The internal trade of Behar may be set down at 23,774 maunds, of which Patna has contributed 15,065 maunds, namely, 2,371 maunds to Hajepore, 9,575 maunds to Lallgunge, and 1,210 maunds to Rowaghat, all in Mozufferpore. The exportation from Sarun amounts to 6,910 maunds, of which Revilgunge exported 4,699 maunds, destined for Lallgunge (3,269 maunds) and Hajepore (816 maunds). Patna, on the other hand, received a small supply from Guthnee in Sarun (1,290 maunds) and from Monghyr (400 maunds).

The total of the rice exported from Northern Bengal into Behar and the Upper Provinces and registered at Sahebgunge is 29,206 maunds, against 33,693 maunds in November. The principal exporting and importing marts are given below:—

Exporting Marts.			
	Mds.		Mds.
Maldah ...	Hyatpore ... 5,335	Dinagore ...	Kalkamaree ... 6,585
	Maldah ... 2,043		Raigunge ... 2,273
	Muchia ... 2,139		Neetpore ... 1,155
	Kohanpore ... 3,880	Moorsheadabad ...	Dhulion ... 2,504

Importing Marts.			
	Mds.		Mds.
Sonthal Pergs. ...	Sahebgunge ... 1,973	Durbhunga ...	Basitpore ... 2,058
Ghazipore ...	Balia Ghazipore ... 7,861	Saran ...	Revilgunge ... 1,937
Patna ...	Patna ... 1,018		

The Calcutta or Bengal traffic in rice may be set down at 6,82,734 maunds, more than half of which, as will be seen from the following statement, is destined for Calcutta and its suburbs:—

Exporting Marts.			
	Mds.		Mds.
Dinagore ...	Sivagunge ... 1,180	Backergunge—(Continued).	Alumgunge ... 1,415
	Koomargunge ... 4,060		Raneerhat ... 1,350
	Fukeergunge ... 4,490		Detakee ... 1,675
	Bramhopore ... 2,351		Kooljoori ... 1,219
	Chandgunge ... 1,520		Charmodee ... 2,275
	Soomjhea ... 5,625		Dadpore ... 1,006
	Patiram ... 3,800		Colakatee ... 2,200
	Kalligunge ... 2,989		Nyekatty ... 1,883
	Bogra ... 2,338		Darichanga ... 1,176
	Hillee ... 7,200		Rajapora ... 1,900
	Doopchanchia ... 1,425		Andaria ... 1,028
	Sonattola ... 1,016		Adalapore ... 1,000
	Sheropore ... 1,150		Noakholly ... 8,200
	Chunderconah ... 1,936		Hattish ... 2,175
	Nawabgunge ... 882		Bhowanigunge ... 1,080
	Kallygunge ... 2,077		Naraingunge ... 6,950
	Rampore ... 1,987		Modompore ... 2,187
	Booredah ... 1,000		Boyer Bazar ... 1,854
	Nongunge ... 2,198		Dacca ... 1,215
	Nobogram ... 2,537		Augaria ... 8,110
	Kallygunge ... 1,608		Colakopa ... 1,651
	Seragunge ... 6,017		Baboorgunge ... 4,975
	Oolaparah ... 2,835		Howreepore ... 3,385
	Chatmohur ... 2,244		Chitalmaree ... 6,930
	Nakalia ... 1,207		Talabur ... 1,450
	Berah ... 2,308		Talashur ... 1,065
	Kacheekatah ... 1,435		Tona ... 1,309
	Bhangurah ... 1,072		Doriwalla ... 1,180
	Goalundo ... 2,788		Sharolia ... 1,325
	Fureedpore ... 1,000		Kachoonh ... 1,150
	Gopalgunge ... 1,740		Coomercolly ... 2,063
	Ghagar ... 3,950		Dhulian ... 2,923
	Jhalakaty ... 8,285		Jungypore ... 12,240
	Burrisal ... 28,083		Noyangunge ... 2,380
	Nalchitty ... 2,541		Moorsheadabad ... 2,602
	Sahebgunge ... 43,698		Tallygunge ... 1,105
	Kalligunge ... 6,175		Dhansha ... 1,975
	Jalabaree ... 4,570		Bhangur ... 1,080
	Bandhonipara ... 8,785		Culina ... 4,555
	Shahabazpore ... 6,586		Nadaghat ... 2,089
	Rajshah ... 1,525		Dewangunge ... 1,449
	Bhalla ... 3,019		Cutwa ... 1,429
	Cowoolly ... 2,300		Chundernagore ... 1,429
	Backergunge ... 44,459		
	Bhandaria ... 3,150		
	Parerhat ... 6,496		
	Joypore ... 7,700		
	Kaleco ... 2,585		
	Baga ... 3,125		
	Myenogor ... 1,725		
	Nayamattee ... 16,086		

Importing Marts.

	Mds.		Mds.
Calcutta ...	8,72,047	Nuddea ...	7,881
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	6,603	{ Coomerally ...	1,25
Furzedpore ...	5,668	{ Ranaghat ...	3,898
Mymensingh ...	13,900	{ Gomane ...	3,202
Patna ...	7,178	{ Koshitea ...	1,460
{ Serajunge ...	6,424	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,170
{ Nariangunge ...	6,733	{ Bagcorkhal ...	2,185
Dacca ...	1,894	Hooghly ...	2,225
{ Keshubpore ...	1,890	Sylhet ...	2,817
Jessore ...	1,890	{ Hobeegunge ...	1,500
{ Bascondia ...		{ Ballagunge ...	
		{ Sonangunge ...	

The Bengal rice trade shows a considerable expansion over that registered in the previous month. The new rice is already coming into the market in December. The trade is large in December; but January and February and successive months will continue to show a progressive increase. The Northern Bengal rice trade does not fully develop itself until the rivers rise sufficiently to enable large boats to come up to the exporting marts in Dinapore and Bogra. The Backergunge rice trade in December far exceeds that of any other district. The Backergunge exports amount to 2,37,825 maunds. The principal marts, as shown by the monthly returns, are Backergunge, Sahibgunge, Burrisaul and Nyamatty. Noagunge of Rajshahye, and Gourseepore of Tipperah, appear also as large exporting marts.

Of the total quantity of rice registered at Chittagong, 1,177 maunds were exported to Calcutta, and the remainder was absorbed for consumption in Chittagong itself. This excludes the large sea exports from Chittagong for Coochin, Galle, the Mauritius, &c., which are stated to have amounted during the month to 1,46,895 maunds. The principal marts that supplied Chittagong are—

	Mds.		Mds.
Basirhat ...	12,211	Manidahat ...	7,305
Chotta fenny ...	9,235	Noakholly— { Feroshgunge ...	2,257
Boro fenny ...	2,500	(Continued) { Khan Bahadoor's	
Noakholly ...	3,360	{ Haut ...	1,235
Hattah ...	5,448	Tipperah ...	3,577
Bhobanigunge ...	7,234	Dacca ...	4,216
Shonadia ...	2,448	{ Chittagong ...	1,177
Chur Siddhi ...	6,141	{ Buxihat ...	4,030
Takta Khally Ghat ...	8,370	{ Koirgram ...	2,141
Taltolla Ghat ...	10,030	Chittagong ...	12,860
Chapprasihat ...	4,087	{ Pakkhat ...	4,140
Lallgunge ...	1,478	{ Alontara's hat ...	1,581
Muttegunge ...	5,367	{ Kumarali Choudri's	
		{ hat ...	

It will be observed that by far the greater part of the Noakholly surplus produce finds its way to Chittagong. In an early issue we shall publish some account of these Noakholly marts, which are said to be increasing in numbers and importance.

The total of the traffic in paddy amounts to 2,42,926 maunds. The principal exporting districts are Midnapore (32,644 maunds), Dacca (32,462 maunds), Tipperah (25,052 maunds), Noakholly (23,461 maunds), the 24-Pergunnahs (22,913 maunds), and Jessore (22,300 maunds). The trade is local among the districts, and paddy is not sent in any considerable quantity to Calcutta. The Calcutta imports are only 5,164 maunds.

WHEAT.—The total of wheat is 1,62,486 maunds, against 1,72,833 maunds in November. About half came from Behar. At Durowlee 54,301 maunds were registered, at Patna 20,462 maunds, at Sahibgunge 60,551 maunds, all coming down-stream from Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, and Behar. The principal exporting marts are as follow:—

	Mds.		Mds.
Gonda ...	12,645	Monghyr ...	2,890
Baraitch ...	5,080	{ Khagooriah ...	8,834
Fyzabad ...	5,436	{ Surajgurrah ...	6,424
{ Burhej ...	11,675	{ Goozree ...	2,702
{ Gopalpore ...	6,765	{ Bhagulpore ...	2,717
Gorakhpore ...	2,465	{ Mudheypore ...	5,271
{ Dhones ...	1,850	Bhagulpore ...	6,199
{ Dhokawa ...	1,300	{ Komolokund ...	4,705
Patna ...	1,629	{ Parbuttee ...	2,109
{ Barrh ...	4,944	Purneah ...	3,287
{ Mokameh ...	2,009	{ Dhajolian ...	2,152
Shahabad ...	1,318	Moorsheadabad ...	3,110
{ Chowra ...	4,468	{ Moorsheadabad ...	3,708
Saran ...	10,993	Maldah ...	1,140
{ Revilgunge ...		Dacca ...	1,051
		{ Dacca ...	

84,762 maunds, or more than half of the total traffic, were consigned to Calcutta. Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Patna, Moorsheadabad, Nuddea, Maldah, and Purneah, were the principal districts from which the supply was derived. The only other large importing marts are Patna (32,079 maunds) and Revilgunge (22,680 maunds), supplied from Gorakhpore and Oudh.

PULSES AND GRAM.—The total of pulses and gram amounts to 1,95,637 maunds, against 2,66,730 maunds in the previous month.

The Bengal export of pulses and gram amounts to 1,20,575 maunds, the Behar export amounts to 68,603 maunds, and the Oudh and North-Western Provinces export amounts to 6,459 maunds.

The principal exporting districts are Nuddea (37,267 maunds), Patna (33,363 maunds), and Patna (21,775 maunds). Almost all districts, however, supply their quota. The distribution also is very scattered and general; but Calcutta, with an importation of 1,23,992 maunds,

has absorbed nearly three-fourths of the traffic. Hajeeepore is credited with an importation of 642 maunds, Lallgunge with 3,453 maunds, Revilgunge with 1,070 maunds, Gobindogunge, in Chumparun, with 1,050 maunds, Bhuddressur with 2,098 maunds, Rampore Beaulah with 2,178 maunds, Bhoyrub with 2,040 maunds, Goalundo with 3,413 maunds, Naraingunge with 2,858 maunds, and Serajunge with 3,602 maunds. The traffic is local for the most part.

The principal markets in Bengal that export pulses and gram are specified:—

	Mds.		Mds.
Burdwan ...	1,180	Dacca ...	2,381
Calcutta ...	2,151	{ Naraingunge ...	3,199
{ Manukhalli ...	1,115	{ Jalabai ...	1,139
{ Dharadolo ...	1,175	Furzedpore ...	1,945
Nuddea ...	1,055	{ Madairpore ...	18,331
{ Coomerally ...	1,835	{ Patna ...	3,106
Jessore ...	1,400	{ Barh ...	6,300
{ Keshubpore ...	1,075	{ Mokameh ...	1,227
{ Shokopa ...	1,002	{ Dinapore ...	2,055
Moorsheadabad ...	1,080	{ Fatwah ...	2,177
{ Jungypore ...	3,045	{ Nowada ...	8,317
{ Moorsheadabad ...	2,514	Shahabad ...	1,034
{ Tiakata ...	1,140	{ Sopshi ...	2,810
Rajshahye ...	1,700	{ Barheira ...	8,582
{ Rampore ...	1,136	Saran ...	1,012
{ Serajunge ...	3,978	{ Revilgunge ...	2,408
{ Nakhaleh ...	3,218	Monghyr ...	5,047
Patna ...	1,727	{ Monghyr ...	4,080
{ Chatmohur ...	3,301	Ghazeeepore ...	1,045
{ Bera ...	1,251	{ Ghazeeepore ...	
{ Khangra ...	2,759		
{ Nischindipore ...	2,730		
{ Diapari ...			

OTHER CEREALS.—Under this heading are comprised maize, millets, and other cereals which form an important part of the food-supply of the Behar province. The traffic may be said to be entirely an up-country traffic. The total of the traffic in December is 2,40,029 maunds, of which Behar has supplied 63,013 maunds, the North-Western Provinces 72,300 maunds, and Oudh 94,373 maunds. Bengal has only contributed 10,343 maunds to the total. The total of the exports from up-country registered at Durowlee in the month of December amounted to 1,65,028 maunds. The principal places of export are as follow:—

Exporting Marts.		
District.	Mart.	Mds.
Baraich ...	{ Byram Ghat ...	1,075
	{ Kharra ...	7,675
Lucknow ...	{ Ganehpore ...	2,050
	{ Tokeennagur ...	1,100
Gonda ...	{ Nawabgunge ...	48,473
Fyzabad ...	{ Dhyann ...	32,230
Busti ...	{ Ooska ...	2,190
	{ Parhej ...	25,181
	{ Goruckpore ...	4,015
Goruckpore ...	{ Gopalpore ...	11,365
	{ Roodeypore ...	7,429
	{ Dhone ...	9,230
	{ Majawlee ...	1,145
District.	Mart.	Mds.
Goruckpore (Contd.)	{ Dhokwah ...	1,810
	{ Kowann ...	1,350
Azimgurh ...	{ Belettra ...	2,325
	{ Patna ...	18,619
Saran ...	{ Revilgunge ...	22,795
Moorsheadabad ...	{ Dhuilian ...	4,013
	{ Burihawah ...	2,150
	{ Gobindogunge ...	1,007
Chumparan ...	{ Bittah ...	3,125
	{ Bhogobanpore ...	1,158
	{ Bagaha ...	1,209
Bhagulpore ...	{ Parbuttee ...	1,250
Southal Pergunnahs, Sahibgunge ...		1,406

These large supplies of other cereals are consigned for the most part to the districts as marginally noted. The principal import mart of Sarun is Revilgunge (75,397 maunds). The Patna imports are mostly for Dinapore (16,210 maunds) and the city of Patna (32,715 maunds). The Durbhanga imports are for Bazitpore. The Mozufferpore imports are for Hajeeepore (21,268 maunds), Mohemair (6,913 maunds), and Lallgunge (3,382 maunds), and the Bengal trade is distributed in small quantities over several districts. The Calcutta importation of other cereals amounts to only 7,882 maunds, against 9,574 maunds in November.

TRAFFIC OF FOOD-GRAINS IN BEHAR.—The following statement shows the registered quantities of food-grain in maunds sent into, and exported from, Behar by river during the past three months:—

	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat ...	55,075	97,952	61,401	86,951	62,793	80,996
Pulses and gram ...	24,011	87,799	27,646	89,170	18,810	68,603
Rice ...	46,309	30,034	1,19,383	29,696	1,40,691	23,774
Paddy ...	11,587	3,977	17,103	3,862	31,510	7,393
Other cereals ...	79,893	64,070	1,00,662	56,701	2,12,955	63,013
Total ...	2,56,420	2,83,835	3,02,145	2,65,714	4,66,069	2,43,719

The marked increase of the imports over the exports is the most remarkable feature of this statement. A certain increase was to have been expected and is probably normal; but the import trade during the present season has no doubt been stimulated by the apprehension of scarcity over parts of North Behar. With the exception of a small quantity of rice, the imports are entirely from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. As far as the exports are concerned, a great

part of them is really trade within the province itself; the remainder, and especially all the wheat, goes to Calcutta. There is hardly any registered export of food-grains from Behar for the North-Western Provinces.

It is instructive to note by comparison the railway returns of the traffic in food-grains. The following statement of the traffic in December has been furnished by the courtesy of the Railway authorities.

Railway Station.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	From North-Western Provinces	From Bengal.	Total.	Into North-Western Provinces.	Into Bengal.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh		601	601		2,008	2,008
Barh	218	462	700	228	228	228
Bucktenpore	42		42	12	3	15
Futwa	83		83		161	161
Patna City	504	705	1,209	36	854	890
Patna Ghat		514	514	307	9,716	10,112
Bankipore		125	125			
Dumra	728	1,084	2,713	65	1,541	1,606
Behta	248	2	250		119	119
Total	1,843	4,303	6,236	738	14,401	15,135

This statement shows an increase of exports over imports; but the quantities are so small as not perceptibly to affect the trade one way or another. The railway returns do not specify the nature of the food-grain carried. The returns of grain carried by the Tirhoot State Railway have also been furnished to Government. These returns show that during the month of December 3,000 maunds of rice and 1,700 maunds of pulses were conveyed from Bazilpore into the interior of the Durbhunga district.

During the month nearly 32,000 maunds of food-grains were imported from Nepal into Behar, and 10,700 maunds were exported from Behar into Nepal. The details will be found among the returns of interprovincial traffic published on another page of this issue.

FUEL AND FIREWOOD.—The total of fuel and firewood is 3,33,375 maunds, against 4,68,798 maunds in November. This supply almost all comes from the Soonderbuns of Jessore and to a less extent from the 24-Pergunnahs, and is imported into Calcutta and the Suburbs and to Howrah. A quantity of fuel and firewood is registered as finding its way from the south of Jessore for consumption in the north of the district. The importation into Patna is also very large, amounting to about a lakh of maunds, mostly drawn from Mozufferpore.

COAL AND COKE.—The traffic registered is 1,88,679 maunds, against 1,29,651 maunds in November. It is almost entirely an export from the town of Howrah. There is a registered destination of 56,128 maunds for the 24-Pergunnahs, 38,342 maunds to Nuddea, and 35,300 maunds to Backergunge. The remainder is distributed in small quantities among many districts.

OIL-SEEDS.—The aggregate quantity of oil-seeds registered is 5,73,780, which is slightly in excess of the total, 5,59,728 maunds, registered in November. Linseed amounted to 3,20,320 maunds, and mustard-seed to 2,26,581. The former is derived almost entirely from Behar, the latter is derived in more equal proportions from Bengal and from Behar.

LINSEED.—The aggregate quantity of linseed registered is 3,20,328 maunds against 2,46,744 maunds in November. Of this amount the Oudh and North-Western Provinces export amounts to 60,840 maunds. The Behar export amounts to 2,28,583 maunds. The Bengal export amounts to only 28,785 maunds. From Cuttack 1,200 maunds were exported, and from Sylhet 930 maunds.

The importations were chiefly into Calcutta (1,95,129 maunds), and Patna (85,762).

The principal exporting and importing marts are specified as follow:—

Principal Exporting Marts.			
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
Bara ch	Bechamghat	1,325	
Gonda	Nobabganje	10,300	
Fyzabad	Dharmawa	5,015	
Lucknow	Takmagore	1,550	
	Gorakhpore	3,165	
G. ruckpore	Ferha	10,730	
	Gopalpore	6,325	
Ghazipore	Ghazipore	1,077	
Misapore	Misapore	6,650	
Allahabad	Priyag	3,800	
	Susha	4,084	
Chumparun	Barhwa	4,392	
	Goyindganje	3,765	
	Revilgunge	80,926	
Saran	Sinrauli	3,256	
	Patna	19,512	
Patna	Barh	1,341	
	Mokameh	1,120	
	Laingunge	1,762	
	Hajepore	7,504	
Mozufferpore	Gonduk Sahabganje	8,424	
	Mozufferpore	2,194	

Principal Importing Marts.			
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
Calcutta	Calcutta	1,95,129	
Saran	Revilgunge	18,786	
Patna	Patna	82,772	
Sonthal Perghe	Sahabganje	4,803	
	Nuddea		6,588
	Balnore		1,200
	Hooghly		2,737
	Koohteah		
	Chandbally		
	Bhuddessur		

It will be seen that Revilgunge is the largest mart for the export of oil seeds. Of the 80,000 maunds registered in December, about half were registered for Calcutta and the other half went to Patna. The importations into Revilgunge are comparatively small, about 18,000 maunds, derived from the Upper Provinces. Patna is the greatest mofussil centre of the import trade; besides the 40,000 maunds received from Revilgunge, it absorbed the Chumparun exports, the greater half of the exports from the Hajepore sub-division, which are considerable, and a small portion of the produce of the North-Western Provinces. The Patna imports are mostly consigned to Calcutta by rail; only 18,000 maunds were consigned by boat from Patna to Calcutta. The district of Durbhunga and all the districts of the Bhagulpore Division export direct to Calcutta. The Sahabganje imports are received from neighbouring marts north of Ganges, and are removed at Sahabganje to the railway. The Bengal districts all send direct to Calcutta. The Koohteah imports are derived from small marts in Pubna for re-consignment to Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway. In brief, Calcutta is the centre to which all the rice seed traffic in Bengal is finally destined.

MUSTARD-SEED.—There is a considerable decrease, on the other hand, in the mustard-seed traffic, from maunds 2,82,743 to 2,26,581. The total exports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh amount to 5,902 maunds, and are illustrated by the following statement, which show the principal places of export and the places of destination:—

Exporting Marts.			
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
Azinghur	Billatra	80	
Ghazipore		441	
	Gorakhpore		3,110
	Fyzabad		1,835
	Dhyan		
Importing Marts.			
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
Calcutta		685	
Nuddea		616	
Moorshedabad		711	
Dumra		80	
Patna	Patna	1,018	
	Saran		1,830
	Purneah		390
	Azinghur		50
	Ghazipore		680

The Behar traffic is larger, amounting to 106,850 maunds, and the half of this goes to Calcutta. The principal producing tracts are the Durbhunga district and the districts of the Bhagulpore division. 28,000 maunds sent to Sahabganje for rail transport are derived from Purneah and Bhagulpore. The subjoined statement illustrates the Behar trade for the month.

Exporting Marts.			
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
Patna	Patna	1,275	
Mozufferpore	Hajepore	1,281	
Saran	Revilgunge	2,892	
Chumparun		1,645	
	Moorshedabad	10,089	
Bhagulpore	Bala Shahabganje	13,140	
	Protagganje	2,526	
Durbhunga	Durbhunga	3,376	
	Roserah	8,832	
Importing Marts.			
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
Bardwan	Culna	2,064	
Hooghly	Bhuddessur	6,816	
Calcutta		53,451	
Nuddea		450	
	Moorshedabad		6,852
	Jiangunge		900
	Maldah		6,797
	Patna		28,436
	Sonthal Perghe		
	Sahabganje		

The Bengal trade, amounting to an export of 92,714 maunds, has been similarly abstracted and put into a tabular form. The export from Assam, amounting to 20,655 maunds, has been added to this statement. It will be seen that the greater part of this trade also finds its way to Calcutta. The Sahabganje imports are from Maldah, mostly from Hyeypore. Sernjganje is a great centre of the trade, and Goalundo also collects a share of the mustard seed, principally Assam produce, sent down the Jamoona. The Mymensingh exports go principally to Dacca and Backergunge.

Exporting Marts.			
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
Hooghly	Bhuddessur	3,447	
24-Pergunnahs		1,326	
Calcutta	Calcutta	3,373	
	Suburbs of Calcutta	1,633	
Moorshedabad		1,014	
Maldah	Hyatpore	4,350	
Rungpore	Maldah	2,105	
		2,149	
Patna	Sheraganje	18,350	
Dacca	Bera	3,749	
Backergunge	Narainganje	1,800	
	Nulchitti	2,184	
	Bokshiganje	3,037	
	Kalliganje	1,538	
Mymensingh	Keshiganje	6,318	
	Dutta Bazar	1,310	
	Porabari	2,700	
Goalparah	Goalparah	16,245	
Kamrup	Gowhaty	5,340	

Importing Marts.		Quantity.
		Mds.
Calcutta		88,650
Suburbs of Calcutta		3,012
Nuddea	Koohteah	1,512
Jessore	Binodpore	3,392
Sonthal Perghe	Sahabganje	6,020
Moorshedabad	Moorshedabad	1,465
Pubna	Seraganje	10,859
	Narainganje	7,454
Dacca	Narainganje	1,835
	Taki	1,100
Fareedpore	Goalundo	3,100
Backergunge	Nulchitti	2,700
Mymensingh	Bhoyrab	3,070
Chittagong		1,934

SUGAR.—Refined sugar is principally an export from the North-Western Provinces. The total traffic registered in the month is 42,031 maunds. The principal exporting marts are Burhej in Goruckpore (7,352 maunds), Balia Ghazipore (3,161 maunds), Bashra (1,879 maunds), and Moniar (1,467 maunds), all in Ghazipore, and Billetra in Azimghur (4,315 maunds). Revilgunge also exported 1,086 maunds. The imports are principally into Patna (12,560 maunds). The Calcutta imports amount to 2,955 maunds, mostly received from Ghazipore and Patna. Rampore Hat imported 2,180 maunds from Burhej. Rampore Beaulah consigned 2,000 maunds to Serajgunge. The Jessore marts as usual supplied Nulohitty (1,580 maunds) and Jhalokatty (1,001 maunds). Goalundo and Chandpore in Fureedpore sent a supply of 2,000 maunds to Manikgunge in Dacca.

The total of sugar unrefined is 1,32,557 maunds, against 1,33,139 maunds in November. The exportation from the North-Western Provinces amounts to 38,209 maunds. Moniar, in the district of Ghazipore, has contributed 1,069 maunds, and Balia Ghazipore 9,843 maunds, destined mostly for Patna (3,506 maunds), Bhagulpore (1,015 maunds), Jungypore (1,071 maunds), and Maldah (4,877 maunds). From Billetra, in Azimghur, the exports are 3,065 maunds, destined for Patna (1,175 maunds), Durbhunga (305 maunds), Monghyr (320 maunds), and Bhagulpore (1,000 maunds). From Burhej, Roodrapore, Gopalpore, and Goruckpore, in the district of Goruckpore, the exports are 10,920 maunds, 4,260 maunds, 1,525 maunds, and 1,715 maunds, respectively, sent into Patna (11,560 maunds), Dhoolian (4,480 maunds), Bhagulpore (2,250 maunds), and Maldah (1,265 maunds). The exports from Ooska (450 maunds), in Busti, were sent to Patna. Of the Bengal trade, amounting to 89,251 maunds, the 24-Pergunnahs has supplied 17,477 maunds, of which 11,913 maunds were destined for the Suburbs of Calcutta, 1,783 maunds for places within the district, and 2,493 maunds for Hooghly. The principal exporting marts in the 24-Pergunnahs are Kalaroa (10,590 maunds), Badooria (1,041 maunds), Gouripore (1,728 maunds), and Chandooria (1,075 maunds). From Jessore the exports are 29,551 maunds, the principal exporting marts being Keshubpore (6,238 maunds), Basoondia (4,886 maunds), Kotehandpore (2,350 maunds), Khajooria (1,993 maunds), and Jessore (1,690 maunds), destined chiefly for Jhalokatty (3,727 maunds), Golachipa (2,350 maunds), and Nalohitty (1,312 maunds), all in Backergunge; to Chittagong (2,395 maunds), to Serajgunge (1,999 maunds), to Naraingunge (2,065 maunds), and to Sulkea (1,125 maunds). Serajgunge exported 1,199 maunds into Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and other parts of Northern Bengal. Footollah (1,600 maunds), Fureedpore (1,850 maunds), and Bagulpore (1,017 maunds), all in the Fureedpore district, exported to Dacca, Pubna, Rajshahye, and Mymensingh. Naraingunge exported 2,300 maunds to Tipperah and Sylhet.

TOBACCO.—The total of tobacco river-traffic registered in December amounts to only 60,861 maunds. In November the total was 90,976 maunds, in October 1,11,782 maunds, and in September 1,26,798 maunds. The tobacco trade is probably more slack during December than it is in any other month in the year. The returns for this month have, however, been analysed with great care, and it is worth while to publish the results, especially as in future months it will be impossible to devote so much elaboration to the subject. Rungpore and the Dooars, and a part of Tirhoot and Purneah, are the principal tobacco-producing districts in Bengal; but it is remarkable, considering the small quantities of the consignments, how widely spread the export trade is from nearly all the Bengal districts. It is true that tobacco is not usually sown in Bengal for trade and export; but tobacco is universally grown for local consumption, and a small margin of surplus remains available for export. No less than 31 of the districts of Bengal appear in the returns as having helped to make up the small total of the traffic registered in December. The detailed statement below, illustrating the local nature of the trade, shows also all the exporting and importing marts:—

Principal Exporting Marts.				Principal Importing Marts.			
District.	Mart.	Quantity.	Mds.	District.	Mart.	Quantity.	Mds.
Burdwan	Culina	...	200	Maldah	Maldah	...	2-5
Hooghly	Hooghly	...	555	Rajshahye	Rangpore	...	8
Hooghly	Bhaddressur	...	225		Doorgapore	...	1,908
Hooghly	Sulkea	...	790		Ghoramara	...	2,418
The 24-Pergunnahs	Bagerkhal	...	201	Rungpore	Bhogmari	...	2,525
	Nawabgunge	...	80		Kalduho	...	1,241
Calcutta	Calcutta	...	956		Kulagachi	...	3,510
Nuddea	Santipore	...	4	Pubna	Serajgunge	...	4,164
	Chagdah	...	238		Baorah	...	1,770
	Ben's Basar	...	52	Julpigoree	Banara	...	2,009
Jessore	Khalishpore	...	108		Cooch Behar	...	530
	Magoorah	...	180		Matabhinga	...	891
	Keshubpore	...	440		Bheepore	...	1,747
	Dhulian	...	224		Bheelpoori	...	425
Moorshedabad	Jungipore	...	92		Chilkha	...	750
	Jangunge	...	35				
	Moorshedabad	...	25				

Principal Exporting Marts.				Principal Importing Marts.			
District.	Mart.	Quantity.	Mds.	District.	Mart.	Quantity.	Mds.
Dacca	Naraingunge	...	6,168	Patna	Patna	...	2,809
	Manickgunge	...	824				
	Modungunge	...	178	Mozufferpore	Hazceppore	...	1,400
	Sonakanda	...	119		Kuasidpore	...	543
Fureedpore	Goalundo	...	10				
Backergunge	Nulohitty	...	300	Durbhunga	Bazitpore	...	1,142
	Badrabaj	...	70		Sainastipore	...	115
Mymensingh	Nussirabad	...	25		Roshrah	...	940
Sylhet	Kagmaro	...	178	Monghyr	Khangooriah	...	7
	Ajuni	...	20		Porihar	...	8
Chittagong	Auri Mahomed's	...	115	Purneah	Caragulah	...	1,974
	Ghat	...	415		Doolalgunge	...	1,873
	Bukhat	...	81		Choruckparah	...	535
	Sudder Ghat	...	81	Ghazipore	Moniar	...	89

Principal Exporting Marts.				Principal Importing Marts.			
District.	Mart.	Quantity.	Mds.	District.	Mart.	Quantity.	Mds.
Burdwan	Culina	...	205	Dacca	Manickgunge	...	6,455
	Nodan Ghat	...	245		Naraingunge	...	3,737
Midnapore	Culina	...	8		Modungunge	...	117
	Ghattal	...	200		Goalundo	...	4,129
Hooghly	Baddibatty	...	79	Fureedpore	Goalundo	...	385
	Bhuddressur	...	1,137		Bonharah	...	83
	Tribani	...	18	Backergunge	Nulohitty	...	1,500
	Bolagore	...	58		Mymensingh	...	46
	Meorah	...	13		Bhogmari	...	1,500
The 24 Pergunnahs	Gowah	...	1,025		Kazeeungunge	...	115
Calcutta	Calcutta	...	4,250		Nussirabad	...	284
	Commercially	...	60		Deothan	...	175
	Gowah	...	145	Tipperah	Commillah	...	344
Nuddea	Krishitgunge	...	94	Goalpara	Goalparah	...	190
	Chagdah	...	88		Balagunge	...	674
	Ranaghat	...	150	Sylhet	Sylhet	...	145
	Santipore	...	113	Cachar	Cachar	...	131
Jessore	Jessore	...	95		Chittagong	...	1,329
Moorshedabad	Dhulian	...	3,116		Cox's Bazar	...	200
	Jungipore	...	679		Bukhat	...	1,270
Dinagpore	Dinagpore	...	30	Patna	Patna	...	1,278
Rajshahye	Rangpore	...	383	Durbhunga	Roshrah	...	150
Rungpore	Rungpore	...	25	Purneah	Purneah	...	333
Patna	Serajgunge	...	5,988	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sahibgunge	...	1,956
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	...	22	Jounpore	Jounpore	...	595
Julpigore	Banara	...	30	Mirzapore	Mirzapore	...	520
Dacca	Dacca	...	257	Benares	Benares	...	455
	Sannakha	...	773	Busti	Busti	...	

The Calcutta consignments were derived principally from the Patna (1,926 maunds) and Purneah (1,263 maunds) districts; Hooghly is supplied from Purneah (1,137 maunds). The district of Moorshedabad was supplied mostly from Mozufferpore (1,393 maunds) and Durbhunga (1,312 maunds). Serajgunge drew its supplies from Rungpore (3,524 maunds) and Julpigoree (2,009 maunds). Manickgunge and Naraingunge, the two great centres of the tobacco trade in Dacca, imported 5,388 maunds from Rungpore and 4,052 maunds from Cooch Behar. Goalundo imported from Serajgunge 1,960 maunds and also from marts in Rungpore direct. Backergunge was supplied from Rungpore (1,660 maunds) and Julpigoree (1,200 maunds). Mymensingh imported from the depôts at Dacca 2,087 maunds. Chittagong was also supplied from Dacca (2,652 maunds): the Dacca exports are Rungpore tobacco re-exported. Patna is supplied mostly from Mozufferpore (1,054 maunds); Sahibgunge also draws on Mozufferpore (1,599 maunds).

HAY AND STRAW.—The quantity of hay and straw registered is so large as to suggest that some mistake as to the size of bundles enumerated has been committed. The number of bundles is given as 15,773,397. The total of November, which amounted to 1,327,121 bundles, was considered a large one. Fifteen million bundles are registered at Hooghly, all sent from the Nuddea district into Howrah and the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

COCOANUTS.—The figures are large, amounting to 933,611, exported principally from Calcutta. Midnapore imported 142,920, Mozufferpore 81,400, and Patna 63,020.

BAMBOOS.—The number of bamboos is even larger in December than in November, amounting to 1,060,790, against 948,080. In September and October the number was only a little over one lakh in each month. The totals in December are principally supplied from Shahabad (298,000), Sylhet (229,900), Chittagong (149,400), Fureedpore (106,199), Gya (81,200), and Patna (76,634), and are sent to Patna (495,562), Chittagong (199,235), Noakholly (169,225), and Calcutta (117,915).

GUNNY BAGS.—The total of gunny bags is 185,710, which is entirely an export from Culna in Burdwan, into Calcutta.

EUROPEAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The traffic in European cotton manufactures amounted during the month to goods valued at Rs. 14,94,455, against Rs. 14,69,931 in November, Rs. 6,90,375 in October, and Rs. 7,97,298 in September. Both November and December are months in which large fairs are held in Bengal, and the traffic

is therefore large. The principal exporting and the principal importing marts are specified below:—

Principal Exporting Marts.		Principal Importing Marts.	
District.	Mart.	District.	Mart.
Hooghly ...	Howrah ... 6,178	Dacca—(Contd.) ...	Manickgunge ... 6,000
Calcutta ...	Bhadreswar ... 1,500	... Madargunge ... 9,175	
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Wooladanga ... 3,60,169	... Nauruksha ... 3,175	
Nuddea ...	Santipore ... 1,000	... Talulla ... 5,700	
... Pangsha ... 1,000		... Rikhi Bagan ... 2,775	
... Coomacolly ... 4,880		... Mooradun ... 800	
... Koochitah ... 1,32,204		... Goalundo ... 1,37,729	
... Rajar Hat ... 4,700		... Kaganatoo ... 2,000	
Jessore ...	Son's Bazar ... 3,800	... Patnabari ... 2,200	
... Alnipore ... 700		... Bhoyrub ... 225	
Moorshedabad ...	Balochpur ... 200	... Lalany ... 2,000	
Pubna ...	Naraingunge ... 78,034	... Nilunge ... 13,000	
... Naraingunge ... 90,854		... Chandunpore ... 1,000	
... Kartickbunry ... 3,10,548		... Buxsi Hat ... 965	
Dacca ...	Hulda ... 20,000	Patna ...	Surajguriah ... 66,430
... Dacca ... 17,800		Monghyr ...	Surajguriah ... 3,000
... Baranighata ... 1,23,400		Sonthal Perga ...	Shahabgunge ... 34,084
		Goruckpore ...	Berhuj ... 485
Principal Exporting Marts.		Principal Importing Marts.	
District.	Mart.	District.	Mart.
Burdwan ...	Poorhastally ... 500	Dacca—(Contd.) ...	Rikhi Bazar ... 2,000
... Kastashally ... 500		... Shonakunda ... 19,325	
... Cutwa ... 4,217		... Kaligunge ... 3,550	
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ... 1,420	... Moilupore ... 6,000	
Midnapore ...	Tribany ... 9,100	Fureedpore ...	Boulmari ... 19,925
... Ragorkhal ... 80		... Fureedpore ... 7,900	
... Matla ... 420		... Jhalokaty ... 19,800	
... Taki ... 700		... Shahabgunge ... 28,000	
24-Pergunnahs ...	Kallygunge ... 3,565	... Woorjorepore ... 1,000	
... Dholudpore ... 2,000		... Pandolpara ... 21,850	
... Satkhira ... 2,000		... Shahajpore ... 1,900	
... Itinda ... 3,000		... Hajipore ... 13,600	
... H. sinabad ... 3,000		... Nusrabad ... 9,000	
... Santipore ... 24,328		... Jamalpore ... 2,000	
... Ranghat ... 500		... Kaligunge ... 4,500	
... Belpoohur ... 1,500		... Bagoobari ... 17,000	
Nuddea ...	Dhulgee ... 2,000	... Koringunge ... 66,508	
... Nuddea ... 1,500		... Bakshigunge ... 4,000	
... Koochitah ... 400		... Dewthan ... 23,650	
... Coomacolly ... 284		... Kagnari ... 82,000	
... Baloonghatta ... 4,800		... Bhoyrub ... 1,500	
... Jalma ... 1,300		... Paljoni ... 6,295	
... Kuloor ... 1,100		... Madargunge ... 8,000	
... Fultulla ... 4,000		... Bolahoddia ... 1,000	
... Goragacha ... 2,500		... Shobung ... 3,000	
... Kochiadoho ... 1,000		... Porabari ... 7,000	
... Alnipore ... 1,200		... Hosenpore ... 6,400	
Jessore ...	Nehulpore ... 2,500	... Baliati ... 6,500	
... Narkoleberiah ... 5,000		... Shubgunge ... 8,500	
... Jessore ... 2,000		... Terst ... 6,500	
... Buesuntopore ... 2,000		... Cherung ... 1,500	
... Doonra ... 1,800		... Jomaraki ... 1,500	
... Obhoypore ... 5,500		... Chandpore ... 2,000	
... Bhotunari ... 5,000		... Conillak ... 3,500	
... Naragury ... 8,000		... Fanlock ... 3,000	
Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore ... 200	... Brahmunberiah ... 10,000	
Dinagopore ...	Rangamati ... 660	... Lalpore ... 6,500	
... Gauripore ... 10,000		... Goalparah ... 1,400	
... Hyatpore ... 2,200		... Sylhet ... 18,025	
Maldah ...	Fattchpore ... 800	... Habegunge ... 53,250	
... Nawabgunge ... 800		... Koringunge ... 27,000	
... Tampore ... 9,200		... Kanaigunge ... 10,000	
Rajshahye ...	Nattore ... 35,700	... Shagun ... 11,000	
... Sundah ... 1,200		... Doodpotul ... 17,000	
... Nobigram ... 4,200		... Cachar ... 1,21,000	
... Arani ... 2,575		... Nezanpore ... 1,750	
... Chulnari ... 3,000		... Nadompore ... 1,000	
... Ghoramara ... 800		... Sudderghat ... 1,000	
Rangpore ...	Mirgunge ... 4,850	... Patirah ... 600	
... Ranggunge ... 5,000		... Hattia ... 7,097	
... Kamargani ... 2,800		... Soodhram ... 700	
... Budri ... 300		... Luckpore ... 1,000	
... Santulla ... 1,200		... Banni ... 1,100	
Bogra ...	Bogra ... 20,700	... Noakholly ... 7,840	
... Satgachee ... 8,400		... Dunshurd ... 1,400	
... Bora ... 9,700		... Busihat ... 3,000	
... Shahadpore ... 3,913		... Durblunga ... 1,500	
Pubna ...	Mathora ... 4,000	... Hajepore ... 83,350	
... Pubna ... 28,750		... Baner ... 1,200	
... Dhapani ... 7,800		... Rewaghat ... 3,400	
... Dogachi ... 3,000		... Bonekua ... 5,124	
Julpigoree ...	Bawrah ... 4,000	... Buaripore ... 2,350	
Cooch Behar ...	Charter Hat ... 1,500	... Durwlee ... 485	
... Sangong ... 4,500		... Chupia ... 3,000	
... Moonshgunge ... 1,700		... Gohndgunge ... 1,000	
... Testa ... 12,350		... Bettia ... 9,700	
... Jaffergunge ... 3,400		... Balia Shahgunge ... 7,000	
Dacca ...	Dacca ... 2,000	Bhagulpore ...	Moorligunge ... 16,400
... Kartickbunry ... 13,000		... Pertabgunge ... 1,200	
... Haldia ... 12,500		... Bhowanigunge ... 1,600	
... Baranighata ... 12,150		... Nowabgunge ... 1,600	
... Naraingunge ... 45,700		... Caragalah ... 8,000	
		Goruckpore ...	Gothree ... 5,500

The exports are largest from the district of Dacca, where they amount to Rs. 5,92,927. The Dacca Baronee Mela was held from the 13th November to the 13th December, and was the centre of this traffic. The exports from Calcutta are valued at Rs. 3,60,169, of which the greater part was sent to Midnapore. The exports from Goalundo amounted to Rs. 1,37,729. The whole of this amount was received by rail from Calcutta. Cotton goods are mostly exported from Calcutta by rail, and the boat-traffic returns will therefore furnish no just impression of the consignments from the metropolis. In point of fact, the whole quantity registered may be said to have found its way into Bengal from Calcutta. The boat-traffic returns show, however, what is even of more interest—the distribution of cotton piece-goods in the interior of the country. This is entirely novel information which it is of much importance to possess. As was the case in

November, so in December Mymensingh is far the largest importing district. Midnapore comes next; then Cachar, Sylhet, and Dacca; then come Backergunge and Pubna: but with both these districts the trade is smaller than it was in November. The up-country districts, and the districts in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, get their supplies for the most part direct by the railway.

The following statement has been prepared to illustrate the course of the traffic in European cotton goods during the month:—

Total imports into Barisan—		Total imports into Fureedpore—	
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 4,217	From Calcutta ...	Rs. 7,900
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 1,000	From Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Rs. 10,000
	5,217	From Nuddea ...	Rs. 9,795
		From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 8,550
			35,475
Total imports into Midnapore—		Total imports into Backergunge—	
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,03,995	From Calcutta ...	Rs. 71,850
Total imports into Hooghly—	Rs. 10,720	Total imports into Mymensingh—	Rs. 4,000
Total imports into the 24-Pergunnahs—	Rs. 470	From Calcutta ...	Rs. 47,595
From Hooghly ...	Rs. 80	From Pubna ...	Rs. 2,06,459
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 470	From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 62,795
From Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Rs. 15,065	From Mymensingh ...	Rs. 4,000
	15,615		3,24,840
Total imports into Calcutta—		Total imports into Goalpara—	
From Jessore ...	Rs. 700	From Pubna ...	Rs. 825
Total imports into Nuddea—	Rs. 6,128	From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 1,400
From Hooghly ...	Rs. 21,800		1,725
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 2,000	Total imports into Sylhet—	Rs. 4,000
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 664	From Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,500
	80,592	From Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Rs. 300
		From Jessore ...	Rs. 1,26,693
Total imports into Jessore—		From Dacca ...	Rs. 285
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 15,200		1,32,718
From Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Rs. 20,450	Total imports into Cachar—	Rs. 1,38,000
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 800	From Dacca ...	Rs. 1,38,000
From Jessore ...	Rs. 10,850		1,38,000
	46,800	Total imports into Tipperah—	Rs. 23,500
Total imports into Moorshedabad—		From Dacca ...	Rs. 4,400
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 50		87,000
From Moorshedabad ...	Rs. 200	Total imports into Chittagong—	Rs. 1,750
	250	From Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,000
Total imports into Dinagopore—		From Dacca ...	Rs. 2,435
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 12,260		5,185
From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 600	Total imports into Noakholly—	Rs. 25,237
	12,860	From Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,000
Total imports into Maldah—		From Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,000
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 100		26,237
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 800	Total imports into Mozufferpore—	Rs. 1,500
From Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rs. 8,000	From Hooghly ...	Rs. 4,730
	8,900		50,230
Total imports into Rajshahye—		Total imports into Sarun—	Rs. 2,000
From Calcutta ...	Rs. 700	From Monghyr ...	Rs. 485
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 5,785		3,485
From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 150	Total imports into Chumpran—	Rs. 11,000
	53,615	From Patna ...	Rs. 11,000
Total imports into Rangpore—		Total imports into Monghyr—	Rs. 900
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 1,000	From Calcutta ...	Rs. 1,200
From Pubna ...	Rs. 19,014		1,400
From Dacca ...	Rs. 2,300	Total imports into Bhagulpore—	Rs. 24,800
	22,314	From Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rs. 24,800
Total imports into Bogra—		Total imports into Purneah—	Rs. 6,384
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 10,700	From Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rs. 6,384
From Pubna ...	Rs. 3,600		6,384
From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 16,275	Total imports into Goruckpore—	Rs. 5,500
	30,575	From Patna ...	Rs. 5,500
Total imports into Pubna—			5,500
From Nuddea ...	Rs. 39,050		
From Pubna ...	Rs. 800		
From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 20,313		
	61,043		
Total imports into Julpigoree—			
From Pubna ...	Rs. 4,000		
Total imports into Cooch Behar—	Rs. 1,500		
From Pubna ...	Rs. 1,500		
Total imports into Dacca—	Rs. 2,000		
From Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Rs. 91,975		
From Dacca ...	Rs. 21,308		
From Fureedpore ...	Rs. 2,000		
From Tipperah ...	Rs. 13,000		
From Sylhet ...	Rs. 13,000		
	1,35,371		

NATIVE COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The trade in cotton (Native) manufacture is very much smaller than the trade in European manufactures, and amounts during the month to only Rs. 72,595 against Rs. 1,62,849 in November. The principal exporting and importing marts are as follow:—

Exporting Marts.		Importing Marts.	
Mart.	Rs.	Mart.	Rs.
Mirzapore ...	1,000	Pubna ...	1,500
Patna ...	10,730	Dacca ...	1,000
Ghazepore ...	3,080	Baranighata ...	8,250
Allahabad ...	2,000	Midnapore ...	81,160
Rajshahye ...	9,950	Naraingunge ...	5,350
Purneah ...	2,200	Dacca ...	2,500
Maldah ...	2,550	Mymensingh ...	900
Sonthal Perga ...	2,000	Nasirabad ...	1,245
Cachar ...	1,000	Chittagong ...	30,350
Doodpotul ...	1,000	Calcutta ...	800
Backergunge ...	1,500	Hooghly ...	800

It appears that the supplies of native cotton manufactures are derived most largely from Behar and the North-Western Provinces and from the district of Midnapore. The Midnapore supplies were sent entirely into Calcutta and the Hooghly district. There was a small local trade in Dacca.

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

REPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH PRIMARILY THE VALUE AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																							
NAME OF EXPORT- ING DISTRICT	NUDDA RIVERS TOLL- STATIONS.										CALCUTTA CANALS						OTHER CANALS.			Total			
	Palma.	Saltehynde.	Nudde.	Kissenkunge.	Jangy pore.	Moochly.	Chilmarit.	Serungunge.	Itanlando.	Raoklien.	Khowla.	Chitpore.	Jamunghatta.	Kidderpore.	Samookpotta.	Midnapore Canals.	Hidjolee Canals.	Orissa Canals.	Narainabad.		Bhoyrath Bazar.	Narainkunge.	Chittagong.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL.																							
Eastern Districts.																							
Bogra																							
ureduore																							
ackernunge																							
lymensung																							
lymerab																							
hitagong																							
oolahly																							
Total																							
Total of Bengal																							
BEHAR.																							
atan																							
ahabad																							
Coriuffore																							
arua																							
hampara																							
ongchyr																							
Blagobor																							
urneah																							
entral Pergunda																							
Total of Behar																							
ORISSA.																							
Cuttack																							
Total of Orissa																							
Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal																							
ASSAM.																							
Goalpara																							
Nowgong																							
Sylhet																							
Cachar																							
Total of Assam																							
N.-W. PROVINCES.																							
Etawah																							
Alahabad																							
Jaunpore																							
30																							
Asinghar																							
Mirzapore																							
Benares																							
647																							
Ghazapore																							
5,830																							
Gorakhpore																							
1,686																							
Bari																							
15																							
Total of N.-W. P.																							
OUDE.																							
Fyzabad																							
Total of Oude																							
NEPAL.																							
Nepal																							
Total of Nepal																							
GRAND TOTAL																							

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the Total Quantity of each Staple of Traffic registered during the month of December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM								GRAND TOTAL.
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Assam.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Nepal.	British Burma.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,85,011	2,915	.....	123	28	.....	.....	.....	1,88,070
2. Cotton ...	18,719	7,005	.....	4,813	3,813	.....	.....	.....	34,110
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
4. Ditto (European) ...	4,255	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,260
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	380	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	147	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermillion ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Safflower ...	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
White lead ...	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Lac-dye ...	1,971	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,051
Red wood ...	23	1,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330
Red earth ...	27	81	.....	.....	08	.....	.....	.....	206
Kirmichee ...	90	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
8. Indigo ...	4,202	26,820	.....	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	31,652
8a. Indigo-seed ...	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
9. Betelnuts ...	1,15,041	1,195	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	800	1,17,039
10. Fuel and firewood ...	2,32,555	98,269	.....	.....	2,550	.....	.....	.....	3,33,375
11. Fruits, dried ...	6,395	1,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,646
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	42,991	40,504	.....	32,193	31,652	.....	.....	.....	1,47,340
13. Wheat ...	26,483	80,996	.....	18	28,380	26,000	.....	.....	1,02,466
14. Pulses and gram ...	1,20,509	68,603	60	.....	6,810	640	.....	.....	1,85,637
15. Rice ...	7,08,123	23,774	3,645	140	1,02,307	17,553	.....	.....	8,51,848
16. Paddy ...	2,04,005	7,333	6,202	130	12,010	13,240	.....	.....	2,42,920
17. Other cereals ...	10,343	63,013	.....	.....	72,300	94,373	.....	.....	2,40,029
18. Gums and resins ...	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	10,68,106	22,427	850	22,508	805	.....	.....	.....	11,14,844
20. Fibre, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	11,738	7,001	.....	400	5	.....	.....	.....	19,142
21. Silk, raw ...	150	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
22. Hides ...	11,777	9,508	1,923	150	4,655	930	.....	.....	20,000
23. Horns ...	111	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347
24. Iron and its manufactures ...	8,712	2,233	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	11,015
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	8,395	293	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,728
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	2,364	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,789
27. Lime and limestone ...	15,025	8,367	831	1,51,391	00	.....	.....	.....	1,75,577
28. Stone ...	6,534	1,28,158	15,455	.....	10,023	200	.....	.....	1,61,370
29. Shell-lac ...	2	188	.....	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	925
30. Stick-lac ...	27	330	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	663
31. Ghee ...	1,301	4,452	.....	24	127	115	.....	.....	6,119
32. Oil ...	18,373	63	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,477
33. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed ...	28,785	2,28,583	1,200	920	41,700	19,140	.....	.....	3,20,328
Teel ...	4,287	9	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,419
Mustard ...	92,714	1,06,850	400	20,655	4,072	1,83	.....	.....	2,20,541
Castor ...	35	5,057	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5,103
Poppy ...	200	15,177	.....	.....	1,102	750	.....	.....	17,349
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	4,80,260	49,954	622	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,30,900
36. Saltpetre ...	50	47,777	.....	.....	3,958	.....	.....	.....	61,785
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.) ...	1,580	21,541	410	.....	10,749	.....	.....	.....	37,285
38. Spices and condiments ...	74,053	13,647	5,418	3,358	605	55	.....	400	97,106
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	18,330	4,440	.....	6	10,119	125	.....	.....	42,929
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	89,251	2,192	2,700	115	38,200	.....	.....	.....	1,32,557
41. Tea ...	240	1	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	677
41a. Tea-seeds ...	4,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,930
42. Tobacco ...	50,512	14,820	.....	107	104	.....	.....	.....	65,613
43. Liquor ...	379	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
44. Miscellaneous ...	73,735	10,008	200	110	235	.....	.....	.....	84,880
Total ...	37,44,200	11,41,770	40,104	2,39,167	4,01,710	1,75,851	.....	1,200	57,41,001
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Cows and bullocks ...	128	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
Goats and sheep ...	7,320	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,952
Fowls ...	42,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,022
Birds ...	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Tortoise ...	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
2. Timber ...	48,080	8,509	1,400	13,248	4,204	274	.....	.....	70,715
3. Bamboos ...	3,09,141	4,57,124	22,690	2,29,900	12,025	.....	.....	.....	10,00,700
4. Coconuts ...	7,96,201	1,37,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,33,611
5. Gunny-bags ...	1,85,080	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,85,710
6. Planks ...	0,756	2,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,639
7. Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	1,57,80,198	9,780	.....	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,57,73,387
8. Hides ...	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
9. Canes ...	52,000	.....	.....	38,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,500
10. Bricks and tiles ...	7,0	11,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,100
11. Miscellaneous ...	56,451	27,105	.....	.....	24,400	1,507	.....	.....	99,463
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	50,757	8,227	.....	8,100	2,145	.....	.....	.....	69,229
2. Woollen manufactures ...	2,680	2,948	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	5,668
3. Silk ditto ...	840	300	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2,140
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	13,70,219	1,03,514	.....	13,000	405	.....	.....	.....	14,77,218
5. Ditto (Native) ditto ...	45,935	19,905	.....	.....	6,755	.....	.....	.....	72,595
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	4,49,615	28,700	3,600	15,503	19,307	10,800	120	.....	6,24,020
7. Ditto European ditto ...	24,895	5,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,984
Total ...	19,44,981	1,08,692	8,800	36,803	26,692	10,800	120	.....	21,91,444

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. III.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BENGAL during December 1875.

Description of Goods	Western Districts			Central Districts										Eastern Districts										Grand total of Bengal						
	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah.	Total.	24-Pargannas.	Calcutta.		Suburbs of Calcutta.	Nuddea.	Jumna.	Moorthabadd.	Dinapore.	Malda.	Rajshahy.	Barrackpore.	Bonga.	Pabna.	Fulbari.	Tancha Bohar.	Total.	Dacca.	Ferozepore.	Backergunge.		Mymensingh.	Tipperah.	Chittagong.	Noakhali.	Total.	
						Mds.	Kds.																							Mds.
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1. Coal and coke	300	600	1,69,942	1,70,942	650	3,455	200	6,104	300	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,739	3,385	500	...	145	...	...	...	4,030	1,35,611
2. Cotton	...	225	920	1,145	4,587	1,053	20	83	24	250	...	4,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,044	1,930	175	16	735	1,035	...	...	7,530	18,719
3. Ditto twist (Native)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	114
4. Ditto (European)	2,995	37	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,184	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	4,355
5. Chemicals and medicines	6	200	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	350
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churak, &c.)	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	5
Vermilion
Safflower
Lee-dye
Red food
Red earth
Kiranchies
8. Indigo	319	1,465	132	1,946	...	...	...	1,090	526	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,98	408	52	...	...	...	...	...	458	4,202
9. Betel-nuts	439	439	154	1,930	...	38	9,388	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,073	5,835	1,777	54,496	736	...	...	...	...	1,15,041
10. Fuel and firewood	85	113	1,425	1,628	58,167	95	770	275	1,75,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,736	1,536	1,301	...	6,955	50	...	...	14,143	2,35,556
11. Fruits, dried	64	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	130	5	...	...	...	...	135	6,306
12. Dried, fresh, and vegetables	5,079	13,927	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,535	2,083	538	1,451	3,883	68	634	10	8,677	42,991
13. Wheat	7,275	40	7,178	175	6,525	596	170	90	983	...	...	...	...	24,321	1,831	25	50	45	46	...	...	1,994	40,463
14. Pulses and gram	37,287	5,981	11,434	...	441	0,999	105	470	21,775	...	...	...	...	92,935	10,995	6,966	1,357	4,428	558	627	159	24,357	1,30,469
15. Rice	2,139	21,272	21,642	27,353	16,057	35,283	5,091	19,656	24,511	...	...	...	...	1,92,545	31,468	15,984	2,37,835	11,835	40,986	58,034	95,541	4,61,129	7,08,183
16. Paddy	221	22,300	29	416	1,032	5,549	104	5,142	9,835	...	...	...	...	70,987	32,462	3,297	4,428	3,454	25,652	4,020	53,461	98,174	2,04,005
17. Other cereals	677	...	5,069	...	1,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,611	1,974	300	...	458	...	...	...	2,733	10,343
18. Gums and resins
19. Jute and other raw fibres
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.)
21. Silk, raw
22. Hides
23. Harns
24. Iron, and its manufactures
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures
26. Other metals, and their manufactures
27. Lime and limestone
28. Stone
29. Shell-lac
30. Stick-lac
31. Ghee
32. Oil

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IV.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the EXPORTS from the several districts of BEHAR during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.											TOTAL.
	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozufferpore.	Durbhanga.	Saran.	Chumparan.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pargunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,825	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	2,915
2. Cotton ...	1,028	...	...	...	...	28	4,600	...	187	...	352	7,095
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	14
4. Ditto (European) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	1,489	...	...	509	...	51	...	...	71	...	...	2,120
6. Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White lead ...	23	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Red wood ...	216	...	...	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397
Red earth ...	61	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Kiranchee ...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
8. Indigo ...	291	...	...	11,989	...	6,171	7,919	...	...	459	...	26,829
8a. Indigo seed ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
9. Betel-nuts ...	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	1,195
10. Fuel and firewood ...	10,865	...	...	66,087	...	12,625	8,525	...	...	40	...	98,989
11. Fruits, dried ...	732	...	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables ...	1,977	...	...	33,983	...	434	...	1,550	2,396	...	...	40,804
13. Wheat ...	8,932	...	9,208	...	...	11,277	...	22,207	24,443	4,594	...	80,998
14. Pulses and gram ...	33,363	...	13,593	337	...	4,910	...	13,922	1,340	615	...	88,813
15. Rice ...	15,005	...	...	10	...	6,940	...	...	...	...	...	23,774
16. Paddy ...	367	...	...	...	...	1,204	5,997	...	...	...	...	7,333
17. Other cereals ...	18,950	...	1,162	522	300	27,364	9,960	228	2,475	608	1,540	63,013
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	210	22,198	2	22,427
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	2,154	...	...	318	...	2	3	...	...	2,880	1,064	7,001
21. Silk, raw ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
22. Hides ...	40	...	...	5,032	...	154	518	...	640	3,182	...	9,566
23. Horns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	196	...	236
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	2,135	...	2	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	48	2,333
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	91	...	...	64	...	...	48	...	...	90	...	393
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	425
27. Lime and lime-stone ...	814	...	...	1,514	...	775	380	...	1,807	...	8,177	8,367
28. Stone ...	903	...	830	...	...	375	...	...	...	...	1,24,080	1,26,158
29. Shell-lac ...	131	...	...	2	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	188
30. Stick-lac ...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
31. Ghee ...	114	...	27	211	2,197	29	...	1,147	540	185	2	4,423
32. Oil ...	61	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	63
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ...	22,687	100	847	22,174	51,395	86,143	10,871	15,027	14,490	4,849	...	2,28,583
Teel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ...	1,950	...	507	4,573	13,164	3,092	1,645	10,459	37,034	34,003	423	1,06,860
Castor ...	1,421	...	...	497	1,113	738	...	730	892	165	...	5,067
Poppy ...	326	75	100	1,593	2,256	8,980	1,844	521	2	...	...	15,177
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	44,952	...	...	625	...	3,454	...	...	...	...	923	49,984
36. Saltpetre ...	80	...	...	28,053	6,070	12,849	925	...	...	...	...	47,777
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajereh, &c.) ...	14,808	...	54	8,021	...	1,379	725	...	...	...	...	24,540
38. Spices and condiments ...	1,913	...	...	2,038	175	774	...	98	55	8,566	...	13,547
39. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund) ...	1,272	...	110	...	61	2,680	...	143	...	...	183	4,449
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	997	...	17	...	...	639	...	247	...	800	2	2,199
41. Tea ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
42. Tobacco ...	2,349	...	88	4,907	1,677	103	...	1,261	...	4,884	...	14,889
43. Liquor ...	100	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
44. Miscellaneous ...	1,968	...	14	2,355	185	653	...	475	1,741	2,012	263	10,806
Total ...	1,99,478	175	26,622	1,97,233	78,444	1,93,564	53,191	66,458	87,593	91,013	1,45,870	11,21,770
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6
Cows and bullocks ...	4	...	...	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
Goats and sheep ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birds ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2. Timber ...	38	...	...	2,123	2	531	389	180	...	316	...	3,509
3. Bamboos ...	76,634	81,300	2,98,000	28,388	...	45	2,000	255	...	...	602	4,97,194
4. Cocoanuts ...	1,12,110	...	...	19,100	...	300	...	6,000	...	...	...	1,37,410
Planks ...	2,861	...	...	17	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2,878
Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	1,060	...	...	7,230	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	9,730
Bricks and Tiles ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,400	...	...	...	...	1,000	11,400
Miscellaneous ...	7,259	...	...	2,400	1,500	8,700	6,000	362	140	819	885	27,105
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	7,907	...	...	88	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	8,327
2. Woollen manufactures ...	2,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	2,948
3. Silk ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	66,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	24,084	1,08,514
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	19,730	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,905
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	16,703	...	771	7,126	...	3,060	100	30	700	90	110	26,709
7. Miscellaneous European goods ...	5,022	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	60	5,082
Total ...	1,18,639	...	946	7,214	...	8,812	107	3,080	700	490	24,264	1,66,096

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. V.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the ORISSA DIVISION during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Pulses and gram	66	66	66
2. Rice	3,645	3,645	3,645
3. Paddy	6,308	6,308	6,308
4. Jute and other raw fibres	850	850	850
5. Hides	1,923	1,923	1,923
6. Lime and limestone	834	834	834
7. Stone	15,455	15,455	15,455
8. Oil-seeds—			
Linsed	12,000	12,000	12,000
Mustard	460	460	460
9. Salt (allimentary)	622	622	622
10. Other saline substances (as khori, sajereh, &c.)	410	410	410
11. Spices and condiments	2,190	2,190	2,190
12. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	2,790	2,790	2,790
13. Miscellaneous	200	200	200
Total	30,846	3,259	40,104
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.
1. Timber	1,400	1,400	1,400
2. Bamboos	22,000	22,000	22,000
3. Gunny bags	50	50	50
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Miscellaneous Native goods	3,600	3,600	3,600
Total	3,600		3,600

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VI.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of ASSAM during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.					TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Nowgong.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	125	125	125	125	125	125
2. Cotton	4,783	4,783	4,783	4,783	4,783	4,783
3. Dyes other than indigo, such as—						
Indigo	80	80	80	80	80	80
4. Betel-nuts	3	3	3	3	3	3
5. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	32,193	32,193	32,193	32,193	32,193	32,193
6. Wheat	18	18	18	18	18	18
7. Rice	146	146	146	146	146	146
8. Paddy	46	46	46	46	46	46
9. Jute and other raw fibres	17,816	180	4,000	22,506	22,506	22,506
10. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)			400	400	400	400
11. Hides	150	150	150	150	150	150
12. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	10	10	10	10	10	10
13. Lime and limestone	1,51,391	1,51,391	1,51,391	1,51,391	1,51,391	1,51,391
14. Shell-lime	710	710	710	710	710	710
15. Stick-lime	306	306	306	306	306	306
16. Ghee	24	24	24	24	24	24
17. Oil	41	41	41	41	41	41
18. Oil-seeds—						
Linsed	920	920	920	920	920	920
Teel	123	123	123	123	123	123
Mustard	16,925	3,245	485	20,655	20,655	20,655
19. Salt (allimentary)	50	50	50	50	50	50
20. Spices and condiments	15	15	15	15	15	15
21. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund)	6	6	6	6	6	6
22. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	115	115	115	115	115	115
23. Tea	87	87	87	87	87	87
24. Tobacco	20	20	20	20	20	20
25. Miscellaneous	110	110	110	110	110	110
Total	41,360	3,635	75	1,95,651	430	2,39,157
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Timber	12,115	533		13,448	13,448	13,448
2. Bamboos	2,286	1,173		2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
3. Hay and straw (in bundles)				38,500	38,500	38,500
4. Cane						
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures				600	600	600
2. Cotton (European) manufactures				13,000	13,000	13,000
3. Miscellaneous Native goods	2,564	510		12,529	100	15,503
Total	2,564	510	310	33,029	700	36,003

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from BRITISH BURMA and NEPAL during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		Total.	Nepal.
	Burma.	Akyab.		
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Betelnuts	800	800	800	
2. Spices and condiments	400	400	400	
Total	800	400	1,200	
CLASS III.				Rs.
1. Miscellaneous Native goods				126
Total				126

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VIII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL.
	Etawah.	Fatehpore.	Allahabad.	Jounpore.	Azamghur.	Mirzapore.	Banar.	Chandpore.	Corahpore.	Burice.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
2. Cotton	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
3. Dyes other than indigo, such as—											
Red earth	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
4. Indigo	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5. Fuel and firewood	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990
6. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7. Wheat	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
8. Pulses and gram	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
9. Rice	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177	2,177
10. Paddy	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
11. Other cereals	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
12. Jute and other raw fibres	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
13. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
14. Hides	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
15. Iron, and its manufactures	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
16. Lime and limestone	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
17. Stone	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786	8,786
18. Ghee	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
19. Oil-seeds—											
Linsed	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Mustard	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960	7,960
Castor	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
20. Poppy	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
21. Saltpetre	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
22. Other saline substances (as khori, sajereh, &c.)	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
23. Spices and condiments	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
24. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund)	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340
25. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940	5,940
26. Tobacco	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
27. Miscellaneous	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
Total	154	8,002	3,700	23,583	18,872	43,252	88,715	2,44,500	20,823	4,01,710	
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Timber	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
2. Bamboos	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
3. Miscellaneous											
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
2. Woollen manufactures	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
3. Silk manufactures	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Total	600	2,000	20	13,375	1,000	847	8,820	2,355	15	26,612	

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IX.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several districts of OUDE during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Baraitch.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
13. Wheat	900	6,160	6,895	12,645	20,000
14. Pulses and gram	30	30	30	30	60
15. Rice	1,115	4,940	2,311	8,587	17,853
16. Paddy	849	3,709	3,305	4,938	13,240
17. Other cereals	3,815	32,635	9,150	48,473	94,373
22. Hides	100	830			930
28. Stone	200	200			200
31. Ghee			115		115
33. Oil-seeds—					
Linsed	1,700	5,215	1,925	10,300	18,140
Mustard	1,430				1,430
Poppy	100	375	100	175	750
38. Spices and condiments			55		55
39. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund)			125		125
Total	8,370	55,415	24,910	86,750	1,75,831
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	53		101		274
3. Miscellaneous		1,507			1,507
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Miscellaneous Native goods		10,400			10,400
Total		10,400			10,400

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. X.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during December 1875.

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

Darbhanga	13,253	16,553	2,710	50	17,223	86,544	17,722	25,014	251,211	1,29,700	3,30,571	5,44,073	2,35,614	5,74,858	2,49,832	2,49,832	1,13,576	1,17,339	87,172	57,801	40,104	32,327	2,57,407	3,16,602	1,84,676	55,51,660	
Saran	1,91,462	10,373	2,351	2,462	341	6,227	1,368	4-2	1,374	6,464	116	4,540	116	41,950	11,651	4,800	3,830	17,150	1,450	4,495	400	11,11,200	37,402	2,702	40,104	55,51,660	
Champan	1,000	3,245	2,351	2,462	341	6,227	1,368	4-2	1,374	6,464	116	4,540	116	41,950	11,651	4,800	3,830	17,150	1,450	4,495	400	11,11,200	37,402	2,702	40,104	55,51,660	
Monghyr	3,066	2,466	3,692	2,75	1,368	4-2	1,374	6,464	116	4,540	116	4,540	116	41,950	11,651	4,800	3,830	17,150	1,450	4,495	400	11,11,200	37,402	2,702	40,104	55,51,660	
Rangpur	945	6,423	2,532	1,554	1,374	6,464	116	4,540	116	41,950	11,651	4,800	3,830	17,150	1,450	4,495	400	11,11,200	37,402	2,702	40,104	55,51,660	37,402	2,702	40,104	55,51,660	
Patna	10	1,367	68,779																								
Santhal Parganahs																											
Total of Bihar	3,80,534	5,47,883	87,137	5,355	8,715	23,519																					
ORISSA.																											
Cuttack																											
Balans																											
Total of Orissa																											
Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	4,16,114	7,15,908	4,35,132	86,544	17,722	25,014	251,211	1,29,700	3,30,571	5,44,073	2,35,614	5,74,858	2,49,832	2,49,832	1,13,576	1,17,339	87,172	57,801	40,104	32,327	2,57,407	3,16,602	1,84,676	55,51,660			
ASSAM.																											
Goalpara																											
Kamrup																											
Lachimpur																											
Norgong																											
Lachimpore																											
Sylhet																											
Cachar																											
Garo Hills																											
Total of Assam	2,003	141																									
N.W. PROVINCES.																											
Jaunpore																											
Amnargh																											
Mirzapore																											
Benares																											
Almora																											
Garaspore																											
Gorakhpore																											
Beni																											
Total of the N.W. Provinces	49,979	16,598	15,931																								
OUDH.																											
Pyrabad																											
Baranch																											
Gouda																											
Total of Oude	420	1,168	75																								
GRAND TOTAL	4,66,513	7,34,975	4,61,319	86,544	17,722	30,365	2,62,711	1,83,303	3,43,506	5,55,875	2,36,147	6,76,216	3,14,627	2,51,154	1,13,576	1,17,239	87,172	57,801	40,104	32,383	3,35,608	3,25,083	1,85,065	57,44,094			

IMPORT OF ANIMALS AND ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II, OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Description of Goods.	Nudra Rivers Toll- Stations.						Calcutta Canals.						Hajpetee Canals.									Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Duttwara.			Nudra.			Kisanganj.			Jungpore.			Hooghly.			Dharm.			Serjanganj.				Goalundo.			Kushla.			Khoolna.			Chitpore.			Bannughatta.			Kidarpore.			Sanookpatta.			Midnapore Canals.			Hajpetee Canals.			Orissa Canals.			Nasirabad.			Bhoyrubb Bazar.			Narainpunge.			(Baringpore).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III. COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH, PRIMARILY, THE VALUE, AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT, IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XI.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL IMPORTS INTO						GRAND TOTAL.
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Assam.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oude.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	1,82,589	3,440	.....	2,650	.....	.....	1,88,679
2. Cotton	26,013	8,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,440
3. Ditto, twist (Native)	114	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
4. Ditto, (European)	4,251	3	.....	7	.....	.....	4,261
5. Chemicals and medicines	503	1,843	.....	.....	182	2	2,500
6. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	132	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
7. Dyes, other than indigo, such as—	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
White lead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
Safflower	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Vermillion	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,051
Lac-dye	2,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420
Red wood	23	1,274	.....	.....	25	98	208
Red earth	45	168	.....	.....	8	.....	264
Kiranchees	.....	178	.....	.....	82	4	31,656
8. Indigo	4,150	27,454	.....	52	.....	.....	700
8a. Indigo seed	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,039
9. Betel-nuts	1,08,247	5,113	.....	3,852	1,700	37	8,33,375
10. Fuel and firewood	2,33,000	1,00,254	.....	16	15	.....	7,649
11. Fruits, dried	6,384	1,101	.....	8	92	4	1,47,340
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	81,008	64,391	.....	442	599	.....	1,62,488
13. Wheat	94,710	62,793	.....	1,613	3,870	.....	1,06,697
14. Pulses and gram	1,70,370	18,810	68	5,907	475	.....	8,55,418
15. Rice	6,16,630	1,40,801	3,945	26,438	38,525	.....	2,42,020
16. Paddy	1,81,318	31,510	6,204	18,521	2,375	.....	2,40,020
17. Other cereals	10,414	2,12,955	.....	100	16,560	.....	.....
18. Gums and resins	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,14,844
19. Jute and other raw fibres	11,13,584	410	850	.....	.....	.....	19,112
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	10,400	6,622	.....	12	1,420	610	163
21. Silk, raw	150	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000
22. Hides	11,927	15,181	1,923	.....	.....	.....	347
23. Horns	111	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,015
24. Iron, and its manufactures	7,283	2,561	.....	768	288	165	8,724
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	8,180	203	.....	216	.....	.....	2,789
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	1,644	1,011	.....	80	30	24	1,75,677
27. Lime and limestone	1,69,341	5,152	834	250	.....	.....	1,64,370
28. Stone	1,42,860	5,100	15,455	5	900	35	625
29. Shell-lac	737	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
30. Stick-lac	368	184	.....	.....	.....	146	6,119
31. Ghee	5,550	473	.....	87	.....	.....	18,477
32. Oil	17,204	180	.....	984	19	.....	3,20,329
33. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,410
Linseed	2,08,008	1,10,995	1,200	.....	35	.....	2,26,681
Teel	4,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,103
Mustard	1,80,821	44,510	400	60	730	.....	17,349
Castor	4,252	709	.....	.....	.....	82	6,30,990
Poppy	8,277	0,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,785
35. Salt (alimentary)	3,76,893	1,15,116	802	22,743	15,467	.....	37,285
36. Saltpetre	20,590	31,005	200	.....	.....	.....	97,186
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeh, &c.)	15,032	20,361	410	62	1,040	381	42,329
38. Spices and condiments	76,923	8,660	5,008	6,455	338	73	1,32,557
39. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund)	25,594	14,630	.....	2,009	.....	.....	677
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shura)	1,01,897	21,639	2,700	3,231	.....	.....	4,930
41. Tea	553	.....	.....	123	1	.....	65,012
41a. Tea-seed	.....	.....	.....	4,930	.....	.....	408
42. Tobacco	67,500	4,103	.....	1,767	2,003	.....	81,888
43. Liquor	376	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Miscellaneous	75,385	8,341	200	233	677	.....	.....
Total	44,00,356	11,11,200	40,104	1,03,731	87,039	1,681	57,44,001
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Cows and bullocks	131	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Goats and sheep	7,320	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,953
Fowls	42,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,022
Birds	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Tortoise	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
2. Timber	63,695	2,750	1,400	.....	2,861	.....	70,715
3. Bamboos	5,37,011	4,97,064	22,300	.....	4,116	.....	10,60,790
4. Cocoanuts	3,56,596	1,02,140	.....	10,500	4,04,075	.....	9,38,611
5. Gunny-bags	1,85,400	200	60	.....	.....	.....	1,85,710
Planks	6,756	278	.....	.....	2,605	.....	9,639
Hay and straw (in bundles)	1,57,63,557	9,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,57,73,387
Hides	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
Canes	52,000	.....	.....	88,500	.....	.....	61,400
Bricks and tiles	700	11,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,100
Miscellaneous	44,845	50,288	.....	.....	8,870	380	99,463
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures	63,009	6,145	.....	.....	75	.....	69,229
2. Woollen manufactures	8,139	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,668
3. Silk ditto	840	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	11,13,576	95,999	.....	2,72,443	5,500	.....	14,87,518
5. Ditto (Native) ditto	65,360	5,245	.....	2,000	.....	.....	73,595
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	4,78,795	87,864	3,300	58,728	5,935	.....	5,81,830
7. Ditto European ditto	23,333	5,391	.....	750	.....	.....	29,974
Total	16,88,561	1,54,174	3,300	3,33,919	11,510	.....	21,91,444

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several Districts of BENGAL during December 1875.

Description of Goods.	Western Districts.				Central Districts.										Eastern Districts.						Grand total of Bengal.									
	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Illegally with.	Total.	Sd Pergunnahs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs of Cal.	Rudra.	Jasore.	Moorthabadd.	Dinapore.	Malda.	Rajshahye.	Rangpore.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Darjeeling.	Jalpaigore.	Cooch Behar.	Total.		Dacca.	Ferozapore.	Backergunge.	Mymensingh.	Tipperah.	Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Total.	
Class I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ..	120	800	13,255	19,200	56,128	1,100	...	38,542	14,000	3,000	5	200	554	1,000	...	600	...	...	...	...	1,115,587	5,750	5,725	53,300	940	...	...	47,797	1,52,889	
2. Cotton ..	65	4,675	276	4,816	234	365	672	982	465	...	...	214	160	5,441	4	1,363	...	...	...	...	9,904	7,938	2,794	59	582	...	...	11,383	28,913	
3. Ditto twist (Native) ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	1,362	17	35	...	...	...	...	50	114	
4. Ditto (European) ..	1,905	180	...	2,085	226	139	150	756	...	...	...	5	1	21	...	105	...	...	...	...	242	281	253	53	...	...	...	909	4,251	
5. Chemicals and medicines ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	505
6. Interacting drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Safflower ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac-dye ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red wood ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red earth ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Indigo ..	...	...	...	...	1,555	2,018	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Betel-nuts ..	156	170	325	1,663	52,176	...	1,145	14,822	1,022	506	1,822	7,455	7,258	756	...	3,753	...	...	...	...	453	1,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,051
10. Fuel and fire wood ..	100	203	55,548	56,251	1,022	75,795	48,400	2,575	30,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,751	...	...	...	...	1,534,556	2,153	2,305	...	1,850	...	...	13,463	1,08,547	
11. Fruits, dried ..	211	2	...	213	5,605	310	...	12	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,555	...	...	...	...	1,534,556	2,153	2,305	...	1,850	...	...	8,408	2,33,000	
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	210	335	5,528	6,121	6,687	33,906	...	380	6,390	4,336	57	936	2,515	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	6,130	10	10	9	...	...	...	41	6,394	
13. Wheat ..	442	440	1,537	2,422	57	54,762	...	2,736	13	1,499	121	145	13	45	215	180	27	...	...	...	55,700	6,707	1,496	9,252	1,910	357	321	20,067	61,968	
14. Pulses and gram ..	1,692	4,905	4,775	11,371	1,038	1,22,847	1,400	1,654	2,628	609	921	1,938	2,300	1,047	35	3,785	48	...	...	...	90,006	1,038	892	24	107	90	460	2,283	94,710	
15. Rice ..	887	50	12,972	13,509	13,893	3,72,047	6,503	22,330	9,045	311	...	632	...	1,716	...	6,533	...	...	...	...	1,40,505	7,214	3,609	1,664	3,464	231	2,397	15,202	1,70,379	
16. Paddy ..	...	22,660	15,831	38,391	7,065	5,164	20,821	22,696	13,291	535	...	120	68	...	...	9,428	...	...	...	...	437,038	16,641	40,653	12	13,944	1,316	1,21,206	1,95,772	6,49,639	
17. Other cereals ..	...	50	...	50	...	7,582	...	125	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,428	...	...	...	...	79,509	17,675	6,545	1,455	16,553	3,160	20,466	66,488	1,74,318	
18. Gums and resins ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,857	2,065	...	189	15	138	100	2,507	10,414	
19. Jute and other raw fibres ..	115	...	21,468	22,534	4,112	5,37,161	230	16,750	534	80	...	100	100	430	...	2,46,082	...	...	...	...	8,05,556	1,14,913	1,08,212	241	1,468	...	...	2,85,413	11,13,894	
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ..	...	...	64	64	235	1,632	...	5,730	122	973	4	...	125	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	8,001	76	1,425	3	...	...	...	1,044	10,469	
21. Silk, raw ..	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	
22. Hides ..	...	700	...	700	3,490	1,316	...	...	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	5,629	6,144	100	...	...	...	...	5,598	11,927	
23. Horns ..	...	100	...	100	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Iron, and its manufactures ..	425	40	14	479	683	13	...	483	508	104	16	30	58	292	40	751	...	...	...	...	2,784	1,128	40	510	828	78	1,355	110	4,045	7,283
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ..	1,354	600	302	2,256	172	1,116	...	270	814	22	207	...	245	101	...	72	...	...	...	...	3,157	756	312	864	419	87	138	84	2,710	8,188
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Lime and limestone ..	...	1,600	2,425	4,025	3,120	1,35,296	230	2,570	1	1,672	80	982	1,300	445	...	1,408	...	...	...	...	1,47,432	14,371	...	1,206	...	...	...	2,318	1,644	
28. Stone ..	...	...	...	...	40	1,28,066	...	1,825	...	2,250	1,560	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,544	5,508	40	...	...	...	...	...	17,384	1,69,341
29. Shell-lac ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Stick-lac ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Ghee ..	...	...	1,534	1,534	15	2,935	...	86	20	508	16	131	15	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Oil ..	276	...	158	463	942	232	...	184	1,454	126	2	32	...	28	...	4,668	...	...	...	...	7,555	1,029	737	3,432	686	2,795	270	317	9,276	17,294
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ..	25	200	4,196	4,351	1,06,219	...	7,556	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,127	1,316	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,085
Linseed ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BENGAL during December 1875.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BEHAR during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.											TOTAL
	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Morafferpore.	Durbhunga.	Saran.	Chumparun.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	625	.....	.....	750	.....	825	.....	200	.....	840	200	3,440
2. Cotton ...	4,908	.....	.....	1,501	.....	105	.....	68	205	780	800	8,437
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	14
4. Ditto (European) ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	1,273	.....	.....	290	.....	110	20	50	24	08	.....	1,843
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	33
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White lead ...	25	.....	.....	13	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Vermillion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5
Red wood ...	1,181	.....	.....	56	.....	14	.....	19	4	.....	.....	1,274
Red earth ...	128	.....	.....	24	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	168
Kiranchies ...	90	.....	.....	17	.....	39	27	5	.....	.....	.....	178
8. Indigo ...	26,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	233	459	27,454
9a. Indigo-seeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
9. Betel-nuts ...	1,011	.....	.....	745	.....	117	78	809	1,807	485	3	5,113
10. Fuel and firewood ...	99,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	67	.....	40	1,00,254
11. Fruits, dried ...	472	.....	.....	84	.....	08	17	.....	10	470	.....	1,181
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	62,730	.....	1,072	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	435	64,391
13. Wheat ...	33,919	.....	.....	1,842	1,725	23,316	3	13	12	610	2,524	62,793
14. Pulses and gram ...	1,807	.....	.....	11,417	.....	1,465	1,078	32	343	1,611	457	18,810
15. Rice ...	42,744	.....	2,027	28,889	5,805	56,252	27	1,586	1,121	.....	2,150	1,40,001
16. Paddy ...	17,342	.....	24	1,193	.....	12,570	.....	.....	.....	75	306	31,510
17. Other cereals ...	75,533	.....	2,456	41,754	5,578	82,308	.....	3,518	1,110	331	308	2,12,955
18. Jute and other raw fibres ...	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	205	.....	.....	85	410
19. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	573	.....	21	243	.....	1,199	116	070	1,870	21	2,410	6,822
21. Silk, raw ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
22. Hides ...	10,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,823	16,151
23. Horns ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	236
24. Iron, and its manufactures	492	.....	.....	1,110	.....	751	130	8	46	114	.....	2,501
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures.	115	.....	.....	60	.....	4	44	.....	.....	.....	80	293
26. Other metals, and their manufactures.	650	.....	.....	49	.....	246	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011
27. Lime and limestone ...	1,942	.....	.....	1,100	.....	60	498	.....	.....	1,547	5	5,153
28. Stone ...	3,515	.....	.....	1,127	.....	204	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,108
29. Shell-lac ...	57	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	188
30. Stick-lac ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	184
31. Ghee ...	846	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	1	11	473
32. Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	2	.....	141	.....	.....	15	180
33. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed ...	85,762	.....	.....	130	.....	10,196	.....	.....	.....	30	5,877	1,10,995
Mustard ...	7,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,552	.....	.....	.....	390	31,455	44,510
Castor ...	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329	789
Poppy ...	8,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9,072
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	4,150	.....	9,520	36,808	3,950	29,311	5,298	11,170	1,072	12,830	400	1,16,116
36. Saltpetre ...	30,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,005
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajereh, &c.)	15,884	.....	51	188	.....	70	1,925	594	515	820	298	20,351
38. Spices and condiments ...	5,600	.....	26	1,408	.....	538	39	280	329	55	434	8,669
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chiui, khund.)	12,556	.....	.....	115	.....	454	.....	45	715	751	.....	14,036
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira.)	16,979	.....	.....	983	125	1,272	.....	945	3,273	800	193	21,039
42. Tobacco ...	1,278	36	220	158	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	333	1,063	4,193
43. Liquor ...	16	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
44. Miscellaneous ...	3,822	.....	52	1,218	.....	559	75	.....	15	507	2,148	8,301
Total ...	5,82,302	36	15,478	1,33,204	17,183	2,35,390	10,273	20,357	12,664	24,833	60,476	11,11,200
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cows and bullocks ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632
Goats and sheep ...	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,759
2. Timber ...	617	.....	20	104	.....	1,889	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	497,064
3. Bamboos ...	495,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	500	402	.....	162,140
4. Cocoanuts ...	63,020	.....	.....	81,400	.....	2,320	.....	15,000	400	.....	.....	800
Gunny-bags ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	278
Planks ...	78	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,780
Hay and straw (in bundles)	9,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,400
Bricks and tiles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,400	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	50,288
Miscellaneous ...	81,340	.....	800	2,411	.....	1,980	.....	210	11,402	310	2,325	.....
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures.	88	.....	900	2,900	.....	20	.....	.....	200	1,037	.....	6,145
2. Woollen manufactures ...	.....	.....	.....	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,530
3. Silk ditto ...	1,000	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300
4. Cotton (European) manufactures.	.....	.....	.....	63,780	.....	3,485	11,000	1,400	24,800	6,284	.....	95,099
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures.	15	.....	190	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	2,000	5,315
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	16,716	.....	664	11,240	.....	4,536	619	.....	180	3,830	90	37,804
7. Ditto European do.	7	.....	310	1,712	.....	2,000	.....	302	1,000	60	.....	6,391
Total ...	17,836	.....	1,994	69,331	.....	10,041	11,619	1,702	26,180	13,411	2,090	1,54,174

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the districts of
ORISSA during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
14. Pulses and gram	66	...	66
15. Rice	3,045	...	3,045
16. Paddy	6,292	...	6,292
19. Jute and other raw fibres	...	850	850
22. Hides	1,550	372	1,922
27. Lime and limestone	834	...	834
28. Stone	15,465	...	15,465
33. Oil seeds—	...	...	...
Linseed	...	1,200	1,200
Mustard	400	...	400
35. Salt (alimentary)	...	180	180
36. Saltpetre	200	...	200
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajjeroh, &c.)	410	...	410
38. Spices and condiments	5,098	...	5,098
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shiya)	2,790	...	2,790
43. Miscellaneous	100	100	200
Total	37,402	2,702	40,104
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	1,400	...	1,400
3. Bamboos	22,600	...	22,600
Guany bags	50	...	50
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	3,300	...	3,300
Total	3,300	...	3,300

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the districts of
ASSAM during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.							TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Lucknow.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	...	2,450
4. Cotton twist (European)	...	7	...	...	...	52	...	52
8. Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	2,390	30	2,420
9. Betel-nuts	1,432	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,448
10. Fuel and firewood	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
11. Fruits, dried	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	310
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	102	...	...	...	...	871	712	1,685
13. Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	3,101	1,565	4,666
14. Pulses and gram	1,107	114	...	...	...	11,094	1,710	13,025
15. Rice	8,757	1,241	...	...	...	18,521	...	20,519
16. Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	29	80	109
17. Other cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
24. Iron, and its manufactures	5	...	...	...	...	711	62	716
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	80	...	...	...	...	100	...	180
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
27. Lime and limestone	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	250
28. Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
31. Ghee	26	...	...	...	...	788	196	984
32. Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
35. Salt (alimentary)	3,226	1,313	...	4,090	...	13,039	485	22,743
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajjeroh, &c.)	10	10	...	...	...	30	...	62
38. Spices and condiments	124	...	...	...	40	6,176	115	6,455
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khand.)	118	444	...	198	...	1,024	315	2,095
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shiya)	682	...	...	...	...	2,418	131	3,231
41. Tea	3	...	...	...	...	...	120	123
41a. Tea-wood	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	3,435	4,840
42. Tobacco	247	140	...	...	...	1,234	196	1,737
44. Miscellaneous	...	14	...	...	...	119	100	233
Total	15,965	3,201	250	4,488	40	60,977	9,390	1,03,731
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
4. Cocoanuts	3,600	2,100	...	...	...	4,500	300	10,500
Canes	...	...	...	...	...	38,500	...	38,500
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	1,725	...	...	...	...	1,32,718	1,38,000	2,72,413
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	4,120	1,832	...	2,850	...	29,961	19,960	58,723
Ditto European do.	...	...	...	...	...	30	700	730
Total	5,845	1,832	...	2,850	...	1,02,732	1,00,000	3,33,019

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVI.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several
districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during
December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.								TOTAL.
	Allahabad.	Jounpore.	Azamgarh.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Chasepore.	Gorakhpore.	Budae.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5. Chemicals and medicines	60	2	00	30	152
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—
Red wood	5	11	9	...	25
Red earth
Kiranchees	74	...	...	74
9. Betel-nuts	1,600	...	...	...	...	1,600
10. Fuel and firewood	15	...	...	...	15
11. Fruits, dried	9	45	20	74
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	230	...	...	80	289	...	509
13. Wheat	100	...	...	3,120	150	...	3,370
14. Pulses and gram	12	...	50	287	120	...	472
15. Rice	...	150	440	5,531	31,069	636	...	...	38,525
16. Paddy	...	15	140	...	2,220	...	...	...	2,375
17. Other cereals	...	90	...	305	16,165	...	...	...	16,550
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	...	26	...	80	882	430	...	...	1,439
24. Iron and its manufactures	100	103	35	...	238
25. Other metals, and their manufactures
28. Stone	200	...	...	75	605	20	900
32. Oil	11	...	19
33. Oil-seeds—
Linseed	85	...	...	85
Mustard	690	...	...	690
35. Salt, alimentary	1,850	...	...	18,253	204	...	15,907
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajjeroh, &c.)	205	...	...	340	324	180	1,049
38. Spices and condiments	123	...	...	109	100	...	334
41. Tea
42. Tobacco	...	605	...	820	425	90	30	473	2,063
44. Miscellaneous	125	134	304	51	677
Total	...	593	3,000	2,750	6,696	56,191	16,595	1,152	87,030
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	1,150	...	...	1,490	200	...	2,940
3. Bamboos	...	1,000	1,315	...	...	1,770	...	...	4,115
4. Cocoanuts	200	8,40,195	15,000	6,500	1,150	1,040	4,04,075
Planks	2,600	...	...	2,600
Miscellaneous	60	...	1,000	240	1,770	...	3,070
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather and its manufactures	75	...	75
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	5,500	...	5,500
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	2,500	...	2,330	1,105	...	6,935
Total	2,500	...	2,330	6,600	...	11,510

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the
districts of OUDE during December 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	Fyzabad.	Baraich.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5. Chemicals and medicines	...	...	...	2
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...
Red wood	98	...	...	98
Kiranchees	4	...	...	4
9. Betel-nuts	37	...	...	37
11. Fruits, dried	4	...	...	4
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	385	...	925	610
24. Iron and its manufactures	140	95	...	165
25. Other metals, and their manufactures	24	...	...	24
28. Stone	85	...	...	85
30. Stick-lac	140	...	...	140
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...
Castor	82	...	...	82
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajjeroh, &c.)	381	...	...	381
38. Spices and condiments	73	...	...	73
Total	1,411	25	925	1,001
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miscellaneous	380	...	...	380

JAIL MORTALITY, DECEMBER 1875.

IN November the death-rate among prisoners in Bengal was 78 per thousand. In December the rate is 80 per thousand. It is probable that these are the two most unhealthy months of the year, but the fact remains that the rate of mortality is excessive. The mortality is heaviest in Julpigoree, 696 per thousand per annum; in the Russa Female prison 490 per thousand; Rungpore 312 per thousand; and

in Midnapore 270 per thousand, and, as in November, is mainly attributable to the incidence of cholera and bowel disease. The large number of deaths from other causes, amounting to 36 per thousand, upon all the jails together, is unusual. The Presidency Jail preserves its high reputation for sanitary arrangements, and shows only one death in the month amongst a prison population of 1,023 souls. Fever shows a death-rate of only 7 per thousand, which is a remarkably small proportion when compared with the vital statistics derived from other sources.

Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, Number of Deaths, and Deaths from Fever, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and all other Diseases, in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the month of December 1875.

DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	Daily average or mean population of the jail.			Total number of deaths in and out of hospital.			NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM				General rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum.	RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 PER ANNUM.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	All other causes.		From fever.	From bowel complaints.	From cholera.	From other causes.
BARDWAN	Burdwan ...	322'80	16'10	338'90	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	35'40	.....	.....	.....	35'40
	Baokora ...	378'39	28'55	401'94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Heerbhoom ...	222'98	17'13	240'11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Midnapore District ...	461'13	20'82	487'95	11	.....	11	1	2	.....	8	270'62	24'59	40'10	.....	196'71
	Ditto Central ...	843'61	.....	843'61	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	14'22	.....	14'22	.....	.....
	Hooghly ...	691'96	4'51	696'47	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20'11	.....	20'11	.....	.....
PRESIDENCY	Presidency (Europeans) ...	50'83	2'04	52'87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11'73	.....	.....	.....	11'73
	Ditto (Natives) ...	1022'13	0'94	1023'07	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alipore (Europeans) ...	2261'16	.....	2261'16	10	.....	10	.....	7	1	11	100'83	.....	37'15	5'31	68'37
	Ditto (Natives) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russa Female Prison ...	.....	220'04	220'04	.....	9	9	.....	8	.....	1	400'81	.....	436'28	.....	51'53
	Baraset ...	218'15	.....	218'15	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	168'89	50'30	112'59	.....	.....
	Nudda ...	352'64	20'81	373'45	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	32'15	.....	32'15	.....	.....
	Jessore ...	400'17	18'12	478'29	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	25'09	.....	.....	.....	25'09
RAJSHAHY	Moorsheadabad ...	624'64	45'60	670'14	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	84'18	.....	21'04	.....	63'14
	Dinapore ...	618'63	10'86	629'49	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	22'00	.....	.....	.....	22'00
	Maldah ...	78'00	4'29	82'29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajshahye ...	886'95	10'02	896'97	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	53'57	.....	13'39	.....	40'18
	Rungpore ...	6'8'33	0'36	637'09	14	.....	14	1	6	.....	7	312'44	22'32	133'00	.....	166'22
	Bogra ...	184'68	2'89	187'55	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	101'91	63'98	63'98	.....	63'98
COOCH BEHAR	Pubna ...	121'50	4'09	125'59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Darjeeling ...	62'76	0'45	63'21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	Julpigoree ...	161'60	3'50	165'10	0	.....	0	.....	6	3	.....	696'32	.....	464'21	232'11	.....
	Dacca ...	552'20	10'30	562'50	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	42'00	.....	.....	21'33	21'33
	Pureedpore ...	391'31	5'45	396'76	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	30'24	.....	.....	.....	30'24
	Backergunge ...	321'32	1'90	323'22	4	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	148'50	37'12	74'25	37'13	84'06
CHITTAGONG	Mymensingh ...	421'05	4'18	425'23	0	.....	0	2	1	.....	3	109'32	56'44	28'22	.....	.....
	Chittagong ...	267'69	0'34	273'03	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	43'80	43'80	.....	.....	.....
	Noakhully ...	187'07	7'07	194'14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88'70	.....	.....	.....	88'70
PATNA	Tipperah ...	262'04	8'51	270'55	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Meerapore ...	389'37	27'60	416'97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bihar Convict Camp ...	449'61	.....	449'61	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	106'75	.....	53'37	.....	53'37
	Gya ...	358'48	32'44	390'93	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	92'00	.....	92'00	.....	.....
	Shahabad ...	334'22	10'03	350'25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mozafferpore ...	683'50	33'40	616'96	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	77'80	.....	10'46	.....	68'36
	Darbhanga ...	210'24	19'92	230'16	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	52'14	.....	52'13	.....	.....
BHAGULPORE	Saran ...	356'95	24'83	375'78	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	31'93	.....	.....	.....	31'93
	Chumpran ...	200'41	10'38	210'79	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	60'92	.....	.....	.....	60'92
	Monghyr ...	346'38	11'76	358'14	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	33'50	.....	33'50	.....	.....
	Bhagulpore District ...	258'00	10'20	268'20	3	1	4	8	.....	.....	1	178'07	134'23	.....	.....	44'74
	Ditto Central ...	737'03	.....	737'03	9	.....	9	.....	6	.....	3	146'53	.....	97'09	.....	48'44
ORISSA	Purneah ...	330'10	8'0	338'10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	35'40	.....	.....	.....	35'40
	Nya Doomka ...	92'31	2'32	94'63	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	120'80	120'80	.....	.....	.....
	Cuttack ...	265'63	17'99	283'62	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	42'31	.....	.....	.....	42'31
CHOTA NAGPUR	Pooree ...	126'95	6'99	132'94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Balsore ...	184'07	17'07	201'14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hasarobagh (European Penitentiary) ...	73'41	.....	73'41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hasarobagh District ...	1010'47	15'53	1026'00	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	46'78	.....	11'70	.....	35'08
	Ditto Central ...	258'66	9'49	268'15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	44'75	.....	.....	.....	44'75
	Lohardugga ...	86'73	2'96	89'69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR	Singbhoom ...	246'80	6'63	250'43	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	46'70	.....	40'79	.....	.....
	Maubhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		19633'93	764'17	20297'90	125	11	136	12	56	6	62	80'40	7'10	33'10	3'55	36'05

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
URBAN

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Burdwan Municipality	16,290	16,031	32,321	6	43	124	15'06	45'98	38'36	109	188
	Bankura	Bankura Town	8,695	8,009	16,704	13	57	37	40'08	26'40	39'28	138	131
		Bishenpur	8,869	9,178	18,047	14	Not regtd.	20	.....	13'20	23'88	.....	233
		Jampur Union	1,354	1,454	2,808	6		28	.....	119'64	29'88	.....	183
		Suri Town	4,617	4,318	8,935	5	17	16	22'56	21'24	31'92	143	200
	Midnapur	Midnapur Municipality	16,110	15,381	31,491	6'2	48	52	18'24	19'80	42'24	182	100
		Hughli and Chinsurah Municipality	17,114	17,047	34,161	8	98	120	33'60	43'44	30'06	104	133
		Scrampur Municipality	12,438	12,002	24,440	4	54	159	26'40	78'00	27'00	145	112
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	Ooterpara	2,239	2,150	4,389	1	11	27	80'00	78'80	32'76	57	145
		Howrah	54,098	43,086	97,184	12	169	442	19'44	54'24	58'32	121	108
		24-Pergunnahs	14,348	12,015	26,363	7'09	82	155	36'00	68'16	51'84	138	182
		Nuddea	12,871	13,870	26,740	7	41	113	18'36	50'64	19'20	116	77
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Jessore	Jessore	4,039	3,513	7,552	4'74	8	42	8'78	61'80	27'06	20	223
		Murshidabad	2,300	2,303	4,603	88	5	23	12'12	55'28	36'00	400	109
		Dinapore	9,148	5,438	14,586	4'15	Not regtd.	13	.....	10'68	25'68	.....	61
		English Bazar Town	6,400	6,399	12,799	2'35	35	42	32'64	39'12	14'88	94	180
		Maldah	2,540	2,772	5,312	1'58	11	54	25'03	123'12	36'48	83	108
		Maldah Town	4,939	4,735	9,674	3	81	59	38'40	73'08	40'93	94	103
		Nattore	9,885	4,980	14,865	5'13	Not regtd.	48	.....	38'76	42'84	.....	109
		Rangpur	3,413	2,520	5,933	1'33	9	28	18'36	57'12	51'00	80	155
Dacca	Bogra	Bogra	7,851	7,879	15,730	2	44	67	33'48	51'00	40'32	132	97
		Pabna	2,108	1,049	3,157	1'87	17	24	64'56	91'20	11'40	89	85
		Darjeeling	3,837	2,444	6,281	8	7	13	13'32	24'72	51'48	75	560
		Julpauri	37,395	31,817	69,212	8	184	231	31'80	39'06	32'8	119	79
		Dacca Municipality	7,101	3,810	10,911	2'25	32	22	35'16	24'12	19'68	78	175
		Narainganj Municipality and Muddenganj Union.	5,760	5,792	11,552	7'81	39	44	40'44	45'72	78'98	44	69
		Manickganj Union	1,787	659	2,446	40	6	11	30'60	50'16	66'48	900	1,000
		Faridpore	9,073	4,195	13,268	1'13	28	46	25'32	41'62	24'43	87	77
CHITTAGONG	Backerganj	Burrisaul Town	3,140	2,211	5,351	9'30	15	17	33'60	38'04	15'06	150	143
		Dowlatkhan Union	6,820	2,433	9,253	1'5	8	33	11'62	47'88	42'12	100	313
		Nusrabad Town	7,310	7,002	14,312	7'2	82	29	26'76	24'24	12'48	191	142
		Jumalpur	4,250	3,765	8,015	8'5	9	14	13'44	20'88	25'44	800	180
		Sherepur	6,882	6,955	13,837	6	48	125	42'12	109'92	57'98	100	150
		Kishoreganj	1,937	1,131	3,068	.....	6	10	17'64	29'40	Not regtd. last year.	100	100
		Bazitpur	7,099	4,040	11,139	4'83	81	08	28'68	63'00	40'68	55	183
		Comilla Municipality	12,308	8,398	20,706	9	81	50	18'00	29'04	44'16	83	15
PATNA	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar Town	2,293	2,303	4,596	7'5	16	8	41'16	20'62	38'84	199	60
		Noakhali	5,777	4,286	10,063	3	30	59	35'76	70'32	64'32	150	84
		Noakhali (Sudharam)	4,044	4,320	8,364	1'45	12	6	17'16	11'40	20'04	140	10
		Dewan Mohulla Town	6,049	7,161	13,210	5'05	65	32	31'08	29'04	51'72	150	600
		Mogulpur	5,012	4,871	9,883	1'78	16	23	19'32	27'84	38'76	100	288
		Khajia Kullian	5,733	6,380	12,113	6'14	29	17	28'68	16'80	24'72	107	143
		Lodi Kutta	4,287	4,301	8,588	1'18	21	45	29'28	32'76	32'04	600	67
		Chowk Kullian	4,520	5,337	9,857	1'83	12	16	15'00	20'04	58'80	140	167
BHAGULPORE.	Patna	Chowk Shikarpur	4,173	4,332	8,505	3'14	8	10	11'28	14'04	48'00	167	160
		Dhawalpur	5,329	5,721	11,050	6'37	38	29	41'16	31'44	45'68	111	98
		Bah Town	5,091	4,958	10,049	1'015	32	19	38'16	23'68	27'36	129	102
		Behar	33,071	33,772	66,843	7'55	193	172	34'56	30'84	39'76	111	102
		Gya Municipality	2,207	2,170	4,377	81	6	6	21'60	16'80	24'24	167	180
		Jehanabad Union	1,567	1,918	3,485	1'87	11	11	37'92	37'92	13'80	88	190
		Aurangabad Union	2,811	2,393	5,204	3'05	2	7	5'04	17'72	17'72	No female births.	No female deaths.
		Nowadah	6,708	6,842	13,550	8	47	30	41'52	26'62	19'44	213	173
ORISSA	Shahabad	Buxar Town	21,729	16,494	38,223	6	61	64	19'08	16'92	18'32	154	116
		Mozufferpur Municipality	10,737	11,609	22,346	.....	23	22	12'86	11'76	16'08	92	144
		Hajipur Town	23,403	23,847	47,250	8	108	67	27'24	16'92	14'62	193	305
		Darbhanga Municipality	4,014	4,827	8,841	5'0	55	17	68'62	21'60	12'00	43	113
		Rosaria Town	22,862	23,435	46,297	7	41	59	10'56	15'24	14'40	78	88
		Chuprah Municipality	6,556	5,543	12,099	4	22	15	23'76	16'20	8'64	120	100
		Sewan, Town	11,220	8,488	19,708	9'22	42	54	25'56	32'88	13'32	100	170
		Bettiah	4,795	3,471	8,266	1'09	8	.....	4'32	.....	1'44	200	.....
CHOTA NAG-PUR	Chumpanu	Motihari	12,670	13,004	25,674	1'66	Not regtd.	55	.....	25'08	30'52	.....	267
		Part of Monghyr Town	15,333	14,815	30,148	2'93	56	51	22'20	20'28	17'40	115	76
		Datto Bhagulpur	9,077	6,389	15,466	2'0	16	40	11'88	29'88	27'60	100	204
		Purneah Municipality	3,024	3,120	6,144	5'8	16	17	31'20	33'12	27'24	129	240
		Raiganj Union	6,850	5,514	11,364	45	54	25	67'84	26'76	30'28	145	127
		Part of Doomsa sub-division	3,848	4,247	8,095	4	36	34	53'28	50'40	28'08	89	168
		Part of Rajmehal sub-division	25,800	25,009	50,809	2'78	158	181	36'72	37'92	45'24	108	123
		Cuttack Town	5,201	5,481	10,682	4'50	66	23	62'88	25'80	41'53	87	111
CHOTA NAG-PUR	Cuttack	Kendraparah	5,192	5,561	10,753	3'2	37	69	41'36	65'76	62'40	181	76
		Jajpur	12,077	10,618	22,695	2'87	38	51	30'04	26'88	26'88	194	171
		Puri Union	9,039	9,294	18,333	6'5	69	57	45'24	37'44	43'60	109	217
		40 villages in Balasore Town	6,312	4,738	11,050	2'34	40	19	43'32	30'62	18'36	167	109
		Hazaribagh Town	4,287	4,531	8,818	2'18	38	23	51'60	31'20	32'64	90	167
		Chattra	6,890	5,236	12,086	3'80	30	18	35'64	17'76	38'72	125	167
		Ranchi	2,534	2,279	4,813	1	9	11	22'28	27'36	29'88	250	180
		Singbhum Union	8,026	2,670	10,696	3	18	4	37'92	8'40	37'92	200	33
	Manbhum												
Total			670,748	606,370	1,277,118	371'049	2,788	3,840	37'68	36'00	32'76	117	139

BENGAL—DECEMBER 1875.

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of December 1875.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																					NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.		
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.															
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.		Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from							
Male births.	Female births.	Males.	Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.				Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.
27	16	19'80	11'88	81	43	59'84	32'16	5	...	104	7	...	1	...	7	1'80	...	38'52	2'52	30	2'52	Burdwan Municipality.	
33	24	45'48	55'52	21	16	28'02	23'84	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	23	2'04	...	7'80	...	...	10'32	Bankura Town.
...	...	...	...	14	6	18'84	7'80	3	...	14	1	...	...	...	2	1'92	...	9'24	...	...	1'32	Bishenpur "
...	...	...	...	10	12	141'72	98'00	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	1	4'20	...	111'00	...	...	4'20	Jaipur Union.
10	7	25'92	19'08	19	4	31'08	10'02	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	6'00	...	...	14'84	Suri Town.
31	17	33'04	13'20	26	20	19'32	20'28	...	...	37	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	11'04	3'36	72	1'14	Midnapur Municipality.
50	48	35'64	39'64	72	54	50'40	36'72	1	14	82	11	...	1	...	17	24	4'80	28'20	3'72	24	5'76	Hughli and Chinsurah Municipality.	
32	22	30'84	33'96	81	75	79'80	74'88	21	...	102	21	...	...	...	15	10'20	...	50'04	10'20	...	7'32	Scrampur Municipality.
4	7	21'36	39'00	16	11	85'08	61'32	3	...	10	12	...	...	...	2	8'16	...	27'24	32'76	...	5'40	Oderpara "
87	72	19'20	19'08	277	166	61'44	45'24	32	1	283	68	2	1	...	66	3'84	12	36'56	7'08	30	8'04	Howrah "	
46	30	38'40	33'36	100	55	80'82	51'00	18	...	104	20	...	1	...	12	7'92	...	45'72	8'76	36	5'28	North Suburban Town (Areadab).	
23	19	30'40	16'32	49	64	45'60	55'32	81	...	19	2	...	...	...	11	36'4	...	8'52	84	...	4'92	Kishungur Municipality.
1	5	2'52	17'04	29	13	75'00	44'40	12	...	22	...	...	...	...	8	17'84	...	31'28	...	...	11'76	Jessore "
4	1	18'36	6'16	12	11	55'32	57'24	1	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	2'40	...	61'36	2'40	...	...	Gorabazar, part of Berhampur Municipality.
...	...	...	...	5	8	6'48	17'52	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	6'48	72	...	3'24	Dumagur Municipality.
17	18	31'56	33'72	27	15	50'04	28'08	2	...	29	4	...	...	...	7	1'80	...	27'00	3'60	...	6'32	English Bazar Town.
5	6	28'52	26'40	28	28	132'24	114'80	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	123'12	...	...	...	...	Maddah Town.
15	16	36'36	40'44	30	29	72'84	73'44	...	...	56	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	69'36	...	1'20	2'40	Nattore "
...	...	...	...	25	23	30'24	55'60	1	...	39	1	...	...	...	7	72	...	31'14	72	...	5'64	Itanagar "
4	5	14'28	23'64	17	11	60'08	62'08	8	...	17	...	...	...	...	3	16'32	...	34'68	...	...	0'12	Bogra "
25	19	38'16	28'82	83	34	50'40	51'72	10	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	7'56	...	43'44	...	...	...	Pabna "
8	9	45'48	102'64	11	13	62'62	14'88	...	1	17	4	...	...	...	2	...	3'72	64'56	15'12	...	7'56	Darjeeling "
3	4	9'36	19'68	11	3	33'84	9'72	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22'02	...	...	1'80	Jalpaiguri "
100	84	32'04	31'16	162	129	32'64	48'00	59	...	55	26	...	...	...	91	10'30	...	9'24	4'44	...	15'72	Dacca Municipality.
14	18	23'64	56'64	14	8	23'04	25'08	9	...	5	2	...	...	...	6	9'84	...	5'40	2'16	...	0'48	Narainganj Municipality and Mud-danganj Union.
12	27	34'96	55'92	18	26	37'56	53'76	7	...	30	1	...	...	...	6	7'20	...	31'08	96	...	6'12	Manikganj Union.
4	2	26'76	42'84	10	1	67'08	21'36	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	30'00	...	10'20	...	5'04	10'20	Fardipore Civil Station.
15	15	17'16	42'84	20	28	36'40	74'28	8	...	28	4	...	1	...	5	7'20	...	25'32	3'18	84	4'44	Burrial Town.	
9	6	34'82	32'52	10	7	34'16	37'92	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	17'84	...	20'16	...	...	...	Dowlatkhan Union.
4	4	8'10	19'08	25	8	31'48	39'36	6	...	16	1	...	...	...	10	8'4	...	23'16	1'44	...	14'52	Nusrabad Town.
21	11	34'44	18'64	17	12	27'84	20'62	12	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	9'96	84	13'3	...	...	17'88	Jumulpur "
8	1	23'60	3'12	9	5	25'32	15'84	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2'88	...	...	17'88	Sherepur "
24	24	42'68	41'40	75	60	134'64	86'16	00	...	43	6	...	1	...	15	62'08	...	37'80	5'16	84	13'08	Kishoreganj "	
3	8	18'48	16'80	5	5	30'96	29'96	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	8'76	...	5'88	...	...	14'04	Bazilpur "
11	20	16'44	48'48	44	24	66'00	58'08	21	...	27	7	...	...	...	1	15'44	...	24'96	6'48	84	11'04	Comillah Municipality.
14	17	13'68	24'24	30	20	39'40	28'68	6	1	29	...	...	1	...	12	3'48	18	16'80	...	1'08	0'06	Chittagong "
9	7	47'04	38'52	3	5	15'60	25'32	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15'36	...	...	5'04	Cox's Bazar Town.
18	12	27'88	33'48	27	32	58'04	69'62	20	...	30	4	...	...	...	5	23'76	...	36'76	4'08	...	5'88	Nonkhali (Sudbaram).
7	5	20'76	18'80	4	4	11'76	11'04	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	2'76	7'08	...	1'32	Dewan Mohulla Town.
21	14	41'64	23'40	12	20	23'76	38'48	...	...	17	5	...	1	...	9	...	...	15'36	4'44	84	8'16	Mogulpur "
8	8	19'08	19'08	16	7	38'28	17'16	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	10'92	3'60	...	13'32	Khaja Kullian "
15	14	31'82	36'28	10	7	20'88	13'08	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	8'84	1'02	...	7'92	Lodi Kutra "
18	8	50'28	8'28	18	27	50'28	75'24	...	...	21	9	...	1	...	14	...	...	29'28	12'48	1'32	10'56	Chowk Kullian "
7	5	18'48	11'88	10	6	15'84	23'76	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	12'48	...	...	7'44	Chowk Shikarpur "
30	18	45'00	37'63	14	15	31'44	31'44	...	...	15	5	...	1	...	8	...	...	2'76	2'76	...	8'40	Dhawalpur "
18	14	42'80	33'84	10	9	33'62	31'72	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	16'20	5'40	1'08	8'64	Barh Town.
103	90	37'88	31'92	87	85	31'66	30'12	4	1	102	33	1	...	...	31	60	12	9'48	2'28	1'08	9'48	Behar "
5	3	36'40	16'56	4	2	21'12	11'04	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13'44	...	...	2'64	Gya Municipality.
8	8	33'04	50'04	6	5	46'20	31'20	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'60	10'32	...	...	Jehanabad Union.
3	...	10'32	...	7	...	36'24	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5'04	...	...	12'72	Aurangabad "
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nowadah "
32	15	57'24	26'28	19	11	33'96	19'20	...	...	23	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	20'28	1'68	...	4'32	Buxar Town.
37	24	30'40	17'40	29	25	15'96	13'80	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	7'44	...	...	9'36	Mozufferpur Municipality.
11	12	12'24	12'88	13	9	14'52	9'24	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	7'44	2'64	...	1'56	Hajipur Town.
71	87	38'00	18'60	45	22	29'80	11'4	...	1	43	6	...	2	...	15	...	24	10'80	1'44	48	3'72	Darbhanga Municipality.	
16	33	41'62	34'44	9	8	33'40	10'80	...	...	0	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	11'40	3'72	1'20	5'04	Rossra Town.
18	23	9'36	11'76	27	32	14'16	10'32	...	1	15	6	...	4	...	33	...	24	3'84	1'44	9'3	8'52	Ch	

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
RURAL

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	Thana Gangooriah ...	68,375	64,825	133,200	181	102	223	9 24	20 28	9 00	143	186
	Bankura ...	48 villages in thana Chhatna ...	7,640	7,692	15,332	28	33	16	25 80	12 48	21 81	94	100
	Birbhum ...	Suri including Cynthea ...	33,689	36,499	70,188	235	Not regtd.	107	...	28 56	44 40	...	132
	Midnapur ...	Pargunnah Bogree ...	72,109	73,065	145,264	437	224	137	18 48	11 28	60 06	120	132
	Hughli ...	Bansberia town, and 109 villages in Bansberia thana.	10,742	21,507	41,309	47	73	208	21 12	60 36	34 20	135	129
PRESIDENCY	Howrah ...	20 villages in thana Doomjoor ...	12,544	13,071	25,615	4	33	78	15 36	30 48	30 24	1 6	117
	24-Pargunnahs ...	39 villages in Dum-Dum thana out of municipal limits.	9,336	8,768	18,102	17 0	40	47	23 40	31 08	35 04	74	135
	Nudda ...	Thana Choodangah ...	10,184	10,100	20,284	33	56	47	32 40	27 24	17 8 4	115	147
	Jessore ...	Nowpara (18 villages) ...	5,771	6,800	11,571	6	49	128	50 70	130 56	30 00	88	107
	Murshidabad ...	Mirzapur ...	1,789	1,962	3,751	2 84	1	12	3 12	38 28	22 32	...	3 0
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Murshidabad ...	Chitny ...	423	477	900	1 20	...	6	...	79 92	20 04	...	100
	Dinapore ...	3 villages in Kotwali and 30 in Rajarampora	5,100	4,938	10,038	13 16	Not regtd.	113	...	135 00	41 70	...	231
	Maldah ...	Nowabganj ...	5,728	6,832	12,560	6 75	44	27	42 0 1	25 80	6 60	100	238
	Rajshahye ...	Nowhatta outpost ...	10,080	11,100	21,180	35 82	61	62	33 12	28 20	20 4	190	118
	Rungpur ...	5 villages in Kowurganj thana	4,425	3,954	8,379	19 19	Not regtd.	32	...	46 32	50 52	...	258
DACCA	Bogra ...	Part of thana Khetlal	6,472	6,604	13,076	20 50	24	24	21 84	10 14	...	71	60
	Pabna ...	Faridpur and other villages in Chatmohur	9,300	9,880	19,180	10	45	58	27 08	36 00	30 48	165	107
	Darjeeling ...	Mouzah Nijamtara, &c., in Terai	6,735	6,615	12,350	29 45	5	11	4 80	10 56	26 04	150	67
	Julpaiguri ...	Julpaiguri	440	465	904	50	2	3	26 52	39 72	10 44	No M. births.	No M. deaths.
	Tipperah ...	Brahmunberia town	6,328	6,036	12,364	...	41	30	30 72	29 04	30 00	193	173
CHITTAGONG	Dacca ...	Moonsheegunge sub-division with some villages around.	10,503	21,753	41,316	20 42	176	122	51 00	35 04	53 64	126	85
	Faridpore ...	Municipality of Fureedpore, less civil station	3,234	3,617	6,851	5 81	19	26	33 21	45 48	60 72	217	550
	Backerganj ...	Lakhotea circle	4,614	4,471	9,085	18 10	37	33	48 84	43 56	36 06	85	120
	Mymensing ...	Manpura Island	2,300	2,177	4,477	4 62	4	25	10 44	66 04	18 36	300	70
	Tipperah ...	Gabsara Chur	3,308	3,264	6,572	14 5	15	18	27 12	23 62	21 00	2 0	180
PATNA	Tipperah ...	Part of thana Tangail	8,204	8,030	16,234	10	43	40	31 08	29 52	41 28	115	122
	Ellanga ...	Ellanga	773	821	1,594	7	...	4	...	30 0 1	15 00	...	300
	Kedarpur ...	Kedarpur	1,020	1,061	2,081	1	14	10	81 12	57 81	23 10	180	25
	Tipperah ...	Brahmunberia town	6,328	6,036	12,364	...	41	30	30 72	29 04	30 00	193	173
	Chittagong ...	Anwara outpost	13,707	16,411	30,118	62	73	66	29 04	26 28	25 80	103	106
PATNA	Chittagong ...	Chakla Bauchanagore	5,400	6,038	10,528	24	54	44	61 50	50 04	42 12	80	52
	Patna ...	Phulwari sudder sub-division	5,251	5,744	10,995	12 10	46	21	50 12	22 80	104 76	99	163
	Patna ...	Mughia in Behar	5,024	5,104	10,128	12 00	57	22	67 44	26 04	72 44	111	114
	Patna ...	Futwa union in Barh	5,318	5,977	11,295	2 16 0	55	22	68 32	23 28	28 08	175	100
	Patna ...	Gya outpost	23,401	21,656	45,057	96 49	216	100	54 00	24 00	10 08	120	113
PATNA	Gya ...	Jehanabad outpost	40,161	49,311	89,472	122 02	21	66	2 62	8 04	2 04	103	113
	Gya ...	Amungabad	34,050	31,210	65,260	69 17 6	72	151	12 48	20 16	14 52	112	116
	Gya ...	Nowadah	44,338	45,144	89,482	130 15	60	212	7 92	28 80	6 04	186	98
	Shahabad ...	Nowadah	9,514	6,033	15,547	25 75	49	36	40 32	20 64	16 41	69	177
	Shahabad ...	Jugdipur estate in thana Belowti	8,308	7,792	16,100	...	12	10	8 88	7 32	16 48	71	400
BRAHMPUR.	Mozufferpur ...	Part of Sactamurhee thana	5,913	6,425	12,338	...	20	12	10 44	11 04	...	122	71
	Mozufferpur ...	Lallganj town	9,126	5,070	14,202	2 52	21	8	17 64	6 72	9 24	133	100
	Mozufferpur ...	Part of Sheohur thana	7,236	3,146	10,382	5 89	58	28	66 86	32 28	19 50	81	180
	Durbhunga ...	Tajpore	4,028	5,263	9,291	3 80	104	48	190 08	68 20	19 32	100	129
	Durbhunga ...	Nagurbusti	8,284	9,218	17,502	16	61	22	34 02	16 12	14 28	143	83
ORISSA	Saran ...	Manjhi	11,307	11,298	22,605	29 50	52	10	27 48	8 40	14 70	86	129
	Chumparun ...	Barragoon	2,183	2,215	4,398	2 56	6	...	10 20	...	18 44	500	...
	Chumparun ...	Kesaria village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	Part of Jamoore sub-division	5,110	4,900	10,010	10 75	Not regtd.	12	...	14 28	37 08	...	140
	Monghyr ...	" Begoo-serai "	4,905	5,445	10,350	6 25	32	82	...	36 84	20 40	...	300
CHOTA NAG-PUR.	Bhagulpore ...	" Banka "	5,565	3,853	9,418	13 84	10	10	40 68	12 72	81 80	129	101
	Purneah ...	" Khasganj area "	5,095	4,195	9,290	22	12	24	15 00	20 00	31 72	71	118
	Purneah ...	" Aitaraah "	5,072	5,082	10,154	12 5	26	30	30 72	42 48	41 28	189	113
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	" Burhat in sub-division of Rajmehal "	6,173	5,980	12,153	9 8	19	15	18 72	14 76	13 72	111	200
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	" Pakour sub-division "	5,050	5,198	10,248	17 5	31	22	30 72	25 68	26 68	100	100
CHOTA NAG-PUR.	Cuttack ...	Solipur	2,473	2,532	5,005	5 10	20	16	47 88	35 88	33 48	129	67
	Cuttack ...	Patamondni	4,681	5,143	9,824	12 31	52	16	63 48	18 24	26 76	73	50
	Puri ...	Joharsingh in Khurdah	2,671	2,313	4,984	10 12	9	11	20 40	24 06	15 81	2 0	38
	Puri ...	Gope circle	2,577	2,128	4,705	12 84	27	11	64 20	26 04	37 92	108	120
	Balasore ...	Baugerna S.W. of Balasore	5,674	5,716	11,390	27 1	27	22	28 48	23 16	49 36	93	93
CHOTA NAG-PUR.	Hazaribagh ...	70 villages in Koderma police station	3,887	3,569	7,456	33 14	40	14	64 39	22 44	12 64	129	40
	Hazaribagh ...	Echak town	4,661	4,338	8,999	...	18	19	24 00	25 33	...	100	73
	Lohardugga ...	Palma outpost	9,332	9,588	18,920	80 5	79	34	50 04	21 48	...	125	63
	Singbhum ...	Cherai Pir	4,426	4,400	8,826	23 1	28	9	36 72	11 76	10 44	56	83
	Singbhum ...	Taruf Ghataala of Dhalbhum estate	7,041	7,208	14,249	23 1	41	31	34 44	26 04	30 96	95	83
CHOTA NAG-PUR.	Manbhum ...	Pargunnah Khaspel	27,583	26,697	54,280	260 13	165	33	37 08	7 32	20 88	63	...
	Total ...	Total ...	704,468	700,183	1,404,651	2,947 677	2,857	2,939	28 40	25 08	26 76	118	129

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of December 1875.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																							
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.															
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.		Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from							
Male births.	Female births.	Males.	Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.				All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	
												Suicide.	Wounds.	Accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.								
80	42	10'80	7'68	145	78	26'16	14'40	22	...	196	...	...	...	1	4	1'92	...	17'88	...	...	...	...	...
16	17	25'08	26'52	8	8	12'48	12'48	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	8'24	1'60	...	...	...	...
122	102	20'16	16'68	95	72	33'84	23'84	1	...	154	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	26'28	...	...	...	...	...
42	31	25'44	17'16	117	91	71'04	50'52	44	3	128	9	...	...	...	24	12'72	...	87'08	2'52	...	...	...	...
17	16	16'20	14'64	42	36	40'08	33'00	18	...	57	3	...	...	...	...	8'40	...	26'04	1'32	...	...	...	...
17	23	21'84	31'44	27	20	34'68	27'36	9	...	35	...	...	1	...	2	5'88	...	23'16	...	...	...	...	...
30	26	34'32	30'00	29	19	32'04	22'32	23	...	15	1	...	3	...	5	13'32	...	8'84	...	1'68	...	...	...
23	26	47'76	53'84	65	61	135'12	126'00	39	...	80	...	...	...	...	7	40'32	...	82'92	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	6'0	9	3	60'36	18'24	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'28	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	3	85'08	75'36	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70'02	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	79	34	185'88	82'56	5	...	92	5	...	...	...	11	5'88	...	109'92	5'88	...	...	...	...
22	22	41'08	38'64	19	8	39'72	14'04	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21'84	...	...	...	...	...
40	21	43'68	22'68	31	21	33'84	22'68	...	...	45	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	26'04	...	1'08	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	9	63'72	27'24	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	27'48	...	1'44	...	...	...
10	14	18'48	25'20	9	15	18'48	27'00	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10'08	...	...	...	...	...
28	17	35'76	21'52	30	28	38'28	33'06	22	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	13'68	...	22'32	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	5'28	4'20	4	7	6'68	14'88	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	7'08	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	52'68	...	3	...	79'08	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'72	...	...	...	...	...
98	78	60'00	42'96	56	66	84'32	36'36	41	...	88	7	...	...	...	36	11'84	...	10'92	1'92	...	...	...	...
13	6	48'12	10'80	22	4	81'60	13'20	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	1'08	...	42'00	...	...	...	...	...
17	20	44'16	53'64	18	15	46'80	40'20	7	...	25	...	...	...	...	1	0'24	...	64'92	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	15'00	5'40	11	14	65'20	77'16	21	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	55'08	...	7'80	2'62	...	...	...	...
10	5	36'56	18'36	8	5	28'44	18'36	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	12'60	3'60	7'20	...	...	...	...	...
23	9	38'60	29'76	22	18	32'16	26'76	4	...	28	...	...	...	...	8	2'88	...	20'61	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	48'56	14'62	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	15'00	7'44	...	...	...	...
9	5	105'84	55'80	2	8	23'62	91'32	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	21'16	...	34'08	...	...	...	...	...
27	14	61'12	27'72	19	11	36'00	21'84	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	8	8'04	...	12'60	...	...	...	...	...
37	36	32'28	26'38	84	32	20'76	23'28	4	...	45	4	...	...	...	12	1'56	...	18'24	1'56	...	...	...	...
21	30	50'44	71'40	15	29	32'76	69'00	11	...	81	...	...	...	...	2	12'48	...	35'28	...	...	...	...	...
22	24	50'16	50'04	13	8	20'64	16'08	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	8'64	8'64	...	...	...	...
30	27	71'84	63'36	13	9	30'96	21'12	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	21'24	...	...	...	...	...
35	30	78'96	40'08	11	11	24'72	22'08	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	10'56	4'20	...	...	...	...
118	98	80'72	47'84	53	47	27'24	22'80	...	...	95	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	23'76	...	...	...	...	...
13	8	8'12	1'92	35	81	8'52	7'44	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6'00	...	...	...	...	...
38	34	12'96	11'88	81	70	27'72	24'48	...	...	131	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	22'08	...	...	...	...	...
39	21	10'32	5'52	105	107	28'08	28'44	...	...	187	2	...	1	9	18	...	...	21'84	...	...	...	...	...
20	29	35'20	69'12	23	13	24'92	30'96	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	21'72	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	7'08	10'08	8	8	11'40	3'00	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	2'16	1'44	...	...	...	...
11	9	22'32	16'80	5	7	10'08	12'96	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	5'76	3'4	...	...	...	...
12	9	15'72	21'24	4	4	5'16	9'36	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2'52	2'52	...	...	...	...
28	32	43'08	122'04	18	10	29'76	38'04	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	28'80	...	...	...	...	...
23	32	912'52	187'32	27	21	09'08	47'88	...	...	40	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	48'18	3'60	...	...	...	...
30	21	43'44	27'24	10	12	14'40	16'60	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	4'08	4'08	...	...	...	...
24	28	25'28	29'64	9	7	9'48	7'32	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	4'08	2'04	...	...	...	...
5	1	27'48	5'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	5	16'32	12'24	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9'48	...	...	...	...	...
18	14	38'76	43'52	24	8	57'96	17'52	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'50	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	11'76	18'80	13	11	10'88	15'48	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'72	...	...	...	...	...
17	9	40'20	21'84	19	17	30'60	29'28	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'00	...	...	...	...	...
10	9	19'44	18'00	10	5	19'44	0'08	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'80	...	...	...	...	...
17	17	45'32	39'24	11	11	28'04	25'32	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	9'36	...	11'04	...	...	...	...	...
11	9	53'16	42'60	6	9	29'04	42'60	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	5	2'28	...	16'08	4'68	...	...	...	...
28	30	56'38	69'08	5	10	12'72	23'28	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	0'00	4'80	...	...	...	...
8	8	26'88	13'68	8	8	13'44	36'72	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	0'72	...	...	...	...	...
14	13	66'16	63'12	6	5	27'84	24'24	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	4'68	...	11'82	...	...	...	...	...
13	14	37'48	29'28	10	13	21'12	25'08	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	6	2'04	...	4'20	9'48	...	...	...	...
22	18	67'80	60'48	4	10	19'24	33'60	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'44	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	23'36	24'84	8	11	30'52	30'80	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	21'24	...	...	...	...	...
44	35	56'40	43'80	15	19	19'20	23'76	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	10'08	4'32	1'20	...	...	...
10	18	24'00	48'44	8	6	13'28	10'80	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10'44	...	...	...	...	...
20	21	34'08	34'92	14	17	23'76	29'40	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	20'16	8'4	2'52	...	...	...
75	80	38'64	33'00	15	18	6'48	8'40	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5'52	...	...	...	...	...
1,514	1,348	27'84	24'96	1,017	1,062	27'48	22'56	315	8	2,157	130	8	9	11	9	307	2'64	0'6	18'30	0'6	24	2'52	Total.

NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.	
Thana Gangoorah.	36
48 villages in thana Chhatna.	4'08
Suri including Cyuthea.	1'08
Pargunnah Hogree.	...
Bansberia town, and 109 villages in Bansberia thana.	0'90
20 villages in thana Doomjoor.	...
30 villages in Dum-Dum thana out of municipal limits.	1'32
Thana Choudangah.	2'88
Nowpara (18 villages.)	7'20
Muzapur.	...
Chitiny.	...
3 villages in Kotwali and 30 in Rajarampore.	13'08
Nawalganj.	...
Nowhatta outpost.	1'08
6 villages in Kowurganj thana.	17'28
Part of thana Khellal.	2'64
Faridpur and other villages in Chatmohur.*	...
Mouzah Nijamtara, &c., in Tetai.	1'92
Julpaguri.	...
Moonsheegunge sub-division with some villages around.	10'44
Municipality of Faridpore, less civil station.	1'08
Lakhotea circle.	

NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.

Thana Gangooriah.
18 villages in thana Chhatna.
Suri including Cynthes.
Pargunnah Hogroo.
Bansberia town, and 109 villages in Bansberia thana.
20 villages in thana Doonjoor.
39 villages in Dum-Dum thana out of municipal limits.
Thana Choodangah.
Nowpara (18 villages.)
Muzapur.
Chitiny.
3 villages in Kotwali and 30 in Rajarampore.
Nawalganj.
Nowhatta outpost.
5 villages in Kowrangj thana.
Part of thana Khellal.
Faridpur and other villages in Chatmohur.
Monzah Nijamtera, &c., in Tean.
Julpaguri.
Moonsheegunge sub-division with some villages around.
Municipality of Faridpur, less civil station.
Lakhotea circle.
Manpur Island.
Gabsara Chur.
Part of thana Tanghail.
Ellanga.
Kedarpur.
Brahmunberiah town.
Anwara outpost.
Chakla Bauchanagore.
Phulwari sudder sub-division.
Mughra in Behar.
Fatwa union in Barh.
Gya outpost.
Jehanabad outpost.
Aurangabad.
Nowadah.
Jugdipur estate in thana Belowti.
Part of Sectamurtha thana.
Lullganj town.
Part of Sheohur thana.
Tajpore.
Nagurbusti.
Manjhi.
Barragoon.
Kessuriah village.
Part of Jamoore sub-division.
Begoosera.
Bauka.
Kusenganj area.
Amarah.
Burhat in sub-division of Rajmehal.
Pakour sub-division.
Solipur.
Patanoondai.
Joharaingh in Khurdah.
Oopa circle.
Bangoria S.W. of Balasore.
70 villages in Koderma police station.
Echak town.
Palma outpost.
Cherai Pir.
Taruf Ghataula of Dhalbhoon estate.
Pargunnah Khnapel.

Population—Area under registration.—The population under registration during the month of December 1875, in the 140 urban and rural circles specially selected for the registration of deaths in Bengal, classified according to sex and religion, grouped into circles, and distributed with reference to density per square mile, stood as follows:—

	Urban Circles—76	Rural Circles—64	Combined Circles—140
Males	670,742	704,458	1,375,200
Females	606,370	700,182	1,306,552
Total	1,277,112	1,404,640	2,681,752
Christians	11,880	707	12,587
Hindus	884,441	1,014,306	1,898,747
Mahomedans	367,002	319,394	686,396
Buddhists	4,072	314	4,386
Other classes	6,717	68,910	75,627
Area in square miles	371,049	2,947,557	3,318,606
Population per square mile	3,441	476	808

Gross mortality.—Excluding 273 still-births, 6,779 deaths were registered in the selected circles during this month, against 6,632 in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Of the deaths in this month, 3,840 were reported from the urban and 2,939 from the rural circles, against 3,489 and 3,143 respectively in December 1874.

The great disproportion between the numbers of male and female deaths registered still continues, and shows the need for local inquiry and correction.

The most marked shortcoming in this respect occurred in the following circles:—

IN MALE DEATHS.			IN FEMALE DEATHS.		
Urban Circles.	Ratio of male to 100 female deaths		Rural Circles.	Ratio of male to 100 female deaths	
Fareedpore	1,000		Fareedpore	550	
Mogulpura	800		Sectamurhee	400	
Jalpaigoree	550		Mirzapore	300	
Nasirabad	313		Ellanga	300	
Noori	300		Begoserai	300	
Khaj Khullan	280		Kowargunge	256	
Monghyr	267		Nawabgunge	238	
Purneah	264		Rajarampore	232	
Raneegunge	240		Burhait	200	
Bishenpore	233				
Jessore	222				
Hazareebagh	217				
Durbhunga	205				
Jehanabad	200				

IN FEMALE DEATHS.			IN FEMALE DEATHS.		
Urban Circles.	Ratio of male to 100 female deaths		Rural Circles.	Ratio of male to 100 female deaths	
Motiharee	None.		Kosuriah	None.	
Purulia	83		Kedarpore	25	
Cox's Bazar	60		Khoordah	38	
Dinapore	63		Koderma	40	
Kendrapara	64		Patanmunda	50	
Chowk Khullan	67		Chakla Banchanagore	52	
Manickgunge	69		Nejantara, &c.	57	
			Khetla	60	
			Pubna	63	
			Solipore	67	

The following seven circles (two town and five rural) registered deaths at a rate of ten and under per 1,000:—

Urban.		Rural.	
Dinapore	10.68	Nejantara, &c.	10.56
Purulia	8.40	Burrageon	8.40
		Jehanabad	8.04
		Sectamurhee	7.32
		Khaspel	7.32
		Shewhur	6.72

Comparison with previous year.—The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 of the population was as follows in the two months under comparison:—

	In December 1875.		In December 1874.	
	For the month.	Per annum.	For the month.	Per annum.
Urban	3.00	30.00	2.73	32.78
Rural	2.90	25.08	2.23	20.70
Combined	2.92	30.24	2.47	26.64

There was a decrease of mortality in the rural circles and a sensible increase in the urban circles, and the total casualty rate of the combined circles is somewhat higher than that of the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Mortality from death causes compared.—The following table gives at a glance the proportion of deaths from each cause to the total

population, also the percentage of deaths attributable to each cause, and compares these with similar data of the previous period:—

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.						PROPORTION PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE TO TOTAL MORTALITY.					
	December 1875.			December 1874.			December 1875.			December 1874.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
From Cholera	4.20	2.61	3.30	1.20	1.32	1.33	11.82	10.71	11.34	8.84	6.18	4.47
Small-pox	1.12	.90	.12	.24	.12	.24	.45	.27	.48	.77	.08	.70
Fever	19.50	18.30	18.90	19.44	20.76	20.10	54.37	78.29	68.61	50.44	77.00	68.04
Bowel complaints	1.08	.90	2.40	3.72	1.38	2.40	11.53	4.08	8.30	11.43	4.90	8.38
Injury ... ..	.24	.24	.24	.24	.12	.24	.93	1.08	1.00	1.87	.78	1.07
All other causes	7.44	2.52	4.92	7.56	2.88	5.04	20.67	10.44	16.24	23.12	10.94	17.32

By far the largest proportion of deaths is, as usual, returned as due to fever, cholera stands next in importance, and bowel complaints third.

Compared with December 1874, it will be seen—

- (1)—That towns suffered much more severely from cholera, three and a half times more deaths from this cause having been registered in this month.
- (2)—That in rural circles there was twice the mortality from cholera.
- (3)—That the mortality from fever was somewhat greater in towns, but much less in rural circles.
- (4)—That the casualties from bowel complaints were the same in both months.
- (5)—That small-pox caused half as few deaths this month.

The eighteen urban and rural circles noted below were the only ones in which small-pox proved fatal:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Hooghly and Chinsurah	4.80	Khurdah	4.44
Darjeeling	3.72	Gabsara	3.60
Rajmahal	1.44	Lalgunge ... ..	.96
Doomka ... ..	.96	Bansberiah ... ..	.84
Jamalpur ... ..	.84		
Purneah ... ..	.72		
Chittagong ... ..	.48		
Durbhunga ... ..	.24		
Chuprah ... ..	.24		
Howrah ... ..	.12		
Gya ... ..	.12		
Cuttack ... ..	.12		

Circles that suffered from epidemic or severe forms of disease.—Exceptionally high mortality occurred in the urban and rural circles named in the following tables, due to the prevalence in them of epidemic or severe forms of disease. The extent to which such diseases contributed towards raising the death-rates in these circles is also shown in the tables:—

DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	HIGH MORTALITY DUE TO EXCESSIVE INCIDENCE OF				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	All other diseases.
Maldah	Maldah	173.12	...	...	129.12	...	...
Bankura	Jaipore	119.64	4.20	...	111.90	...	...
Mymensing	Kishoregunge	150.92	52.90	...	37.60	...	13.28
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	91.20	...	8.72	37.60	...	18.12
Hooghly	Serampore	79.00	10.20	...	64.50	...	10.20
Hooghly	Ootcherpah	73.80	8.16	...	37.34	...	32.76
Rajshahya	Natore	73.08	...	...	69.36	...	...
Nonkhali	Sudharam	70.32	33.76	...	36.76	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	68.16	7.02	...	45.78	...	7.76
Cuttack	Jaipore	65.76	3.24	...	36.56	...	15.60
Tipperah	Comilla	63.00	19.44	...	24.96	...	8.43
Patna	Chowk Kullian	62.76	...	...	20.92	...	12.48
Jessore	Jessore	61.80	17.04	...	32.28	...	11.76
Bogra	Bogra	57.12	16.32	...	34.64	...	...
Fareedpore	Fareedpore Civil Station	56.16	30.90	...	31.36	...	19.20
Moorshedabad	Gombhazur	55.28	2.40	...	30.08	...	7.08
Howrah	Howrah	54.24	3.94	...	45.44	...	...
Pubna	Pubna	51.00	7.56	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	Kishoregunge	50.64	30.24	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	Rajmahal	50.40	7.32	1.44	36.58	...	...
Mymensing	Nasirabad	47.88	8.04	...	...	...	14.58
Burdwan	Burdwan	45.96	1.80	...	58.58	...	...
Dacca	Manickgunge	45.72	7.20	...	31.08	...	...
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah	43.44	...	4.80	...	...	...
Backergunge	Burrial	41.52	7.20	...	28.32	...	...

Rural Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Dinapore	Kotwali & Rajarampore	135.00	5.68
Jessore	Nasirabad	130.50	40.58
Moorshedabad	Chittal	79.28	79.98
Backergunge	Manjira	65.84	...
Hooghly	Bansberia	60.36	18.78
Durbhunga	Nagurbundi	59.20	...
Mymensing	Kalarpore	57.84	22.16
Nonkhali	Obackla Banchanagore	50.04	15.48
Rangpore	Fareedpore	46.52	27.48
Fareedpore	Fareedpore municipality	45.84	1.88
Backergunge	Lakhota	45.84	9.24
Purneah	Arrarrah	42.48	4.08

Cholera, fever, and bowel complaints also caused great mortality in the undermentioned urban and rural circles, where the casualties from other causes were not excessive:—

CHOLERA.			Rural Circles.		
Urban Circles.					
Dacca	...	10:34	Fareedpore	...	13:68
Jannalpore	...	9:96	Chondanga	...	13:32
Narsaingunge	...	9:84	Galsara	...	12:60
Bazitpore	...	8:76	Moonsheegunge	...	11:88
Chittagong	...	3:48	Pakour	...	9:36
			Brahmanberiah	...	8:64
			Dumjoor	...	8:40
			Dum-Dum	...	5:88
			Gope Circle	...	4:68
			Burhait	...	3:80

FEVER.					
Rungpore	...	31:44	Julpaiguri	...	39:72
Arungabad	...	27:60	Mirzapore	...	38:28
			Begooscrail	...	34:56

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.					
Ooterparah	...	32:76	Manjhee	...	4:60
Jaypore	...	15:60	Futwa	...	4:20
Darjeeling	...	15:12			

Of the circles in which epidemic or severe forms of disease caused heavy mortality last month, the following continued to suffer to a more or less extent. In the circles that are italicised the total death-rates were larger than in this month:—

Urban Circles.					
Maldah	...	...	More severely from fever.		
Jaypore	...	...	From cholera and fever, but to a less extent.		
Kishoregunge	...	...	More severely from cholera.		
Serampore	...	...	More severely from cholera and fever.		
Ooterpara	...	...	Ditto and bowel complaints.		
Natore	...	...	More severely from fever		
North suburban town	...	...	From cholera, fever, and bowel complaints, but to a less extent.		
Jajpore suburban town	...	...	Ditto ditto		
Comillah	...	...	From cholera, but to a less extent.		
Chowk Khullan	...	...	From fever to a greater extent.		
Jessore	...	...	From cholera to a greater extent.		
Dogra	...	...	Ditto and fever, but to a less extent.		
Fareedpore	...	...	From cholera, more severely.		
Ghorabazar	...	...	Ditto ditto		
Howrah	...	...	From bowel complaints to a greater extent.		
Pubna	...	...	From cholera to a greater extent.		
Nasirabad	...	...	From diseases coming under the head of "all other diseases" more severely.		
Manickgunge	...	...	From cholera and fever, but less severely.		
Rural Circles.					
Nagurbasti	...	...	From fever, but to a less extent.		
Lakhotia	...	...	From cholera and fever, but less severely.		
Arrareah	...	...	Ditto ditto		

Mortality according to sex.—The following table shows the mortality according to sex in this and the preceding month:—

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 FEMALE DEATHS.					
	December 1875.			November 1875.			December 1875.			November 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	38:64	27:48	32:88	46:20	30:36	38:16	130	122	126	134	119	128
Females	38:24	27:56	32:48	38:04	25:04	31:44						

These results are not satisfactory, and show how much remains to be done to improve registration even in the selected circles.

Births.—In the 130 circles in which the record of births is kept 5,640 births were registered in December 1875, against 6,435 in the preceding month. Of the births that were stated to have occurred in December, 2,783 were returned from the urban, and 2,857 from the rural circles. The male and female births numbered 3,017 and 2,623 respectively.

The following table furnishes particulars regarding the birth-rates with reference to population and sex, and shows the relation which the birth-rates bear to the death-rates, contrasted with similar data for the previous month:—

	IN DECEMBER 1875.			IN NOVEMBER 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	27:63	22:40	27:01	31:30	30:60	30:94
Ditto deaths ditto	30:00	25:08	30:34	46:60	27:36	34:08
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	1:36	1:36	1:36	1:36	3:24	3:24
Ditto of deaths over births	3:24	3:24	3:24	11:40	3:24	3:24
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	117	113	115	120	114	116

The gross number of births registered this month is greatly below the number registered last month.

The birth-rates compared with the death-rates show an excess of births over deaths in the rural circles, and the reverse in the urban circles.

Twenty-eight town and 38 rural circles exhibited birth-rates in excess of death-rates against 22 town and 32 rural circles in the previous month. In one town and one rural circle the birth-rates were equal, and in the rest of the circles (62) the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates. These numbers do not indicate retrogression in the registration of births, but clearly denote incompleteness.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1876.

THE following letter has been addressed to Government on the subject of the registration of births and deaths in Calcutta. It is evident that much remains to be done in improving the Calcutta registration, both as regards the actual record of facts, and as regards the scientific analysis of facts when recorded. The Calcutta Census now about to be taken ought to furnish the basis on which the Health Officer may build his operations; and although our present statistical information is lamentably incomplete, there are reasons for hoping that with energetic and careful supervision it may be possible to attain valuable results. In the statement published below, the death-rate for Calcutta during January is recorded at 31·8 per annum, while the mortality in the Suburban Municipality, as will be seen on another page of this issue, was twice as heavy. It is almost impossible that both these returns can be correct, and the presumption is certainly in favour of the greater accuracy of the Suburban returns. In both Calcutta and the Suburbs the present returns of births are deplorably defective. It is doubtful whether a careful analysis of the Calcutta returns as they have hitherto been furnished would repay the trouble it would cost.

No. 59, dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

From—DR. A. J. PAYNE, Health Officer of the Justices,
To—THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG, Kt., Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

FROM a demi-official letter to your address, dated 6th January, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, I learn that the returns furnished hitherto from this Office are considered quite insufficient for the purpose they are supposed to answer, and that this is so is seen by comparing them with the returns of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, or even with those of the Suburban Municipality.

2. I propose, therefore, to adopt the form which I now present for the month of January last. It cannot be completely furnished at present, nor until the new Census shall enable me to state the population of the several town sections, and doubtless other improvements will suggest themselves hereafter; but it seems desirable with your approval to commence the new form with the new year.

3. The general form is similar to that used by Government for recording the statistics of the selected urban circles of Bengal, these being the areas with which the town of Calcutta is most comparable.

4. I have subdivided the town into the sections which are now registration areas, and of which under the new Census the several populations will be known. At the same time the birth and death-rate of each locality will be separately given. Until this be done, there can be little hope of converting the figures to any purpose of practical value.

5. But it appears to me that to this form should be added columns showing the death-rates according to age. I am not unmindful of the great uncertainty hanging over all statements of native ages; but errors of this kind are self-neutralising when large numbers are dealt with, and for comparison of one year with another the table will not be without value.

6. To reduce error to a minimum I have enlarged the groups of ages adopted in the last Census, making each extend over 20 instead of 10 years, and have gained the additional advantage of bringing the system almost into uniformity with that of the Registrar General of England. I shall propose Dr. Farrer's grouping to you for adoption in the new Census.

7. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India has promised to furnish me with statistical returns for the principal towns in the Upper Provinces and Punjab. With these it may be possible to prepare a comparative statement on the model of that furnished weekly by the Registrar-General of England.

No.

COPY forwarded for information to H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of Registering Sections during the month of January 1876.

REGISTERING SECTIONS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.		DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.		DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.		DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.		DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.	Total number.
	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.
1. Shamshadpur	31	39	31	39	31	39	31	39	31	39
2. Comartolde	36	64	36	64	36	64	36	64	36	64
3. Bartollah	32	78	32	78	32	78	32	78	32	78
4. Subee's Street	22	65	22	65	22	65	22	65	22	65
5. Jorabagan	33	112	33	112	33	112	33	112	33	112
6. Jorabagan	31	94	31	94	31	94	31	94	31	94
7. Bara Basar	22	51	22	51	22	51	22	51	22	51
8. Collozolah	73	166	73	166	73	166	73	166	73	166
9. Macchopernah	42	109	42	109	42	109	42	109	42	109
10. Bow Basar	51	76	51	76	51	76	51	76	51	76
11. Puddupookur	26	56	26	56	26	56	26	56	26	56
12. Waterloo Street	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9
13. Fenwick Basar	20	57	20	57	20	57	20	57	20	57
14. Totollah	24	71	24	71	24	71	24	71	24	71
15. Collingah	19	25	19	25	19	25	19	25	19	25
16. Park Street	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6
17. Banunbustee	9	27	9	27	9	27	9	27	9	27
18. Hastings	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18
19. River Police	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Total	468	1,100	468	1,100	468	1,100	468	1,100	468	1,100

DETAILS SHOWING DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Annual ratio per 1,000 of population.
Born dead	20	13	33	.....
Under one year	4,464	3,445	7,909	280.69
Under 6 years	14,012	12,543	26,555	45.95
12 to 20 years	73,253	86,724	160,277	14.29
20 to 40 years	159,240	68,417	227,657	21.87
40 to 60 years	42,131	24,445	66,576	49.73
Above 60 years	5,041	6,008	11,049	21.97
Age not stated	1,713	1,543	3,256	.....
Total	299,537	147,744	447,281	21.99

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA
FOR JANUARY 1876.

STATEMENT No. 1, OF BIRTHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN DECEMBER 1874.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN DECEMBER 1875.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population per annum.
Christians ...	3	3	6	16.97	3	3	6	20.37
Hindoo ...	37	24	61	4.79	76	87	163	12.80
Mahomedans ...	27	18	45	5.12	67	48	115	13.71
Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	66	43	109	5.08	146	138	284	13.25

The registration of births thus evinces a slight improvement, though it is still deplorably in error. The ratio of births per thousand of the population in January is 13.25, against 5.08 of the corresponding month of the last year, and against 10.77 in December last.

STATEMENT No. 2, OF DEATHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN JANUARY 1875.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN JANUARY 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population per annum.
Christians ...	90	1	91	71.30	16	6	22	74.70
Hindoo ...	448	268	716	56.24	488	360	848	67.08
Mahomedans ...	248	168	416	48.42	218	214	432	51.52
Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	716	427	1,143	53.33	722	586	1,308	61.03

The total number of deaths registered in the suburbs of Calcutta during the month of January was 1,308, against 1,705 in December, and against 1,143 in the corresponding month of the last year. The death-rate is still excessive, but shows some diminution as the winter season is ending.

The highest rate of mortality was among the Christian population; the rate prevailing during the month was 74.70, against 71.30 of the corresponding month of the last year. The high rate is attributable to the mortality at the two hospitals, viz. the Garrison and Presidency General Hospitals, where patients from the town, the fort, and the shipping of the port, are admitted, and which are situated within the municipal limits. The ratio of deaths among the Native Christians is only 23.48 per thousand of the population; the rate among the Eurasians and Europeans is respectively 96.99 and 86.33.

The death-rate among Hindoos is 67.08 per thousand. The lower classes of the community, who are insufficiently fed and clothed, contributed the largest percentage of deaths, as will be seen from the following table:—

Castes.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the population per annum.
Brahmin ...	34	35.60
Kyastha ...	41	36.20
Gowala ...	34	80.22
Napit ...	25	79.00
Koibartho ...	56	40.18
Bousnobas ...	57	83.97
Hagdis ...	30	41.81
Kaoras ...	16	40.91
Chamars ...	67	107.35

Among the Mahomedans, the rate of mortality is 51.52 per thousand of the population.

Of the different localities in the suburbs, Matiabruz stands first in the list, with a mortality at the rate of 125.73 per thousand per annum. This is ascribed partially to the breaking out of small-pox, and to the prevalence and fatality of fever and bowel complaints. There were also a few cases of sporadic cholera. The cause of the unhealthiness of Matiabruz is attributable to the condition of living adopted by the retainers of the ex-King of Oudh, who form the most part of the inhabitants of this locality. A complaint is also made of the absence of good drinking-water.

Soorah stands next in the list, showing a high rate of mortality. The number of deaths registered in January was 379, against 503 in December; the respective rates of mortality per annum being 85.66 against 113.68. Bowel complaints and fevers of various types, to which

most of the deaths are mainly due, were less severe in January than in December. The rate of mortality per annum from the former was 33.45 against 45.65, and from the latter 18.98 against 33.22. Cholera, however, broke out among the coolies employed in re-excavating the Circular Canal, and the rate of mortality under this head showed an increase. The high death-rate of this district is attributable to the existence of the Campbell Hospital, where many moribund cases are admitted.

After Soorah comes the district of Kallighat. The number of registered deaths in this district was 73, against 81 of the previous month, and the rate per annum is 64.60, against 71.68. The ratio of deaths from fever were 22.12, from cholera 15.04, and from bowel complaints 11.50 per thousand of the population. There was nothing exceptional in the sanitary condition of Kidderpore and Bhowanipore during the month. The number of deaths in the one was 176 against 239, and in the other 209 against 277 in December; the ratios respectively being 51.08 and 50.00, against 70.03 and 66.27 per thousand per annum. There was a decrease in mortality from all causes.

In Chitpore the number of deaths was 166, and the rate of mortality 64.40. In December the rate of mortality had been 97.38. In Entally the number of deaths was 172, and the rate of mortality 48.41. In December the rate was 59.95; in both these districts also there is a decrease of mortality under all the heads.

The district of Chitlah was the healthiest during January. The ratio of deaths from fever were 10.69, against 13.66; of bowel complaints 13.66, against 23.76; and of cholera 10.69, against 11.28 of the previous month.

The ratio of male deaths to every hundred female deaths in the suburbs during January was 123.20. In the several districts it was as follows:—in Chitpore 133.80; in Soorah 132.51; in Entally 104.76; in Bhowanipore 140.22; in Kallighat 82.5; in Chitlah 174.07; in Kidderpore 104.65; and in Matiabruz 110.71. This disproportion is in accordance with the figures of the population which show a large excess of males over females.

STATEMENT No. 3, CAUSES OF DEATH.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN JANUARY 1875.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN JANUARY 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per thousand of population per annum.
Fever ...	208	169	377	17.40	238	219	457	21.32
Bowel complaints ...	189	101	290	12.59	188	149	337	15.50
Cholera ...	121	54	175	8.10	116	55	171	7.07
Small-pox ...	13	7	20	0.93	11	10	21	0.97
Total ...	509	331	840	39.19	553	424	977	45.50
Deaths from other causes ...	207	96	303	14.13	169	162	331	15.44
Grand Total ...	716	427	1,143	53.33	722	586	1,308	61.03

FEVER.—The number of deaths ascribed to fever was 457 in January, against 665 in December. There was a decrease of mortality from fever in all the districts except Kallighat.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.—The mortality is 328, against 392 in December. The mortality was less in all the districts except in Bhowanipore and Matiabruz.

CHOLERA.—Cholera also abated considerably during the month. The ratio of mortality was 7.97 per thousand of the population; the rate in the previous month was 11.24, and that in the corresponding month of the previous year was 8.16.

SMALL-POX.—Twenty-one persons are registered as having died from small-pox.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Variation of Deaths according to Ages.

AGE.	POPULATION.			DEATHS.			Rate per thousand of the population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Born dead ...	...	...	...	16	8	24	...
Under 1 year ...	4,300	3,928	8,228	63	74	137	19.83
" 1 to 5 years ...	10,503	9,717	20,220	59	53	111	85.09
" 5 to 10 years ...	13,442	10,726	24,168	55	36	91	45.18
" 10 to 15 years ...	24,305	19,035	43,340	64	57	121	30.67
" 15 to 20 years ...	36,726	23,374	60,100	169	92	261	50.11
" 20 to 25 years ...	29,264	17,125	46,389	116	83	199	51.47
" 25 to 30 years ...	16,601	11,721	28,322	86	50	136	57.63
" 30 to 35 years ...	8,393	6,537	14,930	46	43	89	71.56
" 35 to 40 years ...	4,305	3,076	7,381	59	90	149	218.55
" 40 to 45 years ...	3,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	151,011	106,138	257,149	722	586	1,308	61.03

THE MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1874.

THE Keeper of the Mining Records is somewhat later this year than last with his usual interesting introduction to the annual statistics of the mineral production of the United Kingdom. The "trade" complains greatly that even at best these statistics have been late, and the additional delay this year—there being no doubt of the ability and energy of the department—would certainly suggest that a force should be added at some point or other, so that the statistics might be published sooner after the close of the year. The statistics now published are for 1874, and the following is the general summary:—

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE RETURNS OF THE MINERAL PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1874.

Minerals.	Quantities.		Values. £.
	Tons.	Cwts.	
Coal	125,043,257	0	45,849,194
Iron ore	14,844,936	10	7,318,169
Copper ore	78,521	0	336,414
Tin ore	14,039	7	788,310
Lead ore	76,201	12	1,024,107
Zinc ore	16,829	16	48,195
Iron pyrites	56,208	3	38,226
Arsenic	6,268	9	27,438
Manganese	5,778	1	29,201
Ochre and umber	7,122	1	9,478
Wolfram	32	15	545
Bismuth	.....	.....	38
Silver ore	2	10	20
Fluor spar	634	10	317
Clays (porcelain and fire clay)	2,436,912	0	780,159
Salt	2,306,567	0	1,153,233
Barytes	14,374	0	12,301
Coprolites, &c., and phosphorite	149,654	0	388,290
Gypsum	66,124	0	33,062
Other earthy minerals (estimated)	.....	.....	3,000

Total value of the minerals produced in 1874 ... 57,839,697

METALS OBTAINED FROM THE ORES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1874.

Metals.	Quantities.		Values. £
Gold	... ozs.	385	1,540
Pig iron	... tons	5,991,408	16,476,372
Copper	...	4,981	447,891
Tin	...	9,042	1,077,712
Lead	...	58,777	1,208,463
Zinc	...	4,470	106,773
Silver	... ozs.	509,277	127,319
Other metals (estimated)	...	...	3,000

Total value of metals produced from the ores of United Kingdom ... 19,539,070

TOTAL VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS, COAL, &c., OBTAINED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1874.

	£
Metals, value of, as above	19,539,070
Coal	45,849,194
Minerals, earthy, &c., as above	2,446,049
Total value	67,834,313

Comparing these figures with those for 1873, it is feared that there is a decrease both in value and quantity in the minerals produced. The total value in 1873 was £70,723,000, and being only £67,834,000 in 1874, the falling off amounts to about three millions, or over 4 per cent. As regards quantity, the most striking fact is that the quantity of coal raised fell from 127,016,747 tons in 1873 to 125,043,257 tons last year, such a diminution being most unusual in the history of the coal trade. The value, as might be surmised, from the known reduction of wages, fell in even greater proportion, viz., from £47,631,280 in 1873 to £45,849,194 last year. The production of iron ore, which exhibited a diminution in 1873 as compared with 1872, now exhibits a still further diminution, the totals being 15,577,499 tons, valued at £7,573,676, raised in 1873, against 14,844,936 tons, valued at £7,318,169, raised in 1874. In pig iron there is also a corresponding diminution, the amount produced having been 6,566,451 tons, valued at £18,057,739 in 1873, and only 5,991,408 tons, valued at £16,476,372 in 1874. In most of the other metals and minerals, except "clay" and "salt," there is a similar decline.—*The Economist*.

THE COAL TRADE OF LONDON, 1875.

MR. J. R. SCOTT, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London by sea, railway, and canal during the year 1875:—

IMPORTS.

By Sea.		By Railway and Canal.	
Ships.	Tons.		Tons.
Newcastle...	2,282	1,725,872	London and North-Western ... 1,080,466
Seaham ..	223	100,719	Great Northern ... 1,003,549
Sunderland ...	1,068	725,155	Great Western... .. 583,505
Middlesborough ...	27	13,682	Midland 1,666,333
Hartlepool ...	1,000	339,811	Great Eastern 677,113
Scotch	209	65,328	South-Western 33,871
Welsh	93	27,777	London, Chatham, and Dover ... 6,501
Yorkshire...	420	93,019	South-Eastern 14,093
Duff	5	2,071	Grand Junction Canal 4,594
Small coal ...	130	36,531	
Cinders	39	4,881	
Total ...	5,238	3,134,846	Total ... 5,070,046
Imports during the year 1874	5,359	2,727,719	Imports during the year 1874 4,695,769

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1874 AND 1875.

By Sea.		By Railway and Canal.	
	Ships.		Tons.
January 1 to December 31, 1875	5,496	...	3,134,846
January 1 to December 31, 1874	5,238	...	2,727,719
Increase in the present year	258	...	407,127
By Railway and Canal.			
January 1 to December 31, 1875	...	...	5,070,046
January 1 to December 31, 1874	...	...	4,695,769
Increase in the present year	...	...	374,278

EXPORTS.

	Tons.
Railway-borne coal passing "in transitu" through district	87,447
Sea-borne coal exported	74,549
Railway-borne ditto	18,846
Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships	2,406
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district during December 1875	183,449
Ditto ditto December 1874	156,459

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1874 AND 1875.

Total distribution of coal from January 1 to December 31, 1875	1,927,194
Ditto ditto from January 1 to December 31, 1874	1,736,960
Increase in the present year	190,234

GENERAL STATEMENT, 1874 AND 1875.

Increase in coal imported by sea during the present year	407,127
Increase in coal by railway...	374,278
Deduct increase in coals exported	90,164
Total increase in trade within the London district during the present year	691,241

The gross imports for the year 1875 of the coal brought by sea and railway conveyance within the limits of the London district (a radius of fifteen miles round St. Paul's) exhibits the extraordinary total of 8,204,892 tons, and suggests an increase in supply over that of the year 1874 of no less a quantity than 780,000 tons. This may be taken as an indication of a revival of trade in London, together with an extension of the supply of railway-borne coal to remote country districts in the south and south-west. We may apportion the distribution of this unprecedented increase as follows:—100,000 tons may be considered as representing the growing expansion of the through trade for country consumption. The remaining portion—viz. 700,000 tons—may be allowed as absorbed, *firstly*, by the extension to our ever increasing population of the use of gas; *secondly*, to household consumption in the gradual extension of greater London; and *thirdly*, to the increasing use of coal for steam purposes as applied to manufactures, the iron industries and shipbuilding (in which no sign of revival appears) alone excepted. The trade in coal in London during the past year has been subject to far less fluctuation and uncertainty than for a year or two previously.

Prices have ruled somewhat high comparatively, yet not more so than might reasonably be expected when greatly increased cost in every form of getting coal is taken into consideration. We conclude by pointing out the somewhat significant fact for the first time for many years, the sea-borne imports exhibit a larger increase of supply than their rivals in competition—the railways—the former ranking for an increased quantity of 407,000 tons, while the latter exhibit the still satisfactory increase of 374,000 tons over last year.—*Economist*.

THE TEESTA, AND ITS TRADE.

I HAPPENED last March to have business at Julpigoree, which I managed to transact more quickly than I expected, and having thus leisure time on my hands, I thought it a good opportunity to drop down the Teesta and Jumoona rivers, and to make a few notes on the trade, particularly on that in tobacco, which, owing to the recent inquiries into the cultivation and manipulation of the article, may prove interesting to your readers. A boat, with six oars, was easily engaged, and having laid in provisions, I started, accompanied by my bearer, who could fortunately put his hand to cooking when required. Being an old Indian traveller, I can put up with more inconveniences than most men; and not to be tedious, I may at once state that the journey was comfortably accomplished, barring mosquitoes; and, I believe, from a varied experience in India, that I am right in asserting that the Teesta tribe of these insects bear away the palm for strength, energy, and blood-thirstiness. They not only put me to pain and inconvenience, but even the native crew and my servant were at their wits' end to circumvent them, in vain, and this torment only left us when we left the Teesta behind us.

The river Teesta during the trading season (January to July) is only navigable for boats of a certain size—not over 300, or at most 400 maunds, and the river has such a rapid current, its shallows and quicksands are so treacherous, its rises and falls so sudden, that smaller boats are preferred for trade as dividing the risk. Well earned is its title of 'the mad river,' for a more capricious and utterly unreliable stream of water it has seldom been our fortune to navigate. A peculiarity of its water is the effect which it has on the natives drinking it, namely, the great prevalence of goitre. I observed the frequency of this disease personally, and the natives invariably assign the quality of the water as the cause. Certainly, when allowed to stand, it shows a whitish sediment, which I think it would be interesting to analyse. Soon after leaving Julpigoree signs of activity in tobacco shipment were apparent. I landed at several places and examined the leaf. Especially at Bourah, the tobacco seemed to me of fine quality and texture, but the mode of packing and shipment leaves much to be desired. It was, with surprise, that I remarked the large proportion of tobacco packed in native-made gunny; and considering the large and increasing trade, this field is well worthy of our power loom manufacturer's attention. The tobacco is made up into bundles open at each end; it is a question worth looking into whether the extra expense of closing in the ends with gunny could not be counteracted by the saving of produce in transit. On the second day of my journey, I reached Ghoramara, an extensive bazaar and hât, where I found a European firm successfully competing with the native traders. The gentleman in charge was kind enough to give me particulars of the trade, and showed me over his premises: and I trust he will not be offended if I take this opportunity of thanking him for his kindness. He informed me that he had only been recently established there, and was buying jute, tobacco, and hides on commission.

During the past few years the Rungpore and Behar tobacco trade has taken immense strides owing to the greatly increased demand from the Continent, especially for the lower sorts, and European energy could not fail to find a footing, even in these out-of-the-way places, where, up to the present time, native *mahajuns* have sat undisturbed away. Mr. — was living in a large roomy budgerow, which, though perhaps not so comfortable as a bungalow would be, had its good sides, a constant current of fresh air not the least, and the power of moving quickly from place to place, as the rapid changes in the river or trade required. Need I add that Mr. — is a Scotchman, and I doubt not that a due proportion of 'Macs' will be found located there ere long. On the river-bank north of the native bazaar, where godowns and sheds had been erected, these with suitable buildings (*kutchas*) for officers, servants' and guards' houses formed a large square in which business was carried on.

The system of trading was, as far as I could learn, somewhat complicated. The neighbouring ryots (mostly Mussulmen) cultivate the tobacco in small plots, and sell the produce to the 'paikhas' or middlemen, who again re-sell on a more wholesale principle to the *mahajuns*. These latter do not deal direct with the ryots as a rule, fortunately for them, as the system of advances would soon, as in other places, reduce them to a state little better than slavery. Some of the 'paikhas' are very rich, however. Of two evils the ryot has chosen the least. The tobacco is brought in on carts and by boat, either in bulk or in bundles; a system of drenching with water just before giving delivery so as to ensure good weight is only too prevalent. I myself saw boatmen baling water into their boats on the tobacco; and I need scarcely point out what a ruinous effect this course has on the colour and quality.

And here let me utter a note of complaint, although, alas! unable to suggest a remedy—namely the innumerable different weights used in different districts and what is true! regarding 'a maund!' In Calcutta, 80 to 82lb; at Serajpore, 84lb; in the Teesta, 86 to 90, or more; and as I extend my travels I find

confusion worse confounded, for in Coorg the maund weighs 28lb! Excuse my incoherency, but these figures are very perplexing. The tobacco cultivated is of very widely differing varieties, taking its name from the sundry hâts where most dealt in, but the great trade seems to be in 'bispat,' or the lower leaves of the plant. I do not purpose in the present paper entering into these details, but will confine myself to general ideas and facts, gleaned from a short visit to a rich province shortly to be thoroughly opened up to commerce by the Great Northern State Railway—not that I believe that the railway will divert much of the river traffic eventually. With increasing facilities for trade, trade itself increases. We have a great instance of this at home in the Bridgewater Canal, whose prospects seemed clouded by the advent of the iron rail, and yet whose shares bear at date some fabulous value!

'Bispat' some ten years ago was, I am told, considered valueless, or fetched a mere nominal price; but the demand once active, prices rose rapidly, and last year (I speak under correction) as high as Rs. 4 per maund was paid. The 'paikhas' in some instances refuse to bring in any but the lower sorts. And the produce comes in mixed with a better variety of tobacco known as *puckha-pat* and *beerout*; these leaves are larger and better than the bispat, and command better prices.

The work carried on by Mr. — consisted principally in taking delivery of the stuff, and putting it through a rough process of sweating and assorting prior to shipment.

The bundles are brought in by the paikhas very loosely tied, these are sorted (re-sweated if necessary), re-tied into bundles, and packed in gunny covers containing about 130lb; these are transferred to the boats and sent direct to Goalundo, and thence to Calcutta by rail. The loss in weight on the voyage, of say 18 days, amounts to 6 to 10 per cent.

The manipulation of the leaf so as to get a better colour and flavour is difficult, unless, indeed, large tracts of country were leased to and cultivated under the direction of Europeans; and this course again has many difficulties. If the ryots could only be induced to bring in the leaf without themselves subjecting it to an imperfect process, and before mould appeared, all might be well; but this they will not do, and as long as a good paying price is offered them for the inferior article they fail to see the importance of more careful handling. Your Bengali ryot is a staunch conservative, and it is difficult—nearly impossible—to induce him to change his customs, even with ultimate gain in view.

The jute procurable in the northern parts of Rungpore is a soft, reddish fibre not very strong, but free of roots, and suitable for manufactures where colour is no object.

The southern parts of the province supply a strong, harsh, coarse jute, with heavy roots and bad colour, its strength being the only recommendation. The hides procurable are small, and badly prepared as a rule, averaging 5 to 5½lb. The Dacca dealers at certain seasons carry on a brisk trade in hides, which are either mixed with better and heavier skins, or occasionally sold separately. A good trade in ginger is to be done during June, July, and August, and even later. The trade up the river consists principally in piece-goods and salt.

Three days after leaving Ghoramara I reached the mouth of the Teesta. The principal hâts I passed en route were, as far as my memory serves me, Bourah, Ghoramara, Chilakal, Kakina, and Meerungge. At the entrance where the current ran like a mill course, a strange scene was presented by the down-coming boats requiring to unload, either to tranship their cargoes to other boats lying beyond the bar, or after lightening to scrape over the bar themselves and reload. I should say that no less than 200 boats were thus engaged. This process of unloading is a great source of inconvenience, loss, and expense to those trading on the Teesta. On inquiry I found that most of the jute boats were proceeding to Serajpore, whilst the tobacco boats were bound mostly straight to Goalundo, which place I myself reached on the eighth day after leaving Julpigoree, and landed under the shelter of the great spur of which we must sorrowfully say "*fait—fait*." *Correspondent of the Statesman, Feb. 24, 1876.*

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THE TRADE CENTRES OF BENGAL.

No. II.—BALASORE PORTS.

THE district of Balasore has a coast line of 85 miles. It possesses seven ports, as originally constituted by a special Act in 1858. This Act has recently been repealed by the new Indian Ports' Act, in which the seven ports are recapitulated by name and declared subject to the Act. The schedule of the Act designates them as 'Cuttaek Ports.' None of them, however, are situated in the Cuttaek district, and the name of the province is no longer Cuttaek, but Orissa. The names of the seven ports are as follows, proceeding from north to south:—Subanrekha, Sartha, Ohanua, Balasore, Lachanpore, Churamun, and Dhamra. The most important of these were in former times Subanrekha and Churamun. These are now the two most unimportant, having become gradually choked up with silt, the common enemy of the ports in the province. It is an inexplicable fact that the Subanrekha, which exceeds all other rivers in the district in length, in area of basin (6,500 square miles), and in volume of discharge, in rainy and dry season (the maximum discharge being 100,000 cubic feet per second), should have been the first thus to deteriorate. The phenomena which accelerate or retard the deterioration of these estuaries are at present but little understood by the engineering profession, and scientific research should be directed towards the discovery of means by which river currents may be enabled to maintain their channels against the obstructive influences at work. This is the main object to which all our attempts at improving the ports of Balasore should be directed. The rivers are generally of sufficient depth, but each is blocked up by a bar of sand or mud across its mouth. Success in this direction would open up a future of almost unlimited commercial importance for the province. The standard of

living would be raised by the regular importation of articles which people who reside in more accessible localities are accustomed to consider necessities of life; cultivation would receive a stimulus which would teach the people the possibility of extracting from the soil other and more profitable products than rice, at present almost the sole crop grown, and almost the only commodity exported; commercial enterprise would draw upon the almost unlimited forest and mineral wealth of the tributary states, separated from the sea-board by so short a distance; lastly, famine would become a thing of the past, and would survive only in the memories of men.

The district of Balasore is a vast rice plain, in which, besides the fringes of jungle along the sea-board to the east and along the edge of the hill country to the west, the spots of uncultivated land occupy a very small space. A census made by Mr. (now Sir Henry) Ricketts in the year 1832 gave the population as 322 persons to the square mile, and the census of 1872 fixes it at 373 persons. Compared, therefore, with other well cultivated districts, the pressure of the population has been, and still is, light. Excepting narrow strips along the banks of the rivers, and little garden plots in the homesteads of the peasants, where miscellaneous crops are grown, it may be broadly stated that the whole district produces rice, and nothing but rice. The yield exceeds the requirements of the people considerably in ordinary years, largely in favourable years, and a portion of the surplus is annually exported. In former years exportation by sea was entirely restricted to the six months of calm weather, commencing about October, known as the north-east monsoon, and was carried on in native craft alone. Since the introduction, however, of a steam service between Calcutta and the Balasore ports in 1871, it has been carried on throughout the year, and the operations of traffic have become more amenable to the laws of supply and demand.

Before passing on to the details of the sea-borne trade, it will be proper to mention here that the trade of the district is by no means confined to its ports. When rice is cheap in Balasore, large numbers of carters and bullock-drivers travel southwards in search of it from Midnapore, and some even occasionally find their way into the district from Bankoora and Burdwan. Large quantities of rice are thus conveyed northwards along the trunk road. The large mart of Balighai, in the vicinity of Contai, is the principal emporium sought by this inland traffic; and it not only takes a large annual supply of rice from Balasore, but also a considerable quantity of timber. It was ascertained by actual enumeration of the carts and bullocks which passed the Jellalore police-station, situated on the edge of the trunk road at a distance of three miles and a half from the north boundary of the district, that in three months—January, February, and March, about 2,87,000 maunds of rice passed northwards along the road, in addition to the trunk road traffic, numbers of pack-bullocks taking their way to Balighai across the country all along the north boundary of the Balasore district.

In order to arrive at a correct understanding of the circumstances which mainly influence the trade of Balasore, it is necessary briefly to advert to the physical conditions of the district. In common with other tracts devoted almost exclusively to the production of rice, it is liable to a more or less complete annihilation of its food-supply by drought;—for example, the famine of 1868 was caused by drought. But there is another, and perhaps the most appalling of all forms of natural calamity to which the district is from its situation

The trade of the Balasore ports from 1847-48 onwards will be illustrated by the following statement, which shows the total value of the traffic for each year, and also the detail of the principal items of trade:—

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.																					
YEAR.	Tobacco.		Betel-nuts.		Twist.	Pierc- goods.	Gunny bags.	Drugs.	Turmeric.	Spices.	Marine stores.	Cotton.	Coal.	Rice.		Paddy.		Metals.	Specie.	Total value of imports.	YEAR.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1846-49	2,049	10,586	4,282	5,471	7,162	1,387	.....	20	1,416	736	51	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,326	.....	68,419	1847-48
1849-50	3,070	21,531	5,732	15,925	14,842	320	.....	108	108	5,330	279	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,072	.....	82,954	1848-49
1850-51	4,020	24,163	5,702	23,133	10,540	1,240	144	200	235	9,133	11,510	1,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,963	.....	82,253	1849-50
1851-52	5,801	34,039	7,157	28,320	17,534	1,133	.....	480	3,004	8,418	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,548	.....	1,16,023	1850-51
1852-53	7,374	34,307	6,832	10,843	11,206	926	.....	68	7,525	0,308	2,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,434	.....	1,57,008	1851-52
1853-54	5,113	20,821	6,625	26,545	19,863	1,083	.....	501	20,240	10,132	5,041	3,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,263	.....	2,71,527	1852-53
1854-55	7,010	40,504	11,093	40,085	32,004	2,583	6	456	17,002	10,130	4,425	11,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,990	.....	2,02,539	1853-54
1855-56	7,001	44,704	10,736	47,204	26,305	5,174	615	180	10,002	9,462	10,003	13,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,985	6,900	2,25,543	1854-55
1856-57	10,332	61,902	13,930	50,004	38,680	10,137	1,080	446	3,584	29,175	5,091	7,801	.....	4,750	5,110	.....	.....	84,688	.....	1,81,006	1855-56
1857-58	8,132	81,106	10,717	46,978	29,367	5,300	41	243	.....	11,004	4,240	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,415	.....	2,42,593	1856-57
1858-59	6,401	62,022	13,327	46,955	20,002	3,426	130	455	19,833	11,008	2,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,236	.....	2,37,276	1857-58
1859-60	8,209	40,343	11,007	47,784	27,699	8,151	49	923	8,214	15,238	3,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,980	13,000	2,42,764	1858-59
1860-61	5,332	40,685	10,652	55,602	34,108	11,942	63	801	22,448	13,170	7,923	.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....	33,406	53,700	2,45,986	1861-62
1861-62	5,804	50,029	13,730	53,087	28,017	5,210	950	610	10,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,550	36,970	2,47,963	1862-63
1862-63	5,080	67,522	20,106	81,629	14,722	11,773	774	2,885	17,138	17,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,134	80,700	2,48,982	1863-64
1863-64	5,304	74,152	11,708	91,259	9,633	10,359	4,775	2,350	288	10,963	.....	.....	10,108	15	31	1	8	28,178	80,700	2,79,925	1864-65
1864-65	4,099	53,830	22,221	98,450	7,717	26,054	15,809	5,127	1,104	16,796	.....	.....	.....	28	63	.....	.....	27,778	2,79,604	2,79,925	1865-66
1865-66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,508	9,519	.....	.....	.....	60,900	2,71,484	1866-67
1866-67	.....	.....	3,202	21,482	4,406	1,840	137	27,983	814	8,850	503	.....	.....	23,735	1,10,970	18,399	20,000	200	3,000	2,40,986	1867-68
1867-68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,142	.....	206	14,430	32,070	615	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	9,867	.....	2,61,383	1868-69
1868-69	.....	.....	23,717	88,875	14,178	10,645	1,215	981	27,561	13,782	1,531	.....	.....	15	68	.....	.....	11,554	5,000	2,12,810	1869-70
1869-70	2,943	39,808	.....	.....	8,368	5,177	.....	.....	.....	20,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,461	1,12,000	2,54,568	1870-71
1870-71	3,719	32,961	.....	.....	3,607	7,416	.....	.....	.....	16,538	.....	2,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,170	1,12,000	2,54,784	1871-72
1871-72	5,643	72,779	.....	.....	26,331	80,788	.....	.....	.....	46,079	.....	5,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,901	1,04,000	2,14,126	1872-73
1872-73	1,679	18,139	.....	.....	22,093	81,305	.....	.....	.....	7,912	.....	2,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,819	80,700	2,50,497	1873-74
1873-74	8,585	1,15,017	.....	.....	2,45,861	2,40,785	.....	.....	.....	85,695	.....	11,235	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,26,994	1,04,000	2,14,126	1874-75
1874-75	10,556	1,25,078	.....	.....	3,16,469	5,14,707	.....	.....	.....	60,017	.....	2,396	2,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,26,994	3,75,411	2,14,126	1875-76

EXPORTS FROM THE BALASORE PORTS.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

YEAR.	Turn- meric.	Paddy.		Rice.		Other grains.		Oil-seeds.		Timber.		Stone platters.		Hides.		Deer Horns.		Jute.		Gall- nuts.	Spice.	Total value of exports.	YEAR.	
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1847-48	...	12	5,76,719	1,51,763	1,21,763	58,070	518	654	...	...	2,916	1,319	4,400	1,494	2,400	2,534	202	1,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,21,005	1847-48
1848-49	3,35,354	90,592	81,870	12,748	200	254	...	...	1,580	400	5,173	1,708	...	...	285	1,670	...	.....	.....	.....	1,00,952	1848-49
1849-50	...	10	5,75,780	1,34,760	1,06,131	47,170	933	664	...	...	2,200	2,422	5,080	2,072	...	...	243	1,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,350	1849-50
1850-51	6,50,203	1,78,818	5,29,232	1,54,043	230	233	...	...	390	3,000	7,730	3,282	...	...	247	1,482	40	60	.....	.....	3,10,540	1850-51
1851-52	2,58,822	1,51,237	56,261	34,210	.....	.....	...	...	1,408	1,764	5,252	1,000	...	...	181	902	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,74,079	1851-52
1852-53	4,17,712	1,60,523	23,000	15,037	590	433	150	530	3,140	4,305	1,641	395	...	...	323	1,025	463	304	.....	.....	1,90,774	1852-53
1853-54	8,51,126	1,64,986	41,153	34,880	2,380	2,410	...	...	11,084	19,589	4,238	1,118	...	...	370	1,084	1,200	1,510	.....	.....	2,35,204	1853-54
1854-55	8,07,651	1,00,764	1,32,079	88,775	683	495	...	...	193	3,762	3,523	1,073	...	...	98	500	524	633	.....	.....	2,07,000	1854-55
1855-56	8,00,053	1,24,056	1,85,200	1,21,070	204	322	1,021	4,071	455	1,038	2,413	615	...	...	234	1,185	140	179	1,550	950	2,08,051	1855-56
1856-57	7,28,453	.....	.....	.....	3,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1856-57
1857-58	...	10,606	3,22,571	2,03,956	40,009	50,228	4,414	7,583	1,048	2,675	1,500	24,000	24,001	10,063	.....	.....	530	2,471	448	724	.....	.....	3,26,488	1857-58
1858-59	5,61,250	4,43,060	61,983	87,940	70	170	1,185	3,190	10,893	10,455	16,246	6,244	...	...	275	1,350	1,307	1,440	307	.....	6,00,202	1858-59
1859-60	4,70,558	5,64,151	65,078	70,124	1,713	1,002	00	140	13,201	28,791	8,940	4,770	...	...	277	1,872	125	163	.....	.....	4,04,843	1859-60
1860-61	3,17,640	1,87,330	61,186	53,191	1,165	1,590	...	...	31,007	13,802	2,025	736	325	81	300	1,813	304	380	1,807	.....	2,95,648	1860-61
1861-62	...	2,300	3,50,809	1,07,821	1,13,800	1,02,418	486	584	3,104	8,030	5,503	6,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	38	294	.....	2,92,474	1861-62
1862-63	2,01,076	86,708	1,88,279	2,08,558	00	116	1,507	887	7,639	6,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	597	522	805	27	.....	3,13,318	1862-63
1863-64	2,29,820	92,947	4,42,232	4,00,503	107	114	2,870	3,229	1	23	134	52	.....	.....	106	857	.....	.....	928	.....	6,24,724	1863-64
1864-65	...	228	1,76,251	1,12,440	6,30,423	8,23,020	1,527	2,500	1,035	2,721	.....	.....	100	28	.....	.....	11	40	31	58	201	.....	9,57,705	1864-65
1865-66	51,362	20,242	38,000	68,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,783	1,31,020	2,41,392	1865-66
1866-67	26,196	25,133	2,313	8,480	5,330	2,257	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	27,000	82	531	1,000	974	2,032	24,500	94,570	1866-67
1867-68	1,500	1,04,390	49,544	8,490	8,803	428	764	00	257	.....	1,537	.....	.....	.....	302	1,307	1,527	679	1,819	3,000	93,233	1867-68
1868-69	60,637	82,906	38,440	60,041	125	250	...	...	.....	791	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	2,505	18	00	6,594	.....	1,06,415	1868-69
1869-70	3,05,678	3,34,341	425	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	182	.....	.....	3,05,070	1869-70
1870-71	4,43,067	3,90,593	1,135	2,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614	1,335	.....	.....	4,43,075	1870-71
1871-72	4,53,368	4,56,536	464	872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,570	24,271	.....	.....	5,47,240	1871-72
1872-73	4,08,031	3,38,723	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	149	.....	.....	3,00,206	1872-73
1873-74	8,90,040	18,04,809	4,245	14,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,193	5,853	.....	27,500	10,31,704	1873-74
1874-75	10,41,108	17,00,017	6,038	23,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,907	8,560	.....	39,170	21,38,305	1874-75

The figures of exports of paddy in 1856-57 include all rice, both husked and unhusked. A scarcity in 1857-58 accounts for the decrease in quantity and increase in the value of rice exported in that year. For the year 1866-67 the figures for imports do not include all the rice imported by Government during the great Orissa famine, as the greater proportion of the Government rice was not entered at the Custom House. From 1869-70 to 1874-75 the figures under 'rice' include all rice, both husked and unhusked. During the same years under imports turmeric is included under the heading 'spices.' The returns for the year 1872-73 are admittedly incomplete. The steam service between Calcutta and the Balasore ports had commenced to attract the most valuable portion of the traffic; but as there was no agency available for the proper registration of the cargoes of the steamers, the steamer traffic has not been included in the returns. It is probable that the figures given in the above statement are not more than a quarter of the real value of the imports for that year. It is also evident that the exports are materially understated.

To avoid misapprehension, it should be added that some of the figures of the above statement differ materially from those to be found at page 13 of the report of the Famine Committee of 1866. The following table shows the discrepancies:—

YEAR.	Number of maunds of husked and unhusked rice exported.	As per this memorandum.	As per Famine Committee's report.
1855-56	575,347	142,616
1856-57	728,453	188,658
1857-58	309,180	34,232
1858-59	623,238	52,970
1859-60	536,566	536,362
1860-61	378,976	384,074
1861-62	473,705	327,504
1862-63	899,365	407,622

The figures stated in this memorandum, being carefully compiled at first hand, are not likely to be seriously wrong. For a precise corroboration of them with respect to the years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, a reference may be made to page 40 of Ricketts' report on the districts of Pooree and Balasore, published in 1859. Moreover, although a remarkable divergence exists between the figures now given and those of the Famine Committee's report with respect to these four years, it can be shown that the Famine Committee's figures are erroneous. The Famine Committee's figures for the first three years in question precisely correspond with, and have evidently been taken from, the printed annual reports on the external commerce of Bengal published by the Board of Revenue, which only include foreign or external ports and British Indian or home ports not subject to the Bengal Presidency. These figures therefore exclude the larger proportion of the Balasore trade,—that with Calcutta. For the fourth year in question (1858-59), the report on external commerce shows against Balasore exports, under the headings 'paddy' and 'rice,' a total of 12,030 quarters. The Famine Committee's total of 52,970 maunds is even less than the amount thus shown to have been exported to external ports, and cannot be explained. A similar mistake, viz. the substitution of exports to foreign ports only, instead of total exports from the district, has vitiated the statistics of Balasore trade given in the Orissa Inundation Committee's report, printed in 1869. See pages 365 to 369 of that report, and compare with the annual reports on the external commerce of Bengal.

The ports which trade with Balasore are firstly, Calcutta; secondly, the coast ports, from Bombay on the west to Arrakan on the east; and thirdly, foreign ports, as the Maldiv Islands, Ceylon, occasionally the Mauritius, and rarely the Cape of Good Hope. A proportion nearly approximating to the total of commodities imported comes from Calcutta, and by far the larger proportion of the exports also seek Calcutta as their destination; but the proportion of exports to other coast ports

and to foreign ports is much larger than that of the imports received from them. Rejecting as incorrect the figures for 1872-73, and taking only those for the two past years, which may be depended on, we find that imports from Calcutta exceeded 98½ per cent. of the whole; imports from ports in other presidencies nearly amounted to 1½ per cent., while imports from foreign ports only amounted to 0·08 per cent. During 1874-75 the imports from foreign ports consisted only of three hundred rupees worth of cocoanuts imported from Ceylon, the foreign trade of Balasore having been much curtailed by the recent transfer of the Laccadive Islands from the list of foreign to that of home ports. Of the exports during the past two years, 83 per cent. were consigned to Calcutta, 13 per cent. to ports in presidencies other than Bengal, 2½ per cent. to foreign ports, and the remaining 1½ per cent. to ports in the Bengal presidency other than Calcutta. Vessels originally starting from ports other than Calcutta usually either seek Calcutta first, and there discharge their cargoes before proceeding to Balasore to take in return cargoes of rice, or else arrive in ballast.

Calculating from the figures given above, we find that of the imports during the past two years nearly 25 per cent. consisted of metals, 19 per cent. of piece-goods, 13 per cent. of twist, 9 per cent. of specie, 5½ per cent. of tobacco, and 2 per cent. of spices. Imported metals principally consist of copper, zinc, and tin, used for the manufacture of domestic utensils and also of personal ornaments. The weight of the brass ornaments commonly worn by the women and children of the district is surprising, considering the labour and inconvenience which the fashion must entail. Children five years old may be seen wearing on each wrist a monstrous bracelet weighing two pounds. Other imports are very varied and miscellaneous. The following articles are imported in considerable quantities:—gunny bags, drugs, apparel, oil, sugar, and seeds.

A calculation for the same period proves that nearly 80 per cent. of the exports consist of rice. The quantity of husked rice exported is now about double that of unhusked rice, and its value about quadruple that of the latter. Until recent years, by far the largest portion of the rice shipped was unhusked, and the change is due to the introduction of steamers and to the enhanced freights, which render it unprofitable to ship the bulkier article. The other principal articles of export are specie, of which considerable amounts are imported and exported, owing to the absence as yet of any facilities of exchange in Orissa; hides, oil-seeds, timber, chiefly sal and teak, from the hill territories; hill products of various descriptions, in which there is a hopeful and increasing traffic, such as lac, gums and resins, wax, myrabolams, gull nuts, and nux vomica; stone platters turned out of black chlorite, a speciality of the Balasore district and the adjoining Nilgiri Hills; brassware manufactured from imported metal; and horns.

The following tables contain an account of the Balasore sea-borne trade during the nine months commencing with April 1875 and ending with December 1875. The quantity and value of each article of commerce are specified in detail, and a comprehensive view is thus afforded of the actual existing state of the trade. The information contained in the tables is believed to be likely to be of service to shippers:—

List of Imports into the Balasore Ports, imported between the 1st April 1875 and the 31st December 1875.

TABLE I.—FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Quantity, or Number.	Value.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Cotton twist	216,384 lb	1,63,527	12 0
Grey cotton piece-goods	633,611 yds.	1,31,651	10 0
White cotton piece-goods	14,000 "	2,600	0 0
Cotton dhutis and saris	45,612 "	10,952	12 0
Other cotton piece-goods	2,840 "	1,306	14 9
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Rice not in the husk	0 1 7	2	3 0
Jute, rope, and twine	10 3 20	386	10 0
Pepper	28,715 lb	5,343	3 0
Cinnamon	280 "	732	0 0
Other spices	52,971 "	6,015	8 0
Apparel, including millinery, &c.		17,195	12 0

TABLE I.—FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Quantity, or Number.	Value.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Arms and ammunition	1,263 in No.	1,012	12 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Building and engineering materials.	80 2 1	180	1 0
Candles of all sorts	1,440 lb.	1,097	14 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Coffee	0 2 27	35	0 0
Cornals, real	112 lb.	8	0 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Drugs and medicines	298 0 22	6,541	13 6
Chinese and Japanese-ware		20	0 0
Flax manufactures	30,450 yds.	6,187	8 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Glass	47 3 6	2,553	8 0
Hardware		3,840	0 0
Instruments and apparatus		2,485	0 0
Fruits and vegetables	1,886 lb	210	0 0
Leather boots and shoes	3 pairs	50	0 0
Liquors	922 gals	6,157	12 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Metals	3,906 2 25	2,01,150	1 2
Oil	199 gals.	233	7 1
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Paints and colours	253 1 6	7,934	4 0
Perfumery (other than musk)		1,270	0 0
Provisions	47 1 10	486	8 0
Soap of all kinds	7 1 22	49	0 0
Tobacco	11 lb	12	0 0
Toys and requisites for games		217	0 0
Umbrellas	690 in No.	703	0 0
Stationery, including papers		4,520	4 0
Machinery and mill work		480	0 0
Silk	6 lb	12	0 0
Clocks	18 in No.	231	0 0
Earthenware		65	12 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Saltpetro	25 0 0	250	0 0
Matches		54	0 0
Pitch, tar, and dammer	9 0 0	19	0 0
Woollen piece-goods	150 yds.	150	0 0
All other articles of merchandise		97	0 0
Total value of Foreign merchandise		5,87,396	13 9

TABLE II.—INDIAN PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURES IMPORTED.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Quantity, or Number.	Value.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Raw cotton	37 0 26	606	0 0
Cotton twist	1,50 lb	1,106	4 0
White cotton piece-goods	4,000 yds.	1,000	0 0
Cotton dhutis and saris	702 "	1,404	0 0
Other cotton piece-goods	247 "	2	0 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Indigo	4 1 21	740	0 0
Myrabolams	1 0 0	5	0 0
Gram	700 1 24	2,857	4 9
Rice not in the husk	2 0 0	8	0 0
Other sorts of grain	1,738 0 7	6,945	12 0
Gunny bags	172,775 in No.	53,309	2 8
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Jute, rope, and twine	5 0 24	185	0 0
Cinnamon	112 lb	60	0 0
Ginger	20,643 "	2,416	4 0
Other spices	1,249,550 "	1,00,724	9 0
Apparel, including millinery, &c.		3,205	0 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Borax	43 0 1	900	0 0
Carriages and carts	3 in No.	1,380	0 0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.		
Chemical products and preparations.	44 3 20	390	6 0
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre, excluding jute	639 1 6	2,029	14 0
Drugs and medicines	2,072 1 10	2,029	0 0
Earthenware		23	12 6
Flax manufactures	24,112 yds.	12,596	8 0

TABLE II.—INDIAN PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURES IMPORTED.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Quantity, or Number.	Value.		
		Cwt.	Qrs.	lb.
Fruits and vegetables ...	33 3 0	6,177	10	0
Glass ...	31 3 11	950	8	0
Gums and resins ...	16 2 0	142	0	0
Ice ...	16 1 22	88	0	2
Leather boots and shoes ...	68 pairs.	483	2	6
Mats ...	18,187 sq. yds.	211	4	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Metals ...	1,355 3 15	29,458	1	2
Oil ...	8,583 gals.	11,728	12	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Paper and pasteboard ...	157 3 0	4,245	4	0
Hardware ...	.....	710	0	0
Lac ...	28 0 0	474	0	0
Pitch, tar, and dammer ...	30 2 7	110	0	0
Provisions ...	289 2 2	2,842	9	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Salt ...	1,260 2 13	2,630	8	6
Saltpetre ...	85 3 7	773	0	0
Seeds ...	1,042 0 3	9,108	12	0
Shells and cowries ...	786,063 in No.	344	0	0
Silk ...	17,827 lb.	5,364	8	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Soap of all kinds ...	3 0 0	45	8	0
Stationery, excluding paper ...	.....	364	0	0
Sugar and sugarcandy ...	569 0 4	9,444	4	9
Tea ...	541 lb.	447	0	0
Tobacco ...	607,969 "	66,501	0	10
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Toys and requisites for games ...	2 0	415	0	0
Wood ...	83 0 7	1,266	8	0
Treasure ...	.....	1,45,090	0	0
Books and printed matter ...	8 2 4	560	0	0
Candles of all sorts ...	74 lb.	67	10	0
Umbrellas ...	826 in No.	1,106	0	0
Cabinetware and furniture ...	.....	30	0	0
Instruments and apparatus ...	.....	50	0	0
Perfumery, other than musk ...	.....	4	8	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Stone and marble ...	43 2 4	121	4	0
Canes and rattans ...	6 lb.	5	0	0
Printing and lithographing materials ...	.....	30	0	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Building and engineering materials ...	7 0 0	15	0	0
Woollen piece-goods ...	2,040 yds.	852	8	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Coir ...	24 1 8	68	0	0
All other articles of merchandise ...	.....	1,886	13	0
Total value of Indian produce and manufactures ...		5,40,648	13	10

List of Exports from the Balasore Ports, exported between the 1st April and 31st December 1875.

TABLE III.—FOREIGN MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Quantity, or Number.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Candles of all sorts ...	25 lb.	15	0	0
Clocks ...	1 in No.	40	0	0
Cotton twist ...	400 lb.	400	0	0
Instruments and apparatus ...	.....	1,185	12	0
Machinery and mill work ...	.....	500	0	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Metals ...	8 3 12	162	0	0
Pepper ...	224 lb.	30	0	0
Total value of Foreign merchandise ...		2,386	12	0

TABLE IV.—INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

ARTICLES.	Weight, Quantity, or Number.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Drugs and medicines ...	1,165 0 27	7,486	7	3
Myristic ...	727 0 22	2,496	0	0
Other drugs and colouring materials ...	264 2 16	472	8	0
Glass ...	12 0 0	40	0	0

TABLE IV.—INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Weight, Quantity, or Number.	Value.		
		Cwt.	Qrs.	lb.
Rice in the husk ...	65,404 2 7	92,095	4	9
Rice not in the husk ...	114,301 2 16	3,81,013	15	8
Wheat ...	749 3 25	2,411	8	0
Raw jute ...	342 2 17	1,062	8	0
Gunny bags ...	67 1 25	452	8	0
Cotton dhutis ...	200 yds.	100	0	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Glass ...	4 2 4	40	0	0
Gums and resins ...	848 0 14	5,980	11	6
Hides and skins ...	{ 2,785 0 17 } 57,573 in No.	75,697	8	0
	Cwt. Qrs. lb.			
Horns ...	225 3 13	899	0	0
Lac ...	375 0 25	7,819	8	0
Leather ...	1 0 0	360	0	0
Metals ...	95 1 27	3,994	4	0
Feathers ...	3 20	5	0	0
Dammer ...	156 3 8	817	0	0
Provisions ...	27 3 1	187	8	0
Seeds ...	10,223 1 4	52,791	1	0
Stone and marble ...	187 1 10	2,560	0	0
Tallow ...	6 0 0	20	0	0
Wax ...	76 3 19	3,667	5	0
Wood ...	4,004 0 12	12,234	12	0
Treasure ...	.....	1,80,769	0	0
Fruits and vegetables ...	.....	40	12	0
Raw hemp ...	62 1 23	262	0	0
Tobacco ...	19,158 0 0	2,002	12	0
Wool ...	.....	207	8	0
Books ...	0 1 12	50	0	0
Flax ...	.....	18	12	0
Borax ...	3 3 0	20	0	0
Paints and colours ...	1 0 0	40	0	0
Sugar and sugarcandy ...	4 0 0	10	0	0
Apparel ...	.....	120	0	0
Animals ...	5 in No.	5	0	0
Oil ...	15 gals.	22	8	0
All other articles of merchan-	.....	750	12	0
diso ...	.....		
Total value of Indian produce and manufactures ...		8,49,023	3	2

The grand total value of all imports into the Balasore ports imported between the 1st April 1875 and the 31st December 1875 amounts to Rs. 11,28,045-11-7. The grand total value of all exports from the Balasore ports exported between the 1st April 1875 and 31st December 1875 amounts to Rs. 8,51,409-15-2.

It remains to add a brief description of each of the seven district ports.

SUBANREKHA.

The port of Subanrekha consists of a demarcated portion of the river of that name, some twelve miles from the sea by water route and six miles as the crow flies. In early times it seems to have been by far the most important port on the Orissa coast. A colony is said to have been established there by the Portuguese at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Its special interest, however, consists in the fact that it appears to have been the earliest maritime settlement of the English in Bengal. The year 1634 is according to Dr. Hunter the date of the foundation of the English settlement famous under the name of Pipley long before the English occupation of the province. Pipley is the name invariably found on the old charts, and is still familiar to officers employed in the Marine Department. The name is clearly an adaptation of the name 'Pipal,' at present in use amongst the natives. The Uriya fishermen who live in the vicinity always call the whole estuary 'Pipal,' 'Pipal-bandar,' or 'Pipal-mohana.' Of course the name 'Pipal,' though now used by the Uriyas, can scarcely have been derived from their language. The word is the Hindustani name for *Ficus Religiosa*, and it would seem probable that a tree of that species may have served as a conspicuous beacon to foreign mariners entering the river, who have named the port after it. It must be added that Dr. Hunter, when he speaks of 'the town

of Piple, now a ruined and silt-locked village about ten miles up the river, appears to have been misinformed, inasmuch as there exists in the neighbourhood of the river no town or village whatever of that name, or of any name resembling it. The fact is, that on the banks of the Subanrekha no object seems discoverable to excite the interest or to reward the toil of the archaeologist. Of the settlements above mentioned, every trace and vestige has been obliterated. No remains of a single building erected by the settlers can now be traced, and it may be said of them that their place knows them no more. If the settlers ever constructed masonry buildings, it is not improbable that a change in the river's course may have washed them into its bed. Though most of the inhabitants of the vicinity have heard that the Subanrekha was formerly a great port, yet there is no fixed tradition as to the site of the old settlements; and if the neighbours are pressed for an opinion on the subject, some will indicate one place, some another. The most credible account is that given by the son of a former kazi who lived close by. He states that near the village of Mannuagar, on the right bank of the river, about four miles above the present port, there formerly existed a great settlement of Feringhis and Moguls, whose ships used to sail from the sea right up to the spot; that the Feringhis had a cemetery with masonry tombs, and that the site of the whole has been washed into the river. He adds that the river so often changes its course that to identify the precise spot would be impossible.

In January 1875 Captain Harris, the Conservator of Orissa Ports, held a professional examination of the entrance to this port. He reported that the entrance to the river from the east shown on old charts had closed up, and that the only channel now remaining was to the south-west of the shoals in the mouth. The entrance was found so bad that more than the actual rise of tide could not be calculated upon over the outer bar—that is, the sands stretching across the river's mouth are almost bare at low water. In the north-east monsoon a steamer with a draught not exceeding nine feet might enter and leave with the tide, but the port is quite unsafe during the south-west monsoon, as it presents a dead lee shore, with breakers right across the mouth. The port possesses no artificial conveniences or appliances, and Government has recently decided that the insignificance of its trade does not warrant any expenditure on its improvement. This conclusion is justified by the facts. The imports during the two last years have been *nil*; the exports consist of a very few thousand maunds of rice, conveyed in large boats; the value of exports in 1873-74 was Rs. 24,398-14-6, in 1874-75 only Rs. 1,150. The port is in fact principally frequented by fishing boats, which in fair weather issue out in squadrons of fifteen to twenty, and travel down the coast as far as Pooree. These fishermen are particularly keen in the pursuit of the *hilsa*, and a flotilla of them will sometimes drift along together for days awaiting the approach of a shoal of that fish. When the shoal arrives, they at once fill their boats, steer straight for shore, and convert their haul into the inevitable *sukhná*, or sun-dried fragments of fish—a favourite relish with the Uriyas.

No regular survey of the river itself, as distinguished from its mouth, has recently, or perhaps at any time, been made. It is, however, believed that the river possesses a magnificent deep channel up to within twelve miles from the sea, and that the only obstacle to navigation is that presented by the bar at the river's mouth.

SARTHA AND CHANUA.

At a distance of 15 miles south-west of the Subanrekha, the twin ports Sartha and Chanua are situated. Each consists of a demarcated portion of the river of the same name, from the mouth to points six or seven miles inland. As these two rivers unite at a distance of a few hundred feet from the sea, into which they empty themselves by the same estuary, there seems no reason why two ports instead of one should have been constituted. These rivers are used by native rice sloops, and are navigable, the Sartha as far as Nolitagaria, eight miles from the sea, and the Chanua as far as Mohodani, nine miles from the sea, measuring as the crow flies. At low tide there are not many inches of water on the bar at the mouth. With the rise of

the tides, vessels of about 3,000 maunds burthen contrive to get in. Once over the bar, there is no want of water. Both rivers are deep slimy nullahs. Except at high water, there is much difficulty in landing, owing to the soft muddy banks. A fourth class iron buoy will be laid down as soon as possible opposite the estuary to mark its entrance. During the two past years the imports of Chanua and Sartha have been *nil*; in 1873-74 the value of exports was Rs. 29,835-5-11, and in 1874-75 Rs. 18,203-1-4.

Next in order of position comes the port of Balasore, which consists of the portion of the Burabullong river fronting the town of Balasore. It is demarcated off, and is about three-quarters of a mile in length. The port is seven miles in a straight line from the mouth of the river, which is so sinuous, doubling back upon itself in numerous loops, that the distance by the river between the same points is fifteen miles. From Balasore to the sea the river itself has a fair depth of water; it is at its mouth—that is, the point where the river infringes upon the coast line—that the difficulties in navigation begin or end, according as the ship is bound outwards or inwards. From that point to the Balasore buoy, laid in three and a half fathoms (low water springs), at a distance of six miles from the river's mouth, a narrow channel leads between sandbanks on both sides. The bar, or in other words the shallowest portion of this channel, is half a mile long, and is a little over two miles from the river's mouth. The entrance has been surveyed annually by Captain Harris, with the result that in spring tides there is only a depth of one foot on the bar at low water, while high water gives a rise of thirteen feet. The channel from the Balasore buoy inwards is well buoyed. There is a flag-staff at the mouth, where the tides are signalled. The course up the river is marked by beacons, and an iron barge, to be used as a floating jetty at the port, has recently been obtained. A project for rendering the course of the river shorter and straighter, by cutting through the narrow necks of land that divide the different loops, has long been under discussion. It was at first supposed that this measure might add to the velocity of the tides and cause the tidal scour to deepen the channel over the bar. It has, however, now been decided that the present state of our engineering knowledge does not enable us to predict with any confidence whether this effect, or one exactly the opposite, would be produced, and the project has in consequence been abandoned. A cut was actually made about the year 1863, which succeeded in shortening the course of the river by about a mile. But unfortunately no observations were taken of the effect thereby produced upon the entrance.

BALASORE.

The Subanrekha settlement, as already stated, was the earliest English settlement in the province. The second was at Balasore, and this also was established long before the British annexation of the district, the date of which may be fixed as late as the 21st September 1803, the day on which Balasore town was captured by the English troops under Captain Morgan. In Balasore, as in Subanrekha, the English were not the only foreign settlers. Side by side with the English settlement existed settlements established by the French, Dutch, and Danes. The French settlement still remains. It consists of about 100 acres of land on the outskirts of the town, locally known as Fareahdanga, with a revenue of Rs. 50 per annum. No European resides in it, and it is managed by a native thikadar. Like Qhandernagore, it yields little advantage to the French, and occasions the local district administration a certain inconvenience, especially in excise matters. The ancient Dutch and Danish settlements have been abandoned by those nations, and their sites are known respectively as Olándais-Sáhi and Dinemár-Dingi, small plots of land in the heart of the town, managed directly by the Collector as khas mehals. The Dutch settlement lasted at least until the year 1824, when a Mr. H. Botjer was the Netherland Resident. The Danish factory was ceded to us in 1846. Since the British annexation Balasore has always been a place of some maritime importance with regard to the coasting trade. All the sloops used along the coast for local traffic are built there in dry docks of mud, regularly known as 'Bankshalla'. Mr. Bickett records that in 1861 there were 56 vessels belonging to the port, and that in 1863 the number had

increased to 167 in spite of a loss of 44 in the cyclone of 1851. The number of vessels registered at the port of Balasore which are at present in existence is 79. The reason of Balasore sloops being fewer in 1876 than in 1858 is the cessation of the export of Government salt, which was formerly sent from the Balasore ports to the Bulkeah golahs for storage. During the latter years of the Government salt monopoly, Balasore had a Master-Attendant of its own; and the vigour of the local trade was immensely stimulated by the energetic and business-like way in which the export of Government salt was conducted, entirely in local bottoms, by the Master-Attendant, Mr. Bond.

Sloops from the Madras coast, from Ceylon, from the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, annually resort in large numbers to the Balasore and Dhamra ports, and sometimes to Churamun and Lachanpore. The Balasore port especially presents an animated appearance during the cold weather, being generally crowded with these vessels taking in cargoes. The Laccadive and Maldive islanders depend principally upon the Balasore district for their annual supply of grain. These sloops bring but little cargo; occasionally a few coconuts, coir, or matting. During 1873, 1874, and a part of 1875, a steamer, the *Celt*, succeeded temporarily by the *Curlew*, plied once a week between Calcutta and Balasore. The steamer has now ceased to run, owing mainly to the depression of the Calcutta rice market. The *Celt* drew about nine feet of water when laden. A steamer of greater draught than this would not suit the port, and even a draught of nine feet involves much waiting for tides. What is really required is a light draught sea-going vessel. The largest native sloops which receive their full cargoes in the river are of 4,000 maunds (147 tons) burthen. Ships of a larger size than this anchor at the Balasore buoy, and are loaded by cargo boats. Captain Harris has kindly supplied the following specification of the kind of steamer required for the Burabullong trade. A steamer for the Burabullong should be about 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, load to seven feet, have disconnecting paddle wheels to enable her to turn sharp bends, compound engines, small consumption of coal, steam twelve knots, and have good shelter for native passengers, with cabins for a few first class ones.

In 1873-74 the value of the imports of the Balasore port was Rs. 4,88,022-3-7, and of the exports Rs. 6,69,583-15-2. In 1874-75 the value of its imports was Rs. 6,17,362-9-3, and of its exports Rs. 5,50,986-5-2.

LACHANPORE AND CHURAMUN.

Measured straight along the coast line, the port of Lachanpore is 23 miles south of the mouth of the Burabullong. The port of Churamun, again, is five miles south of Lachanpore. These ports are demarcated portions of two nullahs, at present quite insignificant, and their mouths are now so nearly closed that to steer a small jolly boat into them and out to sea again requires careful watching of the tides. These two nullahs are branches of the same river, the Kansbans, which bifurcates at Beerparah, seven miles from the coast in a straight line. The northern nullah, on which the port of Lachanpore is situated, is called the Kansbans; the southern, on which is the port Churamun, is called Gamai nullah. It is no matter for surprise that these nullahs should have silted up, for although during the rains in times of flood the Kansbans conveys large volumes of water from the hills to the sea, yet during the rest of the year it dwindles down to a streamlet a few inches in depth, or dries up altogether. The mouths of these nullahs are so completely concealed by a dense fringe of jungle growing about them, that it is almost impossible for a stranger sailing along the coast to discover them. At present no vessel with a tonnage exceeding 1,000 maunds can enter either of them even at high water. The rice sloops, which nominally receive their cargoes at these ports, in reality load while at anchor several miles out at sea opposite their entrances. The larger the sloop, the farther from the shore she anchors. Six miles is no uncommon distance in the case of sloops of 3,000 maunds burthen. The rice is carried from the ports to the sloops in small boats, and this method of loading is well known as the *bahar bighas* or 'sea embarkation' system. Great facilities are provided by the extraordinarily soft and yielding nature of the bottom of the river, which is composed of a mud having at the top the

consistency of thick pea soup or of an Irish peat morass, and to a considerable depth little harder than butter. The rice sloops penetrate as near the coast as high water will enable them to shove their way, and the receding tide leaves the greater part of their hulls resting securely on a soft cushion of mud. Should a storm come on, they have nothing to fear. It is a fact notorious on the coast that should doubt arise as to the possibility of weathering a dangerous storm, the safest plan is to run the ship straight in the Bay of Churamun, where the thick, half liquid mass of mud in solution affords the best possible non-conductor to the violence of the winds and waves. Naturally, the great drawback to the *bahar bighas* system is its expensiveness; and it does not pay to incur the cost of boat carriage unless rice be cheaper in the Lachanpore and Churamun marts than at the other ports of the district.

In 1873-74 the value of the imports of the ports of Churamun and Lachanpore taken together amounted to Rs. 2,510, and of the exports to Rs. 1,38,315-8-6. In 1874-75 the imports were nil, the value of the exports was Rs. 58,315-15-11.

Such is the state of these ports at present. All local tradition establishes the fact that Churamun was once the principal port in Orissa, and tradition is corroborated by references to be found in the old correspondence. Mr. J. King, an officer appointed in 1806 to be Collector of Government Customs at Balasore, writing in 1809, has left on record the following statement:—"Churamun is considered the most safe and convenient port on the coast of Cuttack, and the trade by sea carried on at this place exceeds that of Balasore." It thus appears that at the time of the British acquisition, and subsequently to the deterioration of Pipley as a harbour, Churamun was the most flourishing port in the province. Mr. King's successor, Mr. C. Bocher, observes, in a report dated 1812, that "the trade of the province of Cuttack, except in the article of rice, is very limited. * * Last year no less a quantity than 11,00,000 maunds was exported from the port of Churamun and rivers contiguous thereto. The article is in great demand owing to its moderate price, and is consequently so very productive an article of trade that duties might be levied without being materially felt by speculators."

A fourth class iron buoy has been ordered from Calcutta to mark the entrance to the port of Churamun. This buoy, when in position, will be a great convenience to persons having occasion to use the port.

DIHAMRA.

The Dhamra river is a wide and deep estuary, forming the south boundary of the Balasore district. It discharges the united waters of the Matai, Boitarani, Brahmini, and Kharsua rivers. The eastern boundary of the Dhamra port is the Dhamra customs station, and the port includes the navigable channels of all the above rivers, as far as they are affected by tidal waters. These limits embrace Chandbally, on the Boitarani; Hausua, formerly a great salt emporium, on the Brahmini; Patuamundai, on the Brahmini; and Aul, on the Kharsua. Chandbally has during the past three years assumed a prominent position as a station for coasting steamer traffic. It is, however, little frequented by the native sloops, which wander about the navigable channels leading to the great Dhamra estuary, taking in cargoes of rice wherever they find it most convenient to do so. The Matai river is more particularly affected by the native craft, as affording unrivalled advantages in its long course through a rice-producing tract. The entrance of the Dhamra port is marked by the Kanaka buoy, laid in three and a half fathoms (low water springs), at a distance of eight miles and a half from the coast line and thirty miles by river from Chandbally. At the Kanaka buoy is the anchorage ground for vessels of too great draught to enter the port, and for steamers arriving which may have to await daylight or the assistance of the tide to enable them to enter. The principal bar is situated at the embouchure of the river, eight miles and a half west of Kanaka buoy, and has only six or seven feet of water over it at low tide in springs, with a rise of ten feet at high water. But this bar now stands in much need of a resurvey. The channel has been completely marked out by Captain Harris with buoys and beacons as far as Chandbally, opposite to which

three mooring buoys have also been anchored in mid channel. At Chandbally Government have established a police-station and staging bungalow, and have acquired 123 acres of land, upon which broad roads have been laid out; a customs office and godown are under construction, and thirty-three plots, commanding a river frontage, have been leased out to the leading merchants and ship-owners. The credit of the foundation, so to speak, of Chandbally is due to Captain Lachlan Macneill, who first discovered its adaptability for the purposes of passenger traffic, and who still possesses the pilgrim rest-houses, built in the form of a square and situated in a plot of the Government land which has been allotted to him. Two miles above Chandbally, but on the Cuttack side of the river, is situated Mohurigaon, which has been for two years a regular halting station for steamers owned by a native firm in Calcutta. Besides Chandbally and Mohurigaon, there are many points on the river Boitarani affording an equally secure, and even a deeper anchorage. But the banks are very low, and Chandbally appears to be the only spot containing high land of any considerable extent suitable for building purposes. The station is situated on a high, but narrow sand ridge, which trends from the north to the south, in a direction parallel to the sea-coast, from a distance of many miles, and terminates abruptly on the northern bank of the river. At present three steamers ply regularly between Calcutta and Chandbally—the *Oorjah* and *Sir John Lawrence*, belonging to Messrs. Macneill & Co., and the *Celt*, belonging to a Scotch firm. One steamer plies between Calcutta and Mohurigaon (the *Pilot*), belonging to a native firm in Calcutta. With the exception of a very few native craft, Chandbally and Mohurigaon trade with Calcutta only. Their traffic in commodities is supplemented by a passenger traffic, which in 1874-75 amounted to 32,000 persons either way, and which is increasing steadily and considerably. A portion of the passengers are pilgrims on their way to and from the Hindu holy land—the *Srikshetra* of Jagernnath. The major part of the pilgrim passengers are up-country people of the middle grade, who can afford to pay their fare by rail to Calcutta and by steamer to Orissa. The richest of the up-country pilgrims, or *Lajatri*, as they are called, ordinarily travel down the road in their own equipages or in hired conveyances. The poorest, too, who are unable to pay rail and steamer hire, travel by road, but on foot. It is the up-country pilgrims in middling circumstances, together with many of the Bengali pilgrims, who use the Chandbally and Mohurigaon steamers, which save them a long and fatiguing journey of 200 miles by road through Midnapore and Balasore. There is also a strictly local passenger traffic. Uriyas resort to Calcutta in considerable numbers in search of domestic service or employment as palki-bearers, and in work connected with the shipping; and whatever may have been their old prejudices against the *kala pani*, they are now quite as much alive to the advantages of being carried in a steamer as Englishmen could be. It is believed that the sea voyage preserves the passengers from a vast deal of that mortality which cholera and dysentery invariably cause among the weary and debilitated creatures who struggle on along the road.

As stated above, the traffic of Chandbally and Mohurigaon is mainly a steamer traffic, and the commodities of export and import at these stations comprise the whole of the items enumerated in the list of district trade. On the other hand, the traffic of the rest of the Dhamra port is carried on exclusively in sailing ships. It is almost entirely a rice trade, the exports comprising little else, and imports being next to nothing. As such a marked distinction exists between these two divisions of the trade of the Dhamra port, it will be found most useful and convenient to state separately the figures of the trade of each division during the last two years:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
In 1873-74 the value of the Chandbally and Mohurigaon trade was	12,21,432	4 10	6,14,365	14 8
In 1873-74 the value of the trade of the Dhamra port, excluding Chandbally and Mohurigaon, was	6,194	0 0	1,55,209	8 11
In 1874-75 the value of the Chandbally and Mohurigaon trade was	20,08,584	3 8	13,05,541	13 0
In 1874-75 the value of the trade of the Dhamra port, excluding Chandbally and Mohurigaon, was	890	0 0	1,14,077	12 8

The Matai is a magnificent natural canal, some 30 miles in length, leading in a south-easterly direction from a place called Ruknadaipore, which is only nine miles east from Bhuddruck, to the Dhamra estuary. The point of confluence is five miles and a half west from the embouchure of the latter. Up to the station of South Baliapal, sixteen miles from the Dhamra, its width and depth are ample for navigation by steamers such as those which ply to Chandbally. Beyond South Baliapal the river is not sufficiently wide to allow a steamer of this size to turn; but for many miles beyond this point there is a depth of fifteen feet, and the river has the appearance of a large artificial canal, with banks of the utmost regularity. This river is much frequented by rice sloops from the Madras coast and from the Maldivé and Laccadive Islands, but is not used by the steamers, which find the Boitarani more convenient for the passenger and goods traffic of Central Orissa. As a way for the conveyance of grain into the interior of the country in time of famine, the Matai river would be altogether invaluable.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1876.

The following statements show the imports and exports of the principal articles of trade into and from Calcutta from and to places beyond British India during the months of February 1876 and 1875:—

IMPORTS.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Articles imported in February 1876 compared with February 1875.

		February 1876.	February 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Beer and Porter ...	gallons	55,551	55,305	.....	.....	20,784	34.9
Coal ...	tons	6,888	8,385	.....	.....	2,087	24.7
Cotton piece-goods ...	pieces	47,31,088	46,00,018	1,31,070	2.8	.....	.....
Ditto twist and yarn ...	lb	11,01,867	10,11,384	90,483	8.9	.....	.....
Ditto sewing thread ...	"	36,450	36,410	.....	.....	1,360	3.7
Ditto ditto ...	gross	5,791	614	5,177	790.3	.....	.....
Flax canvas ...	pieces	855	1,995	.....	.....	1,140	37.1
Ditto piece-goods ...	"	1,197	770	427	55.5	.....	.....
Gums ...	cwt.	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins ...	"	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto ...	No.	2,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac, stick ...	cwt.	113	936	.....	.....	823	36.3
Metals ...	"	86,419	48,341	38,078	79.2	.....	.....
Provisions ...	"	4,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ...	tons	24,312	28,269	.....	.....	4,057	14.3
Silk piece-goods ...	yards	55,870	52,068	3,802	7.3	.....	.....
Spices ...	cwt.	10,400	6,180	4,220	68.0	.....	.....
Spirits ...	gallons	81,017	16,363	15,555	95.1	.....	.....
Tobacco ...	cwt.	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines and liquors ...	gallons	32,500	33,134	10,376	66.9	.....	.....
Woolen piece-goods ...	yards	1,31,948	80,324	51,624	51.9	.....	.....

VALUES of the undermentioned Articles imported in February 1876 compared with February 1875.

		February 1876.	February 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Beer and Porter ...	Rs.	1,28,598	1,39,453	.....	.....	60,765	39.1
Coal ...	Rs.	1,38,713	1,81,967	.....	.....	33,244	14.3
Cotton piece-goods ...	Rs.	90,63,008	65,14,130	25,48,878	39.1	.....	.....
Ditto twist and yarn ...	Rs.	8,79,283	8,19,455	59,828	7.9	.....	.....
Ditto sewing thread ...	Rs.	54,898	31,327	23,571	85.0	.....	.....
Flax canvas ...	Rs.	15,193	33,988	.....	.....	18,795	35.1
Ditto piece-goods ...	Rs.	15,263	13,191	2,072	19.7	.....	.....
Gums ...	Rs.	6,393	46,006	.....	.....	60,399	36.7
Hides and skins ...	Rs.	7,468	8,396	.....	.....	927	9.9
Lac, stick ...	Rs.	4,087	49,391	.....	.....	45,304	91.7
Metals ...	Rs.	13,11,347	6,91,114	7,20,233	121.9	.....	.....
Provisions ...	Rs.	1,53,333	1,34,601	18,732	13.2	.....	.....
Salt ...	Rs.	3,29,400	7,09,378	.....	.....	3,79,978	87.3
Silk piece-goods ...	Rs.	47,351	34,393	12,958	29.1	.....	.....
Spices ...	Rs.	2,04,958	68,893	1,36,065	180.9	.....	.....
Spirits ...	Rs.	2,10,114	1,29,789	80,325	100.9	.....	.....
Tobacco ...	Rs.	69,399	20,374	49,025	70.9	.....	.....
Wines and liquors ...	Rs.	2,11,090	2,09,325	1,765	0.8	.....	.....
Woolen piece-goods ...	Rs.	1,14,538	64,324	50,214	43.9	.....	.....
Bulk and specie ...	Rs.	2,50,000	2,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Articles exported in February 1876 compared with February 1875.

	February 1876.	February 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw cwt.	58,405	53,203	5,202	9'9	.....	.....
Gunny bags pieces	10,20,083	13,71,231	5,54,852	40'6	.....	.....
Gunny cloth yards	14,00,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins pieces	8,80,561	10,00,662	.....	.....	2,13,103	19'4
India-rubber cwt.	338	693	.....	.....	355	51'2
Indigo "	22,630	7,074	15,556	219'9	.....	.....
Jute "	5,10,587	3,61,067	1,58,520	43'9	.....	.....
Lac "	12,975	10,627	1,048	15'5	.....	.....
Oil-seeds "	3,38,569	3,16,590	5,909	1'9	.....	.....
Rice "	6,66,004	3,72,161	2,93,793	70'5	.....	.....
Safflower "	224	101	123	121'8	.....	.....
Saltpetre "	58,000	65,101	.....	.....	6,441	9'9
Sugar "	4,934	5,025	.....	.....	91	1'8
Tea "	22,12,008	24,02,153	.....	.....	2,50,000	10'1
Tobacco cwt.	7,595	9,803	.....	.....	2,208	23'0
Wheat "	1,16,036	15	1,16,021	775'473'3	.....	.....

VALUES of the undermentioned Articles exported in February 1876 compared with February 1875.

	February 1876.	February 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw Rs.	18,32,386	12,36,007	5,95,419	27'9	.....	.....
Gunny bags Rs.	4,00,065	3,08,584	41,481	11'6	.....	.....
Gunny cloth Rs.	1,53,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins Rs.	18,32,254	24,37,783	.....	.....	6,05,529	24'8
India-rubber Rs.	10,259	44,207	.....	.....	25,015	56'5
Indigo Rs.	66,30,281	20,06,609	30,32,563	150'9	.....	.....
Jute Rs.	25,81,372	18,18,513	7,62,859	41'9	.....	.....
Lac Rs.	7,07,876	2,85,711	5,22,165	182'8	.....	.....
Oil-seeds Rs.	10,25,805	15,98,943	30,762	2'3	.....	.....
Rice Rs.	22,13,189	18,41,027	8,09,162	61'6	.....	.....
Safflower Rs.	6,640	4,478	2,162	48'3	.....	.....
Saltpetre Rs.	4,84,415	5,72,974	.....	.....	88,559	16'5
Sugar Rs.	44,827	50,388	.....	.....	11,561	20'5
Tea Rs.	18,78,024	21,78,105	.....	.....	3,05,081	14'0
Tobacco Rs.	61,769	75,077	.....	.....	13,019	18'4
Wheat Rs.	3,43,160	70	3,42,090	4,98,700'0	.....	.....
Bullion and specie Rs.	30,000	5,01,850	.....	.....	4,81,850	96'0

Amongst articles of imports beer, and porter and stick lac continue to show a decrease. The decrease in value of gums falls under rosin, of which there were no foreign imports in February 1876, whilst February 1875 showed a large importation from New York.

The largest increase in imports occurs under the head of metals. The supply of copper, in which the increase is about 100 per cent., is principally derived from Hong-Kong and Melbourne; the supply of iron and spelter, which have increased in about the same proportion, has come from Great Britain; the supply of steel also comes from Great Britain; and of tin from Penang. The increase in tin is about 400 per cent. The increase in spirits is entirely in brandy from Bordeaux and Genoa. The comparatively larger increase in general values is due to a comparison of present real values with former fixed tariff values, which were much lower than the real values.

In exports there continues to be generally a satisfactory increase. The export of wheat in February 1875 was almost suspended, the outturn of the North Western crops having been unfavourable and local demand active; whilst in February 1876, with favourable harvests

in India, Great Britain alone has taken nearly one lakh of cwts., and the Mauritius also a large quantity, with a rise in price in the home markets. Of rice also Great Britain and the Mauritius have taken twice as much as they did last year. The past year's indigo season was good, and the exports in February show a comparative increase of 50 per cent. in quantity, but the value has not kept pace with the quantity. The trade in jute and gunny continues to improve. The apparent increase in value of lac arises from comparison of real and tariff values.

The following statement shows the destination of the gunny bags and of the tea exported from Calcutta during the month:—

Gunny Bags.			Tea.		
	Pcs.	Rs.		R.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	1,50,543	42,015	United Kingdom ...	22,04,590	18,65,883
Constantinople ...	11,000	4,800	Australia ...	1,988	1,903
Alexandria ...	53,750	18,479	France ...	80	60
Port Said ...	27,000	5,112	Mauritius ...	50	75
Aden ...	2,000	300	Italy ...	10	8
Australia ...	1,97,800	75,418	West India Islands ...	1,700	1,700
United States ...	2,50,000	30,812	United States ...	2,500	2,500
San Francisco ...	4,17,700	80,850	Ceylon ...	882	673
South America ...	4,130	902	Straits Settlements ...	212	162
West India Islands ...	1,000	250			
Turkey in Asia ...	5,000	1,100			
Japan ...	2,400	319			
Java ...	6,000	1,480			
Ceylon ...	12,400	2,400			
Hong-Kong ...	1,50,000	18,800			
Straits Settlements ...	6,34,800	1,36,518			
Total ...	19,26,083	4,00,005	Total ...	22,12,002	18,73,024

The low priced gunnies sent to San Francisco, and called hessians, are for wheat. The despatches to the West India Islands, Constantinople, Aden, and Japan, are trial shipments.

PRESSURE OF POPULATION IN PARTS OF BENGAL, AND ITS ALLEVIATION.

THE subjoined note of Mr. Bernard's on the pressure of population in parts of Bengal and its alleviation is so valuable as to deserve a wide circulation. It was communicated to the press at the time it was written (in February 1875), but it has not before been published in its integrity.

The principal practical difficulty in the way of encouraging emigration within the Bengal province itself is the extreme unhealthiness in certain seasons of the year of the districts into which it is desired to attract the surplus population. The inhabitants of Behar are said to be especially affected by the unhealthiness of those districts. There can be little doubt that this is the reason why so much land in the Chittagong and Julpigoree districts are still waste and uninhabited. In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong much money has been spent in the endeavour to establish a colony of Goorkhas, but even this hardy race succumbed to the climate, and the scheme ended in failure. The encouragement of provincial emigration is thus beset with difficulties; but arrangements are now in train for attracting settlers to the Dooars if possible by granting them the possession of land on very favourable terms.

The Lieutenant-Governor has directed me to note any impressions I may have gained, or opinions I may have formed, on the subject of the pressure of population in Bengal, and on the question how emigration can best be promoted from any tracts where the pressure may now be excessive. During the last two months I have visited all the distressed districts; I travelled by day as much as I could. The country was covered with splendid crops; the winter rice was being out, and the spring crops were above ground. So far as I had opportunity, I discussed points bearing on the important question now under notice with natives and with European officers.

I should mention that I have seen the remarks on the present subject recorded in the Lieutenant-Governor's famine minute of the 31st October. What is there well said need not be repeated by me. I will only offer such additional or confirmatory observations as occur to me.

In the first place no district I visited, except Sarun, seemed to be cultivated to the last acre, or nearly to the last acre. Parts of Tirhoot, of Shahabad, and of Patna, seemed to be cultivated as fully as possible; but then in other parts there seemed to be considerable areas still

available for cultivation. Even in Sarun and the best-tilled parts of Tirhoot and Sahabad the area of irrigated land is very small indeed. If water could be made available to these tracts in considerable quantity, the land would of course employ more labour and would yield a larger produce.

Even in Sarun, which I regard as the district where population presses most closely on the means of subsistence, the condition of the poorer classes seemed, so far as I could judge from the few villages I saw, to be tolerably comfortable. The houses were neat and well kept; the women and children were sufficiently clad for the cold season, December; and there were no beggars along the roads. The villages on the *dearrah lands* (the alluvial tracts in the bed of the Ganges) are poor affairs; but that is from the accident of their position, when they are flooded annually and carried away every third year. The people of these dearrah lands get excellent crops, pay low rents; and they live, despite the discomfort attendant on the annual inundations.

The only place where a large number of common labourers were employed during December was on the Soane Canal in Shahabad. Of these labourers a little more than half belonged to the Shahabad district, and somewhat less than half (speaking roughly) came from Ghazepore and other districts of the North-Western Provinces. The engineers of the special divisions, who are charged with the work of completing the famine roads as quickly as possible, informed me that they were unable to hire labourers in any number until the middle or end of January, when the rice-cutting was done. Rice-cutting in Bengal is of course a longer and heavier business than the wheat harvest in England. The amun rice is generally lying flat, and each stalk (or nearly every stalk) has to be fingered separately before the sickle can be applied. But the earnings of labourers on the rice harvest must be considerable; for even in Maldah, where the population is thick, I found hired rice-reapers getting as their wages one-fifth of what they reaped. I have never heard of any district where hired reapers got less than one-eighth of the crop as the wages of their labour. The average is, I suspect, between one-sixth and one-eighth. At this rate a reaper earns about twelve seers of paddy, or say seven seers of clean rice a day. I think we may consider labour to be well paid when an unskilled workman can at harvest time earn 7 days' food by one day's work. The cutting of the two rice crops does not occupy more than five or six weeks, and the other season of high wages is the transplanting time, which lasts perhaps three weeks. During the rest of the year field-labour is paid at much lower rates.

In all the other thickly-peopled districts—Farrukpore, Pubna, Rungpore, Jessore, and in Eastern Bengal generally,—there can be no doubt but that the people are well off, and that the land fully supports them. I think I may say, too, that there is still room for the extension of cultivation. At any rate, there is much left to be done before the lands in these districts are made to yield to the utmost—that is to say, to yield as much as the best lands between Dacca city and the Pudda and Megna rivers now yield.

Sir Richard Temple's famine minute sets out clearly that all the heavier menial and other hard work, apart from field work, in Rungpore and most of Eastern Bengal, is done by immigrants, who visit those districts every year to work as road-navvies, as palanquin-bearers, and in other servile occupations. These immigrants come mainly from Sarun and from West Tirhoot. None, so far as I have seen, come from Durbhunga or East Tirhoot. Some come from Ghazepore, a district which in some respects much resembles Sarun. A certain number of immigrants come into the Rajshahye division from the Sonthal Pergunnahs to work in this way, or to undertake the harder kinds of field labour; but many of these Sonthalee immigrants eventually become settlers, and a great part of the high red land between the basins of the Mahanuddy and the Atrai rivers (locally known as the Bhurind) has been occupied by Sonthalee settlers.

During the time of my recent tour these yearly bands of immigrants had just arrived, or were arriving, in Dogra, Rajshahye, and Rungpore. On one occasion, when there had been some mistake about posting bearers to carry my palanquin, and I could not get forward, I came, after an hour's walk, to 19 or 20 men asleep under a tree. On awaking them I found they were bearers (Kahars) of Sarun on the road to take up their season's work at Rungpore, and they were delighted to get up and carry on my palanquin. On every road where work was going on, I found gangs of Mussahirs, Noonahs, and other low caste work-people from Sarun or Mozufferpore. I had a good deal of conversation with these people. I found that they penetrated every year as far as Cooch Behar, Goalpara, and Mymensingh. But they do not get as far as Assam. Few of them seemed to bring their families with them. Certainly the Kahars never brought their wives or children. Many of them said that a brother or other representative of the family had been left at home to look after

the fields. The stream of immigrants flowed eastwards from November to January, and backward again from the middle of April till the end of June. None of these immigrants seemed to think of settling in the eastern districts; the Sonthals and Oraons of the Bhurind (mentioned above) however do often settle.

I can only make a guess at the number of these annual immigrants. But I inquired at several places as to the number which came every year, and I should say that the number must certainly exceed 15,000, and probably is nearer 30,000. The immigrants were healthy, strong men and lads. They travel in bands very cheaply. They bring their food with them; it consists of sutwa (a compound of barley, peas, and gram). It is perhaps the produce of the fields of some of the party; and if not, one rupee's worth furnishes in ordinary years ample food for a man for four or five weeks. The party travels on an average 15 miles a day, and the farthest point to which any party goes is hardly 400 miles from their home. Many parties travel a much shorter distance; so that even with occasional charges at ferries, &c., each man gets from his home to the scene of his spring and summer employment for about one rupee. Obviously it is very much cheaper for emigrants like this to walk their journeys than for them to use the railway. It was in view of these facts that Sir George Campbell laid so much stress on the need for completing a system of emigration road from Behar to the Berhampooter.

Obviously there is some waste of power and some loss caused by these work-people having to journey for four to eight weeks each year to and fro between their homes and their work; and there would be a saving if some of these people could be induced to settle near their work. I think it would be well if the local officers set this view before some of the large and wealthy land-owners, such as the Kakina zemindar, the Tagore trustees, the Cooch Behar state, and some of the big zemindars to the east of the Teesta and the Dhurila rivers. But I do not see my way to recommending any Government agency or Government expenditure on settling Behar immigrants on permanently settled estates. Resident proprietors will know how to procure such settlers most economically. But I do think Government might and should attempt something of this kind at its own charge for the Dooars of Julpigoree and Goalpara, and for Assam. And I am sure that the best way of doing this will be to promote and help the emigration, that already takes place by land, rather than to attempt emigration by the expensive (and I fear often cholera-stricken) route down the Ganges valley and up the Berhampooter.

The best way of helping emigration and of converting emigrants into settlers might differ in detail, perhaps even in principle, for different tracts of country. My plan would be to get hold of headmen among the gangs of Kahars, or road workmen, or perhaps of some garden-sirdars, and promise them a plot of land (say ten acres) revenue free for twenty years for each Behar family of four or five persons which they might succeed in settling in Assam. Some small money advances would have to be given, and I should stipulate for getting such advances repaid in labour on roads during the first three years of the settler's residence. The corvée system could be arranged so as not to interfere with agriculture, and not to be irksome to the settlers. I should try to work through the mouzahdars in Assam, and would allow retired policemen, Government servants and others interested in agriculture, to import settlers under these concessions. Care would be taken that run-a-way or time-expired tea coolies were not reckoned as new Behar settlers. Perhaps some special arrangements for providing grain shops beyond the Dhurila, and for putting a steam ferry at the best crossing over the Berhampooter, might have to be made.

As to the finance of the measure, I think the provincial and local funds would have to bear all charges in the first instance. I think this would be best, because then the local Government would have fuller power to modify details of the scheme. But I think the Imperial Government ought to engage to repay to the Provincial Government one-half of its net outlay on every *bond fide* settler's family. I recommend this because the relief of the thickly-peopled districts and the reinforcement of the thinly-peopled tracts is matter of Imperial importance, and because the Provincial Governments have now so very many claims on their comparatively small resources that they could not devote sufficient fund to give the plan (whatever its details might be) a fair trial. Then again I would mention that any great or sudden success must not be looked for from such a plan. It must begin on a small scale, otherwise it would break down. Still I think something of the kind should be tried; and whatever the detail of the scheme or schemes be, I think that the route for immigrant settlement should be by land, on the lines of the present voluntary immigration, and should not be by railway and by the Berhampooter.

I do not deem it necessary to refer to the plan of settling semi-martial colonies along the frontier, because that plan has already been tried in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and found to be a failure. I still think

that the plan of settling good native police officers down on the frontier, with considerable revenue free grants as the condition of frontier martial service, is one to which we shall ultimately come on the Assam border. But a measure of this kind can hardly be made part of an emigration scheme when such a scheme is first attempted.

THE SOONDERBUNS.—No. III.

ANTIQUITIES.

FROM an examination of the ancient maps, which were supposed to represent towns and cities in the Soonderbuns now lost, to a description of some of the ancient ruins in the Gangetic delta and their situation, is a natural transition.

It has been seen that at the first glance these old maps are very apt to deceive. They appear to tell a startling tale of the former grandeur of the Soonderbuns, and their almost perfect reclamation right down to the sea-shore. A little reflection dispels the illusion, and we find that too much haste led to erroneous conclusions. With a little trouble we ascertain that these old maps could never have been the result of accurate scientific operations, but were simply intended to represent the relative position of important places and the general course of the principal rivers. We are forced to acknowledge that the inference drawn from the assumption that these old maps were accurate, or fairly so, is unfounded.

So it is with the long line of ancient ruins which extend from west to east for nearly the entire length of the delta. With few exceptions they are situated below the forest line as shown in Rennell's map, now a century old, and even below the line of forest represented in Hodges' map, published half a century later. Some of these ruins are in the heart of the forests, and far removed from the line to which cultivation has extended even at the present time. Looking only to the situation of these ruins, it might be concluded that in remote periods cultivation had made far greater progress in the Soonderbuns than at present. It will be worth while to examine the subject and see how far this inference is correct.

An elaborate account of these ancient ruins is not, however, intended. The limits of this paper will not admit of it; and as its object is to show not so much what the ruins are, but what they indicate, a detailed description of external appearances is unnecessary.

In the island of Saugor, which lies on the extreme south-west of the Soonderbuns, between the River Hooghly and Channel Creek, there are, as far as has been discovered, two notable ruins. On the west bank of the Hooghly, about midway between the north and south limits of the island, is a large Hindu temple, still in a tolerable state of preservation. No local tradition survives, however, and no information can be got regarding this building. The second ruins are those of a temple dedicated to the famous sage Kopil, who, according to Hindu mythology, destroyed the sons of King Sagar in the *Treta Yuga*, or age of the world, many millions of years ago. The ruins, however, which are now seen belong to a more recent period.

Saugor Island is divided by creeks and rivers into a number of lesser islands. On one of these, situated on the south-west side, is the Government Light-house, and on the south-east corner of this little island, north of Saugor Point and west of Pagoda Creek, are the ruins of the temple of Kopil Muni. There is no satisfactory account of its age, but its founder must have taken great pains to ensure its preservation. The outer walls were either of stone, or of bricks faced with large slabs of stone about two feet long, from twelve to fourteen inches broad, and about the same depth. Of the temple itself nothing now remains but a debris of bricks and stone, washed by the waves of the sea. Judging from the strength and durability of the materials with which it was built, and making every allowance for its exposed position, it appears probable, from the completeness of its ruin, when another temple on the same island is still tolerably preserved, that the shrine dedicated to Kopil must have been of great age. But neither of these buildings can be held to point to the inference that Saugor Island must have been well cleared and cultivated in former times. The island has been regarded by the Hindus from time immemorial with feelings of veneration, as a place of great sanctity, and has always been visited for devotional and religious purposes. This circumstance would sufficiently account for the presence of sacred edifices; and it is a noticeable fact that no ancient building of any other character has as yet been found on the island. In such a place, therefore, the ruins of temples are evidence that in former times it must have been well cleared and cultivated. Indeed, the exposed situation of Saugor Island makes it almost inevitable that it could ever have been thoroughly cleared.

Passing north and eastward from Saugor Island we come to a number of old ruins in the Soonderbun allotments, within a radius of a little more than two miles, and from four to five miles south of the present limits of Pergunnah Kharee.

The first of these is a very large tank, called Rai-diggee. Not far from it to the east is another but smaller tank, called Kankan-diggee. These tanks are now nearly dry and overgrown with reed jungle. The popular belief in the locality is that near Kankan-diggee was the residence of one of the Sena Rajahs. The remains of old brick walls have been found near this tank, but the early history of the place is not known to the people in the neighbourhood.

About four miles almost due east of these tanks is one of the most interesting of the ruins yet discovered in the Soonderbuns. It is known by the name of Jatar Deul, and was probably dedicated to Mahadev or Shiva, who also goes by the name of Jatahari. The temple is built on a patch of high ground about two-thirds of an acre in area, but the edifice itself occupies much less space. On a rectangular building a single column rises to a height at present of about sixty feet; but as the top is broken it is impossible to say what the entire height was. The walls of the building which support the column are about nine feet in thickness, and the masonry work inside and the arch over the entrance are well preserved. The bricks are carved and well put together. They are of the same size and mould as those found near Kankan-diggee, and probably the ruins near this tank and Jatar Deul were contemporary buildings. On the north of the temple there is a building under ground, and the local tradition is that this is the *Bhog Mandir*, where the food dedicated to Hindu divinity was cooked. A large quantity of ashes were found in it, which in some degree corroborates the account given as to its use in ancient times. About five miles east of Jatar Deul, and on the north bank of the Petkulehand river, old ruins were visible not long since. They were said to have been the ruins of an ancient Hindu temple, but the river has cut away its bank and not a vestige of the ruins now remains.

Proceeding a little less than four miles north of Jatar Deul we find the remains of an old embankment, called by the people Jairam Hatir Gur. The popular belief is that it was a fort built by one Jairam Hati. The embankment extends from the east bank of the Monee Nuddée in a north-east direction for about a mile and half.

There is a similar embankment on the opposite side of the Monee Nuddée. It is impossible to suppose that the long embankment on the east bank was one side of a fort. It is very improbable a fort would have been built of such large dimensions; and further, supposing it to have been one side of a fort, there is not a vestige of the remaining sides. The word 'gur' (गुरु), however, does not mean a fort only, as is generally supposed, but in its generic sense signifies a breastwork, fence, or ditch, or some other mode of fortification and defence, and doubtless it was applied in this sense to the immense embankments in these and other Soonderbun allotments.

To the south of this embankment is what the people call Boro-diggee, or large tank. There can be little doubt this was a fort of former times. An excavation of eight feet within the enclosure brought no soft or spongy earth, such as is found in the bed of old dried-up tanks, but a firm blackish clay exactly like the surface soil of these parts. On the west of the fort two *pucca* wells were found, clearly indicating that the enclosure could not have been a tank, for if it were there would have been no need of wells near it.

It might be supposed that the designation *gur* was carelessly transferred from this enclosure to the embankment on the north. But this view of the case will not meet every difficulty, as the same term is applied to similar embankments in other places where no mud forts exist.

It would be mere speculation to attempt to ascertain what were the origin and object of these huge embankments. Very probably they served the triple purpose of a road, a boundary mark, and defence against the inroad or encroachments of inimical neighbours. They could not have been intended as barriers against storm-waves, for the principal ruins are on the south, and afford ample evidence that the lands on the south must have been cleared and peopled at the time.

In the same neighbourhood there are also the remains of an old temple, called Mut-bari, some fine old tanks, roads, and a great quantity of old bricks. These bricks are of exactly the same form and mould as the bricks found near Kankan-diggee, and which have been used in building Jatar Deul, thus indicating a contemporaneous origin to the group of ruins just described.

No slab or inscription have been found here "to point a moral or adorn a tale," and the actual age of these ruins must, it is feared, remain unknown. The only clue to it is a single copper-plate grant which has been found. Not one of the boundaries mentioned in it can now be identified, but the grant mentions that the lands given were

in Kharee Mandolikantapore. The ruins described are all in the vicinity of Kharee, a well-known pergunnah. The grant is stated to have been made by Lakhan Sen, one of the Sena Rajahs of Bengal, to a Brahmin named Kristo Dhar Sarma on the 10th Maug 1129 of the Shak era, corresponding with 1207-8 A.D. It was a gift, not of jungle, but of clear lands, described as containing cocoanut, betel-nut, and other fruit-bearing trees.

We have seen that these ruins bear internal evidence of a contemporary origin; that their character is essentially Hindu; that the tradition is that here was the residence of one of the Sena Rajahs; and the copper-plate grant from one of them proves beyond question that the lands were well cultivated and planted with fruit-trees six hundred and sixty-eight years ago. The obvious conclusion is that these ruins owe their origin to the Sena Rajahs of Bengal, and are about seven centuries old.

The principal river in the vicinity of these ruins is the Jamera, at present a mere estuary of the Bay of Bengal. The Jamera runs north for a considerable distance, and then divides into two smaller streams,—the Monee Nuddee on the west and the Thakooran on the east. Examining the district maps carefully, we find a small creek issuing as it were from Tolly's Canal near Gurreah, and running in a southerly direction to within a short distance of the Thakooran and Monee rivers. This little creek is now called the 'Gunga Nullah.' The tradition is that it was in former times a continuation of the Ganges, or the branch of it known as the Hooghly, and running southward entered the Bay of Bengal. In a village called Prankistopore, in Kharee, an old tank, called Gunga Chuckraghatta, is preserved in commemoration of the Ganges having in former times passed that way; and further south is another tank which bears the name of Gunga.

There can be little doubt that the Hooghly once flowed through what is now called Tolly's Canal and the Gunga Nullah. The waters of both are considered sacred to the present day, and it is a matter of notoriety that no Hindu will use the waters of the Hooghly below Tolly's Canal for religious purposes. The sanctifying stream is Tolly's Canal, the Hooghly above, and the Gunga Nullah below it.

There is a story told, and it is believed there is evidence in support of it, that the south portion of what is now the Hooghly was a continuation of the Sarasati, flowing on the west of the East Indian Railway, and crossed by it close to the station of Mugrah. There were thus two distinct streams, the Hooghly and the Sarasati, which, flowing side by side as far as the latitude of Khidderpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, there diverged one to the south-east and the other to the south-west before they entered the Bay. A creek was then cut somewhere near Tolly's Canal, and the two rivers were connected. The Hooghly then flowed westward, forsaking the 'Gunga,' which then began to silt up. It is noticeable that the section of the Hooghly from near Tolly's Canal to the Sarasati passing the Botanic Garden is nearly straight.

But it is easy enough even at the present time to trace a connection between the Gunga Nullah and the heads of the Monee and Thakooran rivers. The country between has a number of small irregular hollows, which evidently mark the bed of what was once a flowing stream.

The conclusion from all this is that it was the presence of sweet water which in former times led to the cultivation of the Soonderbuns so far south in this locality, and that with the loss of the element so important to man's existence the place was abandoned and jungle sprang up.

From the Petkulohand river, where a temple once stood, a line drawn north and a little east for about thirty-four miles will be terminated in a Soonderbun lot, called Rajbari Patarghatta. This line cuts through another lot in which a couple of large tanks were discovered on the jungle being cleared. About nine miles east from about the centre of this imaginary line is the island of Guasaha, and in this island is an old pucca tank. At the end of this imaginary line, east of Gopalpore Gang or river, which forms the west boundary of the grant, and about a third of a mile from it, is a large old tank covering an area of 21 acres. This tank is known as Kheedir Khan's diggee, but who Kheedir Khan was is now unknown. On the south of the tank is a mosque or musjid with a single dome and three arched door-ways, but no clue can be obtained regarding its history. Roads also have been discovered in this grant, and its name Rajbari is indicative of its having been the residence of some Hindu potentate of former times. The grant is situated on one of the branches of the Roymungul, the first of the great rivers which, as stated in the first article of this series, had in ancient times been the principal channel of discharge of the waters of the Ganges.

Four and twenty miles east of the ruins last described is the Jaboona river, still connected through the Hooghly with the Ganges.

This river joins the Roymungul before it enters the Bay. After having travelled a goodly length, and about the confines of the present line of Soonderbun forest, the Jaboona gives out the Eshamuttee or Kuddumtullee river, which joins the Mallinchee,* or the second great opening on the sea-face of the delta. The Jaboona and Eshamuttee were formerly sweet-water rivers. The water is still sweet in the Jaboona a good distance south, and, as might have been expected, there is no lack of ruins here. South of the point of junction between the Jaboona and Eshamuttee are the famous ruins of Jessore Issuripoor. These ruins are almost immediately north of the line of forest as it existed in Hodges' time in 1831, and nine miles south of the forest line of 1772 A.D. as represented in Rennell's atlas. They are situated partly in a Soonderbun resumed estate called Bungsipoor, and partly within the decennially settled lands of Issuripoor.

A little south of the junction of the Jaboona and Eshamuttee is a large enclosure surrounded by immense embankments. The whole covers an area of forty-three acres of land. Some say it was a tank, and others a fort built by Rajah Pratapaditya, which is more likely. There are no less than sixteen tanks round about this enclosure, and it is very improbable that a further supply of water could have been necessary. It is also impossible to suppose a city would have been found without the usual mud forts of the lawless ancient times, and there can be very little doubt that those who say the enclosure was a fort are correct. But whether tank or fort, its former glory has departed. The cultivator has turned up the soil and planted it with paddy.

South of this fort is a large mosque called Tenga Musjid. It is built of solid masonry, and is yet sufficiently well preserved to show that it must have been a very handsome building. It is 140 feet in length by 35 feet broad, and the height of the domes, of which there are five, measured on the inside, is 35 feet. The musjid appears to have sunk a good deal. When last seen it was tenanted by an old fakier, who attempted to impose on the credulous by trying to borrow sanctity from the sacred character of the edifice. But in this enlightened age he did not quite succeed in passing for a "prophet in his own country;" his perquisites were "few and far between."

On the north and east of the fort above described is an old ruin called Baradwari, said to have been Rajah Pratapaditya's place of residence; and to the south and east are the ruins of what is generally believed to have been the cutcherry or office of the Rajah.

At a little distance on the east of Tenga Musjid, in a building that has been kept in good repair, sits the Rajah's tutelary deity, the goddess Kalee. In former times she had looked southward, and the lands on the south were cleared; but the Rajah offended her, and one day when he went to prostrate himself before her she turned her face in displeasure to the west. The lands on the west are still clear, but on the south they have been under jungle ever since the goddess turned from Pratapaditya, when his glory departed.

The Eshamuttee, which nearly surrounds the old town of Jessore Issuripoor, was once a large flowing stream. It is so represented in Rennell's atlas, but it has now silted up towards the north, and is impassable for any but very small boats. South and east of Issuripoor are the debris of old buildings, and the place is called Tirkati. On the opposite side of the Eshamuttee a large area is strewn over with bricks and the foundation of old buildings. This place goes by the name of Tezkati. These names were very probably given with reference to the rapidity with which the clearings were effected. *Tir* signifies an arrow, and *tez* means swift; and the names would mean out (*kati*) with the speed of an arrow and out quickly. Clearances can never be rapid unless natural circumstances are favourable, and these names are very significant of the former state of the country. Nothing promotes the rapid reclamation of forest as the presence of sweet water, and these names, viewed in the light indicated, are corroborative of the fact that the water of the Eshamuttee was sweet in former times.

Besides the ruins described, the foundation walls of other buildings are met with in the cultivated tracts; and the forest portion of the same neighbourhood is said to contain several temples and mosques, old roads, and tanks.

Since the publication of Mr. Westland's very excellent report on Jessore, the history of Rajah Pratapaditya and his father Vikramaditya is now well known. Vikramaditya, who was one of the principal ministers of King Daud, obtained his grant in the Soonderbuns about the year 1573-74. Man Singh, who was leader of the armies of the Emperor of Delhi in Bengal from 1582 to 1606 A.D., took Pratapaditya prisoner. It may be concluded from this that Pratapaditya's city was built about the year 1580 A.D. But Mr. Westland, in his account of Jessore, states that before Pratapaditya's time this land was occupied by a ruler of the Khan race. The ruins of the large musjid in

* An error was committed inadvertently in the first article of this series. The Mallinchee is a continuation of the Eshamuttee, and not of the Kuddumtullee, which joins the Jaboona.

Issuripoor and the places named Tekati and Tirkati, both Mussulman names, support this view. Some of the older ruins therefore were probably of more ancient date than 1580 A.D.

The next trace of former cultivation in the Soonderbuns takes us to the end of the 24-Pergunnahs district and to the confines of Jessore. But little has to be told of the locality here. One mighty embankment reached right across from the Colputtooa to the Kabaduok river, a distance of three miles. The embankment is close to the northern boundary of the Soonderbun lot No. 167, and south of the village of Pertabnagar. Towards the east it is broken up in places, but on the west, for a distance of more than a mile, it is continuous, and still a mighty bund or embankment. What its size was originally cannot now be ascertained, but it is still thirty feet in height with a base of ninety feet! The place is called *Gur Komulpore*, but who made the embankment, and for what purpose, cannot be ascertained.

Across the Kabaduok river, which joins the Bara Panga, or the third great opening on the sea-face of the delta, in the Jessore Soonderbun, a large area is scattered over with bricks, and the foundation of old buildings is seen in several places. When the jungle was cut down, about fifteen years ago, several large tanks and the remains of old roads were discovered, all indicating that the place must have been once well cleared and peopled, and was the residence of men in opulent circumstances. But although there is little that is external here to gladden the eye of the antiquary, yet a circumstance connected with these ruins makes them sufficiently interesting. Here were found thirty-eight silver coins, two of which were sent to the Asiatic Society. The reading of the impression given at page 440 of the Society's Proceedings, No. 4 of 1860, is as follows:—

"The coins were those of Ghyas Soodeen Bulbun, dated 673 Anno Hijra (1274 A.D.), apparently struck in Bengal, and of Nasirooddin Mahomed."

Although these coins do not afford any satisfactory data for fixing the time when the allotment was first cleared and inhabited, yet they afford some clue as to the probable age of the old colony. The clearances could hardly have been made before the year 1274 A.D., when the coins first became current, now six centuries ago, though it does not follow that they were made shortly afterwards. But before an attempt is made to fix the age of these ruins, the description of a few more may be given.

About twelve miles east, and a little south of the ruins last referred to, is Soonderbun lot on the east bank of the Marzal river. Mr. A. L. Home, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who visited this lot, gives the following description of the ruins discovered in it:—

"I visited the ruins of what appeared to have been a fort, or enclosed court-yard, or square, built of burnt country bricks, enclosing a tank about 120 feet square, in which the water is only slightly brackish. This is situated about 500 yards from the Marzal river, about the Calcer Khal, in allotment No. 233. The most perfect wall was not more than five feet in height, and its extreme length 380 feet. The cornice bricks, and those inside the arches, were cut or chiselled out with rough figures and ornamentations. There are said to be ruins of various buildings in the interior of this island, which is now as densely covered with forest as any of the adjoining lots. Among others there is a masjid or temple said to have an arched roof, and to be in a tolerably good state of preservation."

The Marzal is a continuation of the Murjatta or Kagga river, and the ruins just described are therefore close to the bank of the fourth of the principal rivers which traverse the Soonderbuns from north to south, and through which in former times the sweet water of the Ganges flowed.

Twelve miles north, in a right line, are the ruins at Masjidkur, on the east bank of the Kabaduok river. The mosque or masjid, which is the principal ruin, is close to the river-bank. It is barely a mile on the outside of the Soonderbuns boundary, and gives the village its name, Masjidkur signifying "the digging out a mosque." Mr. Westland, in his report on Jessore, has the following remarks:—

"The building thus found proclaims at the first glance that it owes its origin to the same hand which built the Satgumbaz. The principle of structure is the same, only instead of a breadth of eleven domes and a depth of seven, we have here a breadth and depth of three domes only, or five in all. There are the same massive walls, for they are about six feet thick; a large central door-way is beneath the middle dome on each side, and two smaller door-ways on each face, one on each side of the central one. But the building itself appears to the eye of so massive a structure that the door-ways seem dwarfed out of all proportion to the size of the face. As in the Satgumbaz, so here also, there are four towers at the four corners of the building; but none of them appear to be finished, and the walls show in several places the same kind of structure as the face of the bricks which are used to ornament the main walls of the building."

The Satgumbaz was built by Khan Jahan Ali, commonly called Khanja Ali, in 1450 A.D. The circumstances which seem to make it more than probable that the ruins at Masjidkur owe their origin to Khanja Ali are that the popular belief is that it is so; that offerings are made at this mosque in the name of Khanja Ali; and that in the adjoining village of Amadi there are ruins which are believed by the people to be the cutchery or office of Burr Khan and Fatah Khan, the lieutenants of Khanja Ali, and two tombs which mark their resting place. These facts are fully noticed in Mr. Westland's report.

The mosques at Issuripoor, and in Masjidkur the silver coins, which belong to the time of the Moslem emperors, the Mahomedan names of such places as Tirkati and Tekati alongside of Issuripoor, the tradition that Issuripoor before Pratapaditya's time belonged to Mussulman rulers of the Khan race, all point to the conclusion that the country east of the Jaboona was early held under Mahomedan rule. But of no one save Khan Jahan Ali is any tradition preserved in these forts. He is the only Mahomedan ruler known here, and we cannot be far out if we ascribe the ruins east of the Jaboona to his time, or about the year 1450 A.D.

Very little now remains to complete this brief account of the ancient ruins. In lots Khowlea Barisal, between ten to fourteen miles south of Morrellgunge, and on the west bank of Balossur or Hooringhatta, the fifth of the great rivers that traverse the Soonderbuns, are traces of the foundations of old buildings and bricks strewn round about the place. The lands here and as far as Morrellgunge have only been recently reclaimed from forest. The oldest clearance is a little more than a quarter of a century old, and so there is no tradition in connection with these ruins.

The last known ruin is curiously enough found on the west bank of the Beeghai and to the east of the Beeskhal, or the last of the great rivers which flow through the Gangetic delta. It is within the line of forest shown in Rennell's map, 1772 A.D., and on the confines of what is now the boundary of the Soonderbuns. The mosque was found in a resumed estate called Bhyung Kakrahoona. It is a small but handsome and substantial building, still well preserved, although more than four centuries old. The walls are of great thickness, and the building is surmounted by a single dome about thirty feet high on the inside. The bricks inside are very prettily ornamented in relief. Before the principal entrance are two large slabs of sand-stone used as steps. A large slab of stone was found in the building, bearing the dedicatory inscription, which was sent to the Asiatic Society of Bengal and translated as follows:—

"The Prophet of God (on whom be peace, &c.) said: Whoso buildeth a masjid, God shall build for him in Paradise seventy palaces. This masjid was built in the reign of the Sultan the mighty, the Pillar of the Church and State, Abou-al-Mozaffar Barbak Shah, by Khan Moazzam Ojyal Khan, son of * * * Anno Hijra 870." The Mahomedan year corresponds with 1465 A.D. Further east no more ruins have been discovered.

These ancient ruins in the Soonderbuns of which an account has been attempted may be divided into two classes. Those on the west of the Jaboona river evidently belong to the period of the Hindu sovereignty in Bengal, and are probably about seven centuries old; those on the east, with the exception of the buildings ascribed to Rajah Pratapaditya, belong to the time of the Mahomedan rule, and are a little more than four centuries old.

The earlier clearance of the western Soonderbuns, evidenced by the greater age of the ruins found there, is a significant fact. It is a necessary consequence of the physical condition to which allusion was made in the first article of this series, namely, that the western rivers were the first to afford an exit to the fresh waters of the Ganges, and the first also to lose some portion of the supply, which then began to be transferred to the eastern rivers. Between the clearances on the west of the Jaboona and those on the east there is, therefore, no connection, and it is more than probable that when the clearances began on the east those on the west declined; so far, therefore, the line of ruins is no evidence of continuous cultivation.

Nor is the conclusion sound that the most southerly of the ancient ruins mark the extent to which clearances in the Soonderbuns had generally extended in ancient times. Then, as now, the clearances followed the direction of sweet water, and were most forward along the banks of the sweet-water rivers, proceeding southwards until the waters became brackish or the want of the times was satisfied. Between each pair of rivers the inner lands remained under forest, the outer lands on the river-banks were cleared. If in a map of the Soonderbuns we trace the line of forest as it existed in Rennell's time, in 1772 A.D., as it exists now after the clearances have progressed for a hundred years, and then connect the ancient ruins one after another, we obtain three very irregular lines, which will be found to run almost parallel to each other. From the banks of the Hooghly these lines

will have a north-easterly direction. They will then run north for a considerable distance, turn to the east, and, running south almost as far as they had gone north, will then proceed east, and again north, and so on until they have nearly run across the delta. The line taken from Rennell's map will be the most northerly, and the line of ruins the most southerly. They disclose one and the same fact, and show that, whether we take the past or the present century, or a period anterior to both, we find that cultivation followed the direction of sweet water, progressing south wherever its influence was felt, or receding north where its presence was absent.

The question whether the Soonderbuns were more extensively cleared in former times than now still remains to be answered. Upon the whole it is not considered probable that the clearances formerly could have been more extensive than at present, although it admits of no doubt that certain parts were more extensively cleared. It is doubtless the case that seven centuries ago the reclamations between the Hooghly and the Jaboona were carried further south than they are now. At the same time there are certain facts which should be considered in this connection. Rennell's map of 1772 A.D. shows that between these rivers the country on the north was to some extent a swamp, reaching from Calcutta to near Kharee, on the south of which the ancient ruins have been found. The same map shows that the country between the Jaboona and Beeskhali rivers, north of the line of forest, was one vast morass intersected by deep creeks, and impassable in most parts. The area of this swamp, calculated on the map, is 1,044,480 acres, or 1,632 square miles (nearly a quarter of the entire area of the Soonderbuns); and it seems sufficiently clear that if in the far away times some extra progress was made southwards, a very large tract of country on the north remained an uninhabited swamp.

The country shown in Rennell's map as "depopulated by the Mugs" lies on the east, between the Beeskhali and the Megna in Backergunge Soonderbuns. It is not the whole area, but only a section on the north which is so represented. The larger section on the south is shown to be a primitive forest. There is besides no evidence that the larger area of forest was formerly cleared. Every island here has been recently surveyed, and in many of them cultivation has made rapid progress, but no ruins have been discovered. If there had been any, they would have been found on the banks of the large rivers and creeks; they surely cannot be expected to be in the heart of the inaccessible forests. But the Backergunge Soonderbuns have been very extensively cleared. Nearly half the area has been reclaimed from jungle, and what remains is much less than the area, evidently of primitive forest, shown in Rennell's map.

It may be concluded, then, that on the whole the present condition of the Gangetic delta is more prosperous than it has before been. Whatever changes have occurred to throw back the cultivation in certain parts have been the result of physical causes, governed by immutable laws against which it is useless to contend.

THE BARAHPORE FAIRS IN SHAHABAD.

The famous fair of Sonapore, in Sarun, from its show of horses, its elephants, its bullocks, the sanctity of its position, the crowds of its devotees, its races, and its balls, has obtained an Indian reputation; and in the North-West Provinces the Bulliah fair, no less in extent if less in celebrity, vies with the neighbouring Sonapore and with the distant Hurdwar. While, however, Sonapore attracts goods and animals from all parts of Upper India, Bulliah fair is of a more domestic description, and its wares of a more homely character. Homobred bullocks, English and country cloth, sweetmeats, and miscellaneous fancy goods, form the staples of this large fair, at which, on the bathing day, there were calculated to be last year at one time not less than 250,000 persons present.

The Sonapore and Bulliah fairs are held at the same time, and the bathing day is the last day of Kartick (November-December). To Bulliah throng vendors from Goruckpore, Azimgurh, Ghazepore, Shahabad, and even from Mirzapore and Benares. Horse-dealers come down from Nepal, cattle-dealers from Sectamurhee. Bulliah, now on the banks of the Ganges, formerly on the Surjoo, may be looked upon as the rendezvous of the Bhujpore-speaking people, who assemble to combine commerce with doing honour to the sage Birgoo, a being who, from his sanctity of caste and livelihood, could venture to spurn with his foot and leave an indelible mark on the breast of the divine Krishna himself and yet meet no punishment.

While Shahabad throngs to the North-West in crowds in Kartick, the North-West returns the visit in less force but on two occasions—

on the Siurath of Phagun (February-March), and of Bysack (April-May). In those months the Barahpore fairs are held in the pergunnah of Bhojpore, in the Shahabad district.

The religious merit of observing the Siurath at Barahpore in the months of both Phagun and Bysack is very great, and the occasions offer themselves as propitious for worldly affairs. So the cattle merchants and horse merchants, cloth merchants, sellers of fancy goods and sweetmeats and gunny, assemble in great numbers. The Phagun fair at Barahpore is about four months after the Bulliah and Sonapore fairs, the Bysack fair is about six months before them, and the fairs are therefore really useful institutions.

Barahpore itself is a little village two miles north of the Beghoo-nathpore station on the East Indian Railway, and twelve miles east of Arrah on the Buxar road. A good road connects it with the Ganges, which is four miles distant, and with the railway-station; it is thus doubly convenient of access. East of the crowded village, with its small but lofty mud and kunkur fort, in which masonry wells may be traced, and with its close-packed houses, are the temple of Shiva and the tank, and a spacious expanse of ground whereon the fair is held.

The place lays claim to great sanctity; it is said to have been mentioned in the Askand Purana that Burmha himself performed the Lachhahat Jog at a tank, the Bhawani Khund, south of the village (now ploughed over by sacrilegious Koeries), and erected a temple to Bhawani hard by. The image of Bhawani herself was struck by a Mahomedan iconoclast, when it vanished altogether, but was long afterwards found in a tank dedicated to the sun. Another tank, Seungunga, dry half the year, has great religious and medical virtues; a fourth is celebrated as being the place where a demon met his end at the hand of a deity. The horse fair is now held here. From the appearance of the place it seems probable that in former times it was of some importance. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the village of Kant, which till lately was a market-town, where bricks are turned up wherever it is dug; which numbers 73 old tanks, and contains a great mound from whence Buddhist remains of rare beauty have been lately extracted; which lays claim to have been the residence of Rajah Konk, said to be mentioned in the Mahabharata; and which is recognized by Mr. Oldham as having been described by the Buddhist traveller Hiouen Thsang in the seventh century. From all these considerations also it is probable Barahpore may have shared in ancient times the religious glories of its ruined neighbour. About three hundred years ago only a peepul-tree and a small *asthan* remained at Barahpore to mark its ancient renown. Whether the previous temples had been destroyed or not is uncertain, though tradition and the traces of ancient tanks would seem to point to this. At that time a blind Brahmin came to Barahpore and performed religious ceremonies at the old peepul-tree, and from him the present Pandas are descended. About two hundred years ago the Baboos of Sapolie built the present temple and cut down the peepul-tree. The temple faces west, and the doors of the enclosure face north and west. This peculiarity, which is met with in another temple in the Buxar sub-division, is accounted for by miraculous intervention. Aurungzebe, whose name is in every Hindoo's mouth, promised to spare the temple from destruction if it were turned from east to west in a single night. In that night the temple was turned round, and thus was saved.

In the year 1264 Fasli era (1857), the Pandas say that the devout Maharajah of Doonraon read the Askand Purana, and then came upon the *Moliatum* or description of the religious glories of Barahpore. It was then again known what a holy place this was: a subscription was set on foot to repair the temple and to dig out the two tanks near it: a sum of Rs. 23,000 was collected, of which amount Rs. 5,000 was subscribed by the Doonraon Rajah, Rs. 1,000 by the famous rebel Koer Singh of Jugdishpore, and Rs. 500 by his scarcely less famous brother Ummer Singh. The seal of Koer Singh and signature of Ummer Singh are affixed to a subscription list kept in the temple, and attached to an extract from the *Moliatum*. On the night of the Sunday that *bhog* or food was first offered to the god, the workmen outside saw a great light shining in the temple, and heard voices of dancing-girls or *peris*, the tinkling of their bangles, and the sound of musical instruments as they danced before the god, attesting his actual presence. The mutiny broke out that year, and the spacious tank and bathing ghats remained unfinished. The carved stones still lie about the temple, or have been carried away to the houses. There is, however, at present a prospect of the temple and tank being soon completed, for the renown of the place has lately been increased by another miracle. Two fakirs, in spite of warning, determined to pass the night in the outer enclosure: in the night they attempted to make their way into the innermost shrine, where the god dwells, but the snakes which watch the slumbers of Shiva barred their entrance, and this miracle further attests the holiness of the spot and the presence of the deity. Such

circumstances as these, which are universally believed, account for the increasing numbers of pilgrims who visit the shrine, and for the holy thrill which moves the frame of the pious as they view in the distance the white dome gleaming in the sun. Hundreds of pilgrims crawl for miles to the spot, and certainly not less than 40,000 pour water on the idol on the bathing day. Sixty houses of Pandas share in the offerings. Fifty years back the gifts amounted to Rs. 35 on the Siurath; now they are said to be Rs. 500, and are probably much greater. From this an idea may be formed of the increase of the fair under British rule, and of the consequent profit to all classes.

Barahpore is further interesting to the local antiquary as the place from whence the minor Ojain Rajpoot families of Chowgain, Kesutte, Raheea, Bhadwar, Purva, and Kaythee, took their origin. To the historian it is interesting as having been held for some months by the rebels during the mutiny till they were driven thence by Dunsford, who, advancing from Buxar with the Doornoon Rajah in his company, was here attacked by a body of sepoys protected by the neighbouring groves and gardens.

A statement of the amount and value of property exposed for sale at the Phagun Siurath in March 1875, and at the same fair in February 1876, is published below. A statistical enumeration was first made last year, and was repeated this year by the officers of the sub-divisional establishment of Buxar under the supervision of the sub-divisional officer. It was impossible last year to count the cattle, and the number was only approximately given, and is believed to be too low. This year special measures were taken to count the cattle. It is universally admitted that the cattle fair this year was the largest ever known. Thirty thousand head of cattle and 1,700 horses and ponies is a large supply. The cattle are mainly home bred, but Hansi cows and Seetamurhee bullocks come in great numbers. The Brahmins and Rajpoots of these parts go up to the Punjab at the end of the rains and buy horses at Mooltan, Peshawur, Sealkote, and bring down Yarkandis and Cabul horses to the plains. It would probably not be bad economy for any one going to Darjeeling for the hot weather to buy here and march his horse to the hills.

The statistical returns show an increase of value and amount in property of almost every description; wholesale and retail sales of cloth to a great amount are made; at the same time transactions in cloth and almost all other goods are said to have been contracted owing to the marriage season being later this year. This will be remedied at the Bysack fair.

It will be seen that the importance of these fairs has become very considerable. They are capable of indefinite extension. This year a new and less crowded site was chosen for a bazaar, an enclosure was made for the cattle, and improved watch and ward were kept up. But Bhojpore pergunnah, thronged as it is with Ahirs, of whom the head-quarters are in the neighbourhood, has an evil reputation, which is exemplified in the following country proverb, and will take some time to overcome:—

"By choice to Bhojpore never go:
"If you go, then eat no food.
"After eating, never sleep:
"Should you sleep, search not the road,
"And in searching never weep."

Police arrangements will probably destroy the force of this proverb.

A.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of things at Barahpore Fair held in February 1876.

Number.	Description of shops.	Number of shops.	Value.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	
1	Shop of English long-cloth, nainsook, and jamdani.	79	1,80,375 0 0	Best sort of longcloth is sold at Rs. 20 or Rs. 18 per than of 40 yards; Dacca muslin, at 10 annas to 1 rupee; nainsook, 8 annas; jamdani, 6 annas per yard.
2	Kharoash and Toshuk ...	5	1,038 0 0	Kharoash is red coarse cloth from Mirzapore, sold at 3 annas to 5 annas per yard; Toshuk is stamped cloth, sold at Re. 1-12 and Re. 2 each.
3	Dhoties of Gunga Sagar printed at Mirzapore.	11	5,421 0 0	Superior sort Re. 1-0, and inferior sort 15 annas per dhotie.
4	Saree, Masoree, Jhanki.	24	3,965 0 0	Variegated cloth, striped, used by low castes from Ghazee-pore, Jugdish-pore, sold at Re. 2, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1 per saree.
5	Dhoties called mutia, and dhoties for women.	8	1,404 0 0	Sold at Re. 1, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, per dhotie.
6	Dhoties, Punjabee wool chaddar.	1	190 0 0	Sold at Re. 5 to Re. 12 each.
7	Bunnath and satin	5	3,115 0 0	Bunnath at Re. 2-8, Re. 3-12, and Re. 5 per yard; satin, 12 annas to Re. 4 per yard.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of things at Barahpore Fair held in February 1876.—(Continued.)

Number.	Description of shops.	Number of shops.	Value.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	
8	Gota paltia, badla, caps	5	2,275 0 0	Gota paltia, silver fringe, sold, according to the quality, at half anna to Re. 1 per yard; badla (an inferior kinkob with silver spangles), used for pyjamas, sold at Re. 10 per than; cap, at Re. 4 to Re. 5 each; turban, Re. 3 to Re. 5 each; Benaresee saree, Re. 2-8 to Re. 25 each.
9	Patoree saree, pitumber	2	245 0 0	Patoree saree sold at Re. 10 or Re. 12 each; pitumber, Re. 5 to Re. 10 each.
10	Coarse cloth from Ghazee-pore.	8	1,870 0 0	Sold at Re. 2-12 per than best sort, also Re. 1-12 inferior sort, 2 annas per yard.
11	Women's coat (kurta)	23	73 0 0	3, 4, 6, and 8 annas per coat, according to the quality.
12	Desatee, containing debaa (tobacco box), glass, lock, comb, knife, scissors, inkstand.	24	3,446 0 0	Debaa sold at 1/2, 1, and 1 1/2 annas each; lock, 2, 3, and 4 annas each; comb, 2 pice each; knife, 1, 10, 8, and 4 annas each; scissors, 1 to 2 annas each; inkstand, 1 to 2 annas each.
13	Shoes	19	3,115 0 0	Sold 6 annas to Re. 4 per pair.
14	Small drums	1	20 0 0	Sold at 8 to 12 annas each. Come from Chunarugh.
15	Sweetmeats	90	2,285 0 0	Jelaber, 5 annas per seer; pairs, 6 annas per seer; burfee, 6 annas per seer; luddoo, 5 annas per seer; golab jamoon, 5 annas per seer.
16	Tobacco	54	1,421 0 0	Sold at 2 to 3 annas per seer. Prepared at Jugdishpore and Doornoon.
17	Tekeea (charcoal stopper for hooka)	52	129 0 0	Sold at 1 pice per 100.
18	Narail (pipe-bowls)	12	1,490 0 0	3 pice to 4 annas each.
19	Nachia (tube for pipe)	14	175 0 0	4 to 8 annas each.
20	Pathera (thread)	22	402 0 0	1 to 3 pice each.
21	Travelling palki	10	647 0 0	Rs. 10 to Re. 30 each. Made in neighbourhood.
22	Nalki (wedding palki)	6	284 0 0	Rs. 4 to Re. 5 each.
23	Meana (women palki)	15	134 0 0	Re. 1-8 to Re. 2-8 each.
24	Petorha	4	75 0 0	Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-12 each.
25	Bamboos for professional palki.	4	67 0 0	Rs. 2 to Re. 2-8 each.
26	Wooden chest	2	45 0 0	Sold at Re. 2 to Re. 3 each.
27	Purda for palki	5	200 0 0	Rs. 3 to Re. 4 each.
28	Barahdaree (sort of palanquin.)	1	24 0 0	Rs. 8 or Re. 9 each.
29	Grinding-stones	3	800 0 0	Chaki for grinding masala sold 6 to 12 annas each; all lortha, at annas each. From Sasseeram.
30	Earth pots	13	165 0 0	Half pice to 3 pice each.
31	Koopa (leather bottle)	2	150 0 0	Sold 1, 2, to 8 annas each.
32	Books and paper	11	1,978 0 0	Serampore Arwari paper, former sold at Re. 2-4 per ream, latter Re. 1-4, Re. 1-12, Re. 2, and Re. 2-8 per ream; Ramayan, Re. 3-8 each; Birjelaas, Re. 1, Re. 1-8, and Re. 3 each; Bhawperkaash, at 10 annas each; Sookhsagar, at Re. 4-8 each; Valmiki Ramayan, Re. 7 each; Mohavort Chintamun, Re. 3 each; Sabhabilas, Re. 3 each; Bhagwat Satik, Re. 10 each; Harbuns Satik, 12 annas each; Geet Gobind Satik, 10 annas each; Premasagar, Re. 1-8; Satik Chundi, Re. 1; Madhoo Joeduw, Re. 3; Munter Mahadey, Re. 5; Berah (hooka), Re. 3 each.
33	Ironmongery	38	6,390 0 0	These shops contain tawa (iron pan for baking), dola (small bowl for water), ghurras (large bowl for water), kulchekarachee tawa, at 4, 5, and 6 annas each; dola, 6, 8, 9, and 12 annas, and Re. 1 each; ghurras, 14 and 15 annas each; karachee, 6 or 7 annas per seer.
34	Brazier (thathera)	52	15,600 0 0	This shop contains lots, thalee, bul-too (open bowl), gugra (with small mouth), hooka, chelumchee. Lots, Re. 1 per seer; thalee, at Re. 1-3; batooon, at Re. 1-8; gugra, at Re. 1-3; hooka, at Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12; chelumchee, at Re. 1 or Re. 1-4 per seer; punbutta, at Re. 3 or Re. 2-12 each.
35	Women's ornaments, kura, pairoe, bateesa.	33	1,861 0 0	Kura, at 10 annas per seer; pairoe, at Re. 1-12 per seer; bateesa, at Re. 1 per seer; bhoora, at Re. 1-4 per seer; mathee, at Re. 1-8 per seer.
36	Women's ornaments, chooree.	79	1,340 8 0	Sold 9 pice, and from 2 annas to Re. 2 per pair.
37	Vegetables, including potatoes and bhanta.	29	27 9 0	Potatoes sold at 2 pice per seer; bhanta, at 1 pice per seer.
38	Khungree	3	81 0 0	Sold at 4 pice each.
39	Caps	2	70 0 0	Sold at 14 annas, Re. 1, Re. 1-4 each.
40	Pictures	1	50 0 0	Sold at 1 anna per picture.
41	Punsaree (spices)	100	12,832 0 0	Dhones sold at 12 seers per rupee; mureh, at 1 1/2; sooparee, at 4 1/2; lough, at 1; sonth, 3; phitkiree, at 6 per rupee.
42	Abeer, made from janera	10	100 0 0	It is a kind of red powder colour used specially by Hindus in holce festivals, sold at 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
43	Bunneahs	40	2,076 0 0	Rice 17, 18, 19 seers per rupee; dal, at 20 seers per rupee.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of things at Barachpore Fair held in February 1876.—(Continued.)

No.	Description of shops.	Number of shops.	Value.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	
44	Durrees and galeecha	8	1,753 0 0	Of the best sort of durree, 28 feet x 13 feet, is sold at Rs. 20 each; 18 feet x 11 feet at Rs. 16 each. Of inferior sort, 24 feet x 13 feet, at Rs. 14 each; 11 feet x 8 feet at Rs. 5 each; 7 feet x 5 feet at Rs. 1-12 each; galeecha of best sort at Rs. 6 each; inferior sort at Rs. 2-8 each.
45	Gunny for bags	17	344 0 0	One piece (pulti) 18 haths long by 14 span at 8 annas, and inferior sorts at 7 annas 6 pie.
46	Tents	10	1,216 0 0	From Ghazepore, Bullish, Agrawli, best sort Rs. 400 each, and inferior Rs. 40 each.
47	Blankets	3	25 0 0	Superior sort Rs. 1-8, inferior 12 annas each.
48	Kuthra	1	2 0 0	6 pie each.
	Total	1,036	2,00,088 1 0	

B.

Description of Horses, February 1876.

No.	Description.	Number of horses.	Value of horses.	Highest value.	Lowest value.	Average.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Stud horses	242	30,940	800	50	127 13 7
2	Lahorees	244	29,350	150	50	119 14 0
3	Punjabes	123	18,350	250	50	108 8 7
4	Hill ponies (so called)	253	20,475	300	65	80 14 10
5	Ferozeporees	132	15,450	400	50	117 0 8
6	Cabul horses	61	10,300	300	100	168 13 7
7	Peshawur	69	11,050	400	150	160 2 4
8	Mooltan	87	12,350	300	50	141 15 3
9	Dhance	36	9,150	300	150	254 2 8
10	Country	26	6,000	500	200	351 14 9
11	Of the neighbourhood	242	8,800	50	25	36 9 9
12	Ditto ponies	201	2,022	18	9	10 0 11
	Total	1,716	1,80,297			

C.

Cattle, February 1876.

No.	Description.	Number of bullocks	Price per head.	Value.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Bullocks of large size	12,284	37	4,52,668
2	Ditto of small size	5,238	23	1,40,664
3	Ditto of third class	4,658	12	55,896
4	Calves of large size	2,925	14	40,950
5	Ditto of small size	1,577	8	12,606
6	Cows of large size	968	10	9,680
7	Ditto of small size	490	7	3,430
8	Buffaloes of large size	810	20	16,200
9	Ditto of small size	234	12	2,808
10	Buffalo cow calves	450	4	1,800
11	Ditto bull calves	315	3	945
	Total	29,906		7,43,727

E.

Camels.

No.	Description.	Number.	Price per head.	Value.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Camels	11	140	1,540

F.

Comparative statement of the shops of Barachpore Fair, 1875 and 1876.

No.	Description of shops.	1875.		1876.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs. A.
1	Shop of English long-cloth	54	94,170 0	79	1,20,375 0	25	26,205		
2	Kharoonah, &c.	5	1,400 0	5	1,038 0	5	1,038		
3	Dhotee of Gunga Saugor	5	1,400 0	11	5,431 0	6	3,961		
4	Saree Masaroo	30	1,332 0	24	3,965 0	6	2,733		
5	Dhotee (called mutta)	2	67 0	8	1,404 0	6	1,347		
6	Dhooan	1	190 0	1	190 0	1	190		
7	Bunnath	5	3,115 0	5	3,115 0	5	3,115		
8	Gota Patha	5	3,275 0	5	3,275 0	5	3,275		
9	Patoree saree	3	245 0	3	245 0	3	245		
10	Coarse cloth	6	350 0	8	1,870 0	2	1,520		
11	Women's coat	81	381 0	22	73 0	9	158 0		
12	Beatee	6	4,089 0	24	3,446 0	34	1,543 0		
13	Shoes	9	2,000 0	19	8,115 0	10	1,115		
14	Small drums	1	30 0	1	20 0		10 0		
15	Sweetmeats	121	5,677 0	98	2,285 0	85	3,392 0		
16	Tobacco	67	274 0	54	1,431 0	3	1,147		
17	Tekees	1	139 0	53	129 0	52	129		
18	Narail	16	538 0	19	1,490 0	3	952		
19	Naicha	9	94 0	14	175 0	5	81		
20	Pathera	1	60 0	23	408 0	22	348		
21	Travelling palki	6	132 0	10	647 0	4	515		
22	Nulki	18	651 0	6	284 0	12	367 0		
23	Meana	14	117 0	15	184 0	1	17		
24	Petarha	4	550 0	4	75 0		475 0		
25	Wooden chest	2	10 0	2	45 0		35		
26	Bamboo for palki	5	41 0	4	67 0	1	26		
27	Purdah	1	200 0	5	300 0	4	100		
28	Barahdarce	15	150 0	13	165 0	2	15		
29	Grinding-stones	7	200 0	3	300 0	4	100		
30	Earthen pots	15	150 0	13	165 0	2	15		
31	Koopa	19	900 0	11	1,978 0	8	1,078		
32	Books and papers	93	1,000 0	38	6,380 0	18	5,380		
33	Ironmongers	29	5,635 0	53	15,800 0	23	10,065		
34	Braziers	11	800 0	23	1,861 0	12	1,061		
35	Women's ornament, karu	83	1,314 8	79	1,340 8	4	26		
36	Ditto, chooree	32	82 14	29	27 9	3	54		
37	Vegetables	4	40 0	8	81 0	4	41		
38	Khungree	1	50 0	2	70 0	1	20		
39	Caps	1	50 0	2	70 0	1	20		
40	Pictures	63	33,780 0	100	12,832 0	37	9,452 0		
41	Punnamer (spices)	9	334 0	10	100 0	1	334		
42	Aheer	36	300 0	40	2,076 0	4	1,776		
43	Bunneahs	9	1,768 0	8	1,753 0	1	15 0		
44	Dharae and galeecha	21	987 0	17	844 0	4	143		
45	Gunny for bags	12	575 0	10	1,215 0	2	640		
46	Tents	3	25 0	3	25 0		25		
47	Blankets	1	2 0	1	2 0		2		
48	Kuthra	1	2 0	1	2 0		2		
	Total	820	1,50,029 6	1,036	2,00,088 1				

G.

Horses, 1875 and 1876.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	1875.		1876.		DIFFERENCE.			
						Increase.		Decrease.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Stud horses	45	6,675	242	30,940	197	...	...	...
2	Lahoree	150	17,405	244	29,350	94	...	...	...
3	Punjabee	176	13,820	123	13,350	...	...	...	470
4	Hill ponies	56	3,144	253	20,475	197	...	...	...
5	Ferozpooree	278	31,787	139	15,450	...	...	...	...
6	Cabul horses	161	15,026	61	10,300	...	...	120	2,726
7	Peshawur	91	7,500	69	11,050	...	...	...	...
8	Mooltan	49	2,840	87	12,350	38	...	...	...
9	Dhance	31	2,066	36	9,150	...	...	...	...
10	Country	180	6,000	26	6,000	...	...	...	...
11	Of neighbourhood	114	2,674	242	8,800	128	...	...	...
12	Ditto ponies	99	1,630	201	2,022	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,280	1,11,332	1,716	1,80,297	436	65,470	377	3,165

H.
Cattle, 1875 and 1876.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	1875.		1876.		DIFFERENCE.			
						Increase.		Decrease.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Bullocks of large size ...	8,080	1,24,189	12,234	4,52,658	9,203	3,28,469	...	.....
2	Ditto of small size ...	3,105	9,045	5,238	1,40,064	1,133	1,37,019	...	.....
3	Ditto of 3rd class ...	1,018	12,144	4,058	55,898	3,040	43,752	...	.....
4	Calves of large size ...	1,025	15,375	2,025	40,950	1,000	25,575	...	.....
5	Ditto of small size ...	721	5,047	1,587	12,698	866	7,649	...	.....
6	Cows of large size ...	519	5,190	968	9,680	449	4,490	...	.....
7	Ditto of small size ...	814	4,884	490	3,430	...	...	324	1,454
8	Buffaloes of large size ...	208	4,803	810	16,200	602	11,397	...	.....
9	Ditto of small size ...	225	2,475	234	2,808	9	333	...	.....
10	Buffalo cow calves ...	318	1,272	450	1,800	132	528	...	.....
11	Ditto bull calves ...	172	568	315	945	143	377	...	.....
	Total ...	11,151	1,84,442	29,909	7,43,727	18,758	5,59,285	324	1,454

J.
Camels, 1875 and 1876.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	1875.		1876.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Camels ...	2	300	11	1,540	9	1,240	...	.....

REGISTRATION IN BENGAL.—NO. II.

THE PRESENT REGISTRATION LAW AND CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The changes introduced by the Registration Law, Act XVI of 1864, were not so considerable as were contemplated by the promoters of the measure. By means, direct and indirect, it was proposed to enforce compulsory registration; but on the other hand it was argued and shown that oppression and inconvenience would result, and the provisions limiting suits on unregistered deeds were in consequence struck out of the Bill. The principle of compulsory registration was to some extent sacrificed in order to adapt the measure to the circumstances of commerce and the condition of the country. The law was to be extended by degrees.

The most notable change in the law was the provision for compulsory registration of every important transaction relating to the transfer of immovable property. Leases for terms of less than one year and other instruments, the details of which need not be specified, were exempted. Provision was also made for the creation of an elaborate machinery for administering the law and for the control and supervision of its working.

Many other minor changes were introduced, but the above are the groundwork and foundation of the present system. Compulsory registration provides a complete record of all transfers of immovable property likely to be of use to the public. The special arrangements for administering the law provide ample facilities for what is called optional registration.

Act XX of 1866 reorganized and strengthened the administrative machinery, effected some minor changes in the details of procedure, and doubled the time of limitation for suits to recover money lent on interest, or for breach of contract if the engagement had been duly registered.

In 1870 Mr. Fitzjames Stephen introduced a Bill for the consolidation of the enactments relating to registration, which ultimately became law as Act VIII of 1871, and is the law under which the registration of deeds and assurances is at present effected. This Bill extended the law to territories in which it had not been in force, and exempted from compulsory registration certain instruments not before exempted. It was stated at the introduction of the Bill that the statistical returns showed that no less than 800,000 registrations had been effected in the previous year, or double the number of registrations in 1865-66, and that the value of property affected in Bengal amounted to £285,000,000 and in Madras to £75,000,000. It was shown that in the Punjab, North-West, and Central Provinces, optional registration largely preponderated owing to the greater accessibility of the offices and the low fees that were charged. The fees generally were condemned as too high, ranging as they did from Re. 1-9 in Bengal to Rs. 2-8 in Bombay and Madras. It was therefore determined to multiply registration offices, to employ special agency, to lower the fees, to give greater latitude to local Governments, and to relax the stringent provisions of the law, which had been found to impede rather than facilitate work. Theoretically the idea of concentrating in one central bureau complete statistics regarding the transfer of property had much to recommend it, but for all practical purposes the scheme laid down in former laws had proved uselessly elaborate and needlessly expensive. In Bengal alone a lakh of rupees had been spent upon these records, and hardly more than 250 searches or references had been made. Measures were also taken by the new law providing for more efficient inspection. District Registrars' offices became central offices of record, and the Inspector-General (previously called Registrar-General) was relieved of all original registration.

The following were among the minor changes then made:—Authorities to adopt were declared to come under compulsory registration, the registration of decrees and orders of civil courts became optional, and special registration, which gave certain bonds the authority of decrees, but which had been found to produce fraud rather than to discourage it, was repealed.

As the Registration Department is now constituted, there are first the sub-registrars, consisting of three classes: the civil administrative officers, who are all ex-officio sub-registrars, such as sub-divisional officers; special sub-registrars, who are appointed in districts where the registration work is heavy enough to occupy the whole time of a special officer; and rural sub-registrars, who are appointed to outlying places in the interior of districts. The sub-registrar at the head-quarters of a district, whether he be a special officer or a civil administrative officer, is responsible, under the orders of the district registrar, for the administration of law and the inspection of the subordinate officers in the district. Sub-registrars perform the original registration work; the district registrar has also authority to register, but this authority is seldom called into action. The district registrar is the Collector and Magistrate of the district, and has control over all the officers in his district. He generally exercises this control through the agency of the sub-registrar at head-quarters. The inspecting staff consists of the Inspector-General, who supervises and administers the whole department; two inspectors, whose duties are purely those of inspection; and 41 sub-registrars at the head-quarters of districts. By means of this staff of officers, each registration office is inspected about once a quarter. All civil officers with executive charges also watch and control registration within their jurisdictions. The machinery is thus as cheap and simple as it can be made, while at the same time it is said to be generally efficient, and works smoothly.

At the expiration of the past year 1874-75, there were 246 registration offices, as follows:—

District offices	...	...	...	42
Sub-divisional offices	...	...	...	83
Rural offices	...	...	...	121
Total	...	...	...	246

This number has since been increased to about 280.

The offices lately established have been rural offices with a single exception. Wherever registration offices are required, rural offices are at once established. The registrars are always men of position and respectability, and are sometimes pensioners residing in the vicinity of the offices. In 1874-75, 48 rural offices were opened; 32 offices had been opened in the previous year. By degrees a rural office will be opened for every thana jurisdiction in Bengal. When the necessity for them arises, the people ask for them—so well is the law known. There were at the end of last year in the Presidency division 54 registration offices, in Burdwan 38, in Rajshahye 14, in Dacca 36, in Chittagong 24, in Patna 36, in Bhagulpore 23, in Orissa 9, and in Chota Nagpore 10. The number of offices in the Rajshahye division

has been considerably added to during the current year, and there can be no doubt that in two or three years time the people will appreciate the advantages of registration as much in that division as in any other. As might have been expected, the Presidency division gives the largest number of transactions, and therefore the largest number of offices.

Having now sketched the progress and development of the law and establishment of the department on its present basis, it is proposed in future papers to discuss some of the statistical results obtained.

THE BRAZIERERS OF DOWLUTGUNGE, IN NUDDEA.

DOWLUTGUNGE is a thriving little town in the Chooadanga sub-division of the Nuddea district, containing a census population of 5,288 souls. It is intersected by the Bhoirub or Kubaduok river and by the Kotechandpore 'feeder' road, and is situated about six miles from the Kissenungie station of the Eastern Bengal Railway. From time immemorial it has been the seat of a colony of braziers, and the almost ceaseless clang of this noisy trade renders it anything but an eligible residence for others.

The persons engaged in the brass work industry may be roughly divided into producers and distributors. Commencing with the distributors, it may be said that the wholesale trade in brassware is in the hands of three families, who have warehouses at Dowlutgunge and in Calcutta, whence they import the raw material for the use of the manufacturers. These families are all of the Tamli caste, whose hereditary profession is said to be that of selling pān, but who in actual life are often men of money, and follow the profession of money-lenders and wholesale dealers. Some of the wealthiest men in the Nuddea district are now of the Tamli caste. The raw material in use among the braziers of Dowlutgunge and supplied by these Tamli families is of two descriptions: (1) *pitol*, or brass—a mixture of two-thirds of copper and one-third of zinc; and (2) *kānsā*, or bell-metal, into the composition of which enter seven-ninths of copper and two-ninths of tin. The latter is, as might be expected, the most expensive material of the two, and the manufacture costs Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per maund, while *pitol* rarely costs more than Rs. 21. Besides furnishing the raw material, the wholesale dealers purchase the manufactured produce and retail it in the Nuddea and Jessore districts through the instrumentality of hawkers, who are known as *deparies*, and are a very numerous body of men in all parts of Lower Bengal. The dealers also import from Calcutta for local sale such qualities of brass and copperware as are not manufactured at Dowlutgunge.

The producer may be either a manufacturer at the head of a workshop or *karkhana*, set up in life on his own account, or he may be a journeyman brazier employed by others. There are now sixteen braziers in Dowlutgunge who have established their own separate workshops: the journeymen braziers number 175. The latter are, comparatively speaking, well-to-do artisans, earning as they do not less than Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 per mensem. They are generally paid on the piece-work system, at the rate of Rs. 20 per maund for bell-metalware (*kānsā*), and Rs. 15 for brass, the softer metal of the two. Their work hours are ordinarily from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M. The profits made by the manufacturer are also tolerably large, as will appear from the annexed statement, which shows the expense of manufacturing a maund of brassware—

Expenses.			Receipts.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Price of one maund <i>pitol</i> ...	20	0 0	Wholesale price of one maund of manufactured brassware	45	0 0
Loss in smelting ...	2	8 0			
Wages ...	15	0 0			
Fuel, crucibles, moulds, &c. ...	1	8 0			
Total ...	39	0 0			

giving a net profit of Rs. 6 per maund, or 15·4 per cent.

The profits from bell metalware are somewhat smaller, as the annexed calculation will show:—

Expenses.			Receipts.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Price of one maund <i>kānsā</i> ...	35	0 0	Wholesale price of one maund manufactured bell-metalware	70	0 0
Loss in smelting ...	4	6 0			
Wages ...	20	0 0			
Fuel, crucibles, and moulds ...	1	8 0			
Total ...	60	14 0			

This would give a net profit of Rs. 9-2-0, or nearly 14·8 per cent.

It must not, however, be supposed that profits are invariably good and certain: Brassware is extensively used by the peasantry, and the demand, and consequently the price, fluctuates with those of agricultural produce. The prices on which the profits are calculated in the above table are those which have prevailed since last harvest.

The processes in use in the manufacture of brass utensils may be roughly described as those of smelting, shaping, and polishing. The raw material is first thoroughly fused in a crucible (*moonchi*) composed of fireclay and rice-husks well kneaded together, and containing half a maund of broken metal. The furnace is heated with ten seers of *soondrec* charcoal and an equal quantity of coal. The smelting begins at dawn, and at 4 P.M. or thereabouts the metal is in a state of fusion. Meantime twenty moulds (*chāur*) made of fireclay and jute, and varying in shape with the article it is intended to manufacture, have been ranged in a row along a ridge of cinders in convenient proximity to the furnace, from which the crucible is lifted by means of a pair of tongs (*sarasi*). A hole about one inch in diameter is now deftly knocked in its side, and a spout of fireclay is affixed beneath it. The crucible is now tilted up by means of the tongs, and the moulds are filled with the molten metal. The many-coloured fires which burst from the lurid crucible, and the intense glow of the metallic fluid, render this operation a picturesque one. A handful of a mixture of borax and salt is now dashed into each of the moulds to purify their contents, which are suffered to cool. The loss in smelting averages 12½ per cent. The next process is to give the rough lumps of metal the form required, and this is done by sheer manual labour. The workman beats them out on an anvil (*nihai*) with a hammer of a peculiar shape (*hathori*). This process occupies from seven to eight hours: indeed in the case of *ghurras* or waterpots (which are made in three pieces and soldered together), it takes a considerably longer time. The last operation is that of polishing, effected by means of a lathe (*kund*), which consists of a wooden cylinder three feet in length and nine inches thick, the rotatory motion to which is given by means of a string as in the case of a native centre-bit or gimlet. The vessel to be polished is fastened to one end of this cylinder with a cement composed of equal parts of resin, surki, and oil. The tools used are chisels (*loalis*) of different degrees of fineness, which are worked from a rest (*bauk*). The manufactured goods are carefully packed in bags of coarse gunny cloth, and sold to the wholesale dealers described above. The dealings of the latter are naturally veiled in a good deal of mystery, but notwithstanding their reticence it is possible to give a tolerably accurate estimate of their trade during the past three years. It should be noted that 1874 was a year of scarcity, and that the average value of the manufactured article, taking bell-metal and brassware together, has been taken to be Rs. 60 per maund.

Sales of Brassware in Dowlutgunge during the years 1873-75.

YEAR.	Local manufactures.	Imports.	Total.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1873	725	350	1,075	64,500
1874	550	200	750	45,000
1875	945	450	1,395	83,700
Average for three years ...	740	333	1,073	64,400

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN OUDH.

For the past few years experiments have been conducted in the Oudh province with a view of showing what amount of irrigation and manure is necessary to give a maximum yield of food-grains, in grain and straw, the other conditions of cultivation remaining the same in all the experiments. Manifestly no sufficient data have yet been collected on which to base trustworthy conclusions, and the results of all the experiments taken together exhibit such wide discrepancies as to suggest that in some cases the results have not been accurately reported. But it is of the greatest importance that experiments should be begun in matters of this kind, and it is desirable that they should be continued both in Oudh and other provinces, and over larger areas than was found possible on their first inception. In all such matters it is essential for purposes of scientific comparison that an exact area should be taken as the unit area of the experiment.

The results of the experiments are shown in the tabular statements below.

The first of the experiments—that of the cold weather of 1872-73—relates to the effects of irrigation only. It was conducted under the

supervision of Mr. H. G. Boys, c.s., Superintendent of Encumbered Estates, Serapore and Khari.

The experiment was made in wheat, barley, gram, and peas, one standard begha (1,600 square yards) being sown with each kind of grain, and each begha was subdivided into four equal parts, each of which was specially treated. Sixteen pounds of each kind of grain were sown in each of the sixteen plots, and no irrigation was attempted in any plot until a full month after the sowings. Of each kind of grain one plot was after this watered monthly, one plot fortnightly, one plot weekly, and one plot was not irrigated at all. In all cases the plots of land irrigated every 28 days bore the heaviest crops of grain; next came the plots irrigated every 14 days; next those irrigated every seven days; and those that were not irrigated at all produced the worst crops. It was not expected that in gram there would have been any outturn at all from the plots irrigated so often as every seven days. Natives,

as a rule, never irrigate gram at all. The experiment would go to show that generally speaking an irrigation once a month would quadruple the produce.

The greatest amount of straw in wheat and grain was obtained from the monthly irrigated plots, while in barley and peas the outturn of straw was greatest in the plots irrigated fortnightly.

In wheat and barley the greatest outturn of grain, as compared with the straw, was from the plots entirely unirrigated, the waterings increasing the stalk in a greater ratio than the ears. In gram, however, the comparative outturn of grain was least in the unirrigated plot, and greatest in the plot under fortnightly irrigation. In peas, again, the plot irrigated monthly gave the greatest amount of grain as compared with stalk. In all the grains the cubic foot measure of threshed grain gave the greatest weight in the unirrigated plots, but the difference was very slight.

Experimental Cultivation of Wheat, Gram, Barley, and Peas, in Katesur Ilaka, District Serapore, in Oudh, during the Winter Season of 1872-73.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
		Number of cubic feet of water per 'purra'.	Number of 'purra' required to irrigate one plot completely, and in how many hours.	Native name of soil used.	When was the ground last manured? (What manure?)	Number of ploughings before sowing.	Weight of a cubic foot of the grain sown.	Date of sowing and quantity of seed sown.	How often irrigated?	Number of times weeded.	Date of reaping.	Total weight of straw (dry).	Total weight of ears or pods before threshing.	Total weight of grain after threshing.	Weight of a cubic foot of the resulting grain in lb. oz., &c.	From 1st June to date of sowing.	Between date of sowing and reaping.	Number of cloudy days between sowing and reaping.	Mean temperature at Sudder Station between sowing and reaping.	Number of days on which there was strong wind during the experimental period.	Is the experimental ground protected on toward by trees?	REMARKS.
Ilaka Katesur.																						
WHEAT.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days ...	14	200 purra.					November 19th, 1872, at dawn, 16 lb per plot.	15 times	Once.	April 9th, 1873; all plots.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	30.6	1.7	Not specified.	Fide column of Remarks.	Not protected.	From November 18th 1872 to the 17th January 1873 strong wind blow from the west; from 18th January 1873 its direction changed to the east, and on the same date, three hours after fall of rain, it blew, and continued up to 6th March 1873 from the west. On March 7th and 8th it changed to the east; from 12th to 16th March the wind was very boisterous.	
	" " 2, " " " 14 " ...	14							7 "			60 8	80 14	64 4	51 0							
	" " 3, " " " 28 " ...	14							4 "			100 10	103 10	81 14	51 3							
	" " 4, unirrigated " ...	Nil							Nil			140 12	141 14	111 10	51 5							
BARLEY.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days ...	14	200 purra.		In May 1872, with cattle manure.			November 19th, 1872, at dawn, 16 lb per plot.	15 times	Once.	April 9th, 1873; all plots.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	30.6	1.7	Not specified.	Fide column of Remarks.	Not protected.	From November 18th 1872 to the 17th January 1873 strong wind blow from the west; from 18th January 1873 its direction changed to the east, and on the same date, three hours after fall of rain, it blew, and continued up to 6th March 1873 from the west. On March 7th and 8th it changed to the east; from 12th to 16th March the wind was very boisterous.	
	" " 2, " " " 14 " ...	14							7 "			20 14	55 10	52 14	45 0							
	" " 3, " " " 28 " ...	14							4 "			87 2	82 12	78 12	45 3							
	" " 4, unirrigated " ...	Nil							Nil			70 3	113 10	107 6	45 5							
GRAM.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days ...	14	200 purra.		In May 1872, with cattle manure.			November 19th, 1872, at dawn, 16 lb per plot.	15 times	Once.	April 9th, 1873; all plots.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	30.6	1.7	Not specified.	Fide column of Remarks.	Not protected.	From November 18th 1872 to the 17th January 1873 strong wind blow from the west; from 18th January 1873 its direction changed to the east, and on the same date, three hours after fall of rain, it blew, and continued up to 6th March 1873 from the west. On March 7th and 8th it changed to the east; from 12th to 16th March the wind was very boisterous.	
	" " 2, " " " 14 " ...	14							7 "			28 18	42 12	31 14	50 0							
	" " 3, " " " 28 " ...	14							4 "			18 7	87 4	65 12	50 2							
	" " 4, unirrigated " ...	Nil							Nil			34 13	104 10	77 10	50 5							
PEAS.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days ...	14	200 purra.		In May 1872, with cattle manure.			November 19th, 1872, at dawn, 16 lb per plot.	15 times	Once.	April 9th, 1873; all plots.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	30.6	1.7	Not specified.	Fide column of Remarks.	Not protected.	From November 18th 1872 to the 17th January 1873 strong wind blow from the west; from 18th January 1873 its direction changed to the east, and on the same date, three hours after fall of rain, it blew, and continued up to 6th March 1873 from the west. On March 7th and 8th it changed to the east; from 12th to 16th March the wind was very boisterous.	
	" " 2, " " " 14 " ...	14							7 "			31 6	25 4	17 4	40 15							
	" " 3, " " " 28 " ...	14							4 "			20 15	35 10	29 4	50 2							
	" " 4, unirrigated " ...	Nil							Nil			23 14	44 12	35 8	50 5							

The experiments made in the cold weather of 1873-74 combined both irrigation and manuring, and were also carried out under Mr. Boys' supervision. The report to Government on the experiments was submitted by Mr. H. W. Gibson, who succeeded Mr. Boys as Superintendent of the Encumbered Estates. The same grains in the same quantities were sown on areas of equal size, and the mode of cultivation and irrigation adopted in the previous year was, except as to manuring, repeated in almost every respect. The land was manured two months before sowing with cattle manure two years old, in the proportions shown in the subjoined statement. The fourth plot of each kind of grain was neither manured nor irrigated.

The comparative results are similar to those found in the previous year.

The greatest weight in ears before threshing, and in grain after threshing, were found in the plots watered every 28 days and manured the most, viz. with 3,408lb of manure; the smallest yield was, as to wheat, in the plot watered every 14 days and manured with the next largest quantity of manure, viz. 1,704lb; and as to barley and peas, in the unirrigated and unmanured plots. In gram the least weight in pods was in the unirrigated and unmanured plots, and in grain in the plot watered every 14 days and manured with 1,704lb; the result as to pods corresponding with that in barley and peas, and as to grain with that in wheat.

It would seem from these results that the heaviest crop of grain is produced from a liberal supply of manure and moderate irrigation—say one watering a month—the outturn diminishing with a reduced

quantity of manure and more copious irrigation. It is hoped that experiments may be continued to ascertain the proportions of manure and irrigation affording the most suitable combination, and their relative value.

The greatest outturn of straw in wheat, barley, and gram, was from the plots watered every seven days, and which received the least quantity of manure, viz. 852lb; and in peas, from the plot most manured and watered every 28 days. The smallest outturn in all the grains was from the unirrigated and unmanured plots. From these results it may be deduced that the yield of straw, as compared with grain, depends more on copious irrigation than on extensive manuring, the largest yield being produced from the plots frequently watered and very moderately manured; the yield diminishing with a larger quantity of manure and less irrigation, and falling still lower where there was no irrigation and manuring. Peas, however, present an exception, the greatest outturn of straw being from the plot manured with 1,704lb and watered every 14 days.

The difference between the weight of a cubic foot of grain in regard to all the grains was slight; the heaviest weight was in the plots manured the least and irrigated the most, the lowest weight was in the unmanured and unirrigated plots.

The proportion of grain to straw was greatest in wheat in the unmanured and unirrigated plots; and in barley, gram, and peas, in the plots manured the most and irrigated once in 28 days, the stalk increasing with more frequent waterings in a greater ratio.

Experimental Cultivation of Wheat, Barley, Gram, and Peas, in the village of Rausi, Ilaka Kalesur, Seetapore District, in Oudh, during the year 1873-74.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19															
	Number of cubic feet of water per 'paur'.	Number of 'pours' required to irrigate one plot completely, and in how many hours.	Native name of soil used.	When was the ground last manured? (What manure?)	Quantity of manure used.	Number of ploughings before sowing.	Weight of a cubic foot of the manure sown. (Destructive native name of grain.)	Days of sowing and quantity of seed sown.	How often irrigated?	Number of times weeded.	Date of reaping.	Total weight of straw (dry).	Total weight of ears or pods before threshing.	Total weight of grain after threshing.	Weight of a cubic foot of the resulting grain in lb. oz., &c.	RAINFALL.		Number of cloudy days between sowing and reaping.	Number of days in which there was strong wind during the experimental period.	Is the experimental ground protected on toward by trees?															
																From 1st June to date of sowing.	Between date of sowing and reaping.																		
Kalesur Estate.																																			
WHEAT.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days...	14	150 'pours' to each plot, given in two hours.	'Doomat sundri'—a loam of slightly reddish tinge.	17th August 1873, with cattle manure.	In land irrigated every 7 days, 82lb. 1,704 " " " 3,405 " " " Nil.	Three ploughings with an 8-inch share.	17th October 1873, at noon; 16th in each plot.	Once.	4th April 1874.	15	150 0	122 12	101 14	46 14	32½ inches (the fall at Rausa, the nearest tehal to Rausi).	1st January } 1st February } 1½ inch, the fall at little more. } considerable. } Rausa altogether. } On all three occasions the fall was enough to save, on each occasion, one watering.	Five days. Dates not specified.	West wind, East on 12th and 14th December, 1st and 2nd January, and 1st February. Strong on 2nd, 17th, and 25th March.	No.															
	" " 2, " " 14 " "	14																																	
	" " 3, " " 28 " "	14																																	
	" " 4, unirrigated " " "	Nil																																	
BARLEY.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days...	14	150 'pours' to each plot, given in two hours.	'Doomat sundri'—a loam of slightly reddish tinge.	17th August 1873, with cattle manure.	In land irrigated every 7 days, 82lb. 1,704 " " " 3,405 " " " Nil.	Three ploughings with an 8-inch share.	17th October 1873, at noon; 16th in each plot.	Once.	4th April 1874.	15	116 0	102 8	148 12	40 7						32½ inches (the fall at Rausa, the nearest tehal to Rausi).	1st January } 1st February } 1½ inch, the fall at little more. } considerable. } Rausa altogether. } On all three occasions the fall was enough to save, on each occasion, one watering.	Five days. Dates not specified.	West wind, East on 12th and 14th December, 1st and 2nd January, and 1st February. Strong on 2nd, 17th, and 25th March.	No.										
	" " 2, " " 14 " "	14																																	
	" " 3, " " 28 " "	14																																	
	" " 4, unirrigated " " "	Nil																																	
GRAM.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days...	14	150 'pours' to each plot, given in two hours.	'Doomat sundri'—a loam of slightly reddish tinge.	17th August 1873, with cattle manure.	In land irrigated every 7 days, 82lb. 1,704 " " " 3,405 " " " Nil.	Three ploughings with an 8-inch share.	17th October 1873, at noon; 16th in each plot.	Once.	4th April 1874.	15	26 0	27 4	17 2	46 0											32½ inches (the fall at Rausa, the nearest tehal to Rausi).	1st January } 1st February } 1½ inch, the fall at little more. } considerable. } Rausa altogether. } On all three occasions the fall was enough to save, on each occasion, one watering.	Five days. Dates not specified.	West wind, East on 12th and 14th December, 1st and 2nd January, and 1st February. Strong on 2nd, 17th, and 25th March.	No.					
	" " 2, " " 14 " "	14																																	
	" " 3, " " 28 " "	14																																	
	" " 4, unirrigated " " "	Nil																																	
PEAS.	Plot No. 1, irrigated every 7 days...	14	150 'pours' to each plot, given in two hours.	'Doomat sundri'—a loam of slightly reddish tinge.	17th August 1873, with cattle manure.	In land irrigated every 7 days, 82lb. 1,704 " " " 3,405 " " " Nil.	Three ploughings with an 8-inch share.	17th October 1873, at noon; 16th in each plot.	Once.	4th April 1874.	15	26 0	68 2	58 8	45 0																32½ inches (the fall at Rausa, the nearest tehal to Rausi).	1st January } 1st February } 1½ inch, the fall at little more. } considerable. } Rausa altogether. } On all three occasions the fall was enough to save, on each occasion, one watering.	Five days. Dates not specified.	West wind, East on 12th and 14th December, 1st and 2nd January, and 1st February. Strong on 2nd, 17th, and 25th March.	No.
	" " 2, " " 14 " "	14																																	
	" " 3, " " 28 " "	14																																	
	" " 4, unirrigated " " "	Nil																																	

The third experiment, which was held during the year 1874-75, relates to the effect of manuring only. The area of experiment was, as before, a pucca beegha divided into four equal plots. The fourth plot was left unmanured. The other plots were manured as detailed below; all the plots received a full watering once every month. The experiments were confined to wheat and peas; and on this occasion 27lb of the former were sown to each plot, and 20lb of the latter. The quantity of seed sown being greater, the outturn is greater. The manure used is described as mixed manure ordinarily used by natives.

As regards wheat, the largest amount of manure is shown to have yielded the largest amount of grain and *bhusa*. In the second plot there is something unaccountable, as a half quantity of manure is shown to have yielded less produce than a quarter, and less also than the land which was not manured at all. It is possible that the small amount of manure of the third plot might not make any perceptible difference between that plot and the plot in which no manure was used, especially if the soil was originally good; but considering that 2,560lb of manure gave a better result than nothing, 1,280 maunds could hardly have been worse than nothing, and it is therefore conjectured that the manure of plot No. 2 was either different from, and poorer than, that on plot No. 1, or that it must have been too fresh, and therefore injurious to the crop. All other things being equal, it is hardly possible, judging from the result, that all the manures could have been of equal quality.

The experiment in the cultivation of peas shows that the largest amount of manure decreased the grain and increased the *bhusa*, which was to have been expected; that there is a limit of manure, as in plot 3, by which the maximum of both grain and *bhusa* can be obtained, other things being equal; and that below and above that limit a loss appears to occur both in grain and *bhusa*.

As these experiments are not expensive, it is proposed to repeat them in order to eliminate any error which may result by making only one experiment; care being taken to use, as far as possible, the same kind of manure for all plots. If the heap of manure were mixed thoroughly, it would ensure all the plots obtaining an equal share of all the ingredients which make up the heap.

Experimental Cultivation of Wheat and Peas at Itaunja and Gaddia, in Oudh, during the year 1874-75.

	Quantity of soil and extent of ground.	Quantity of manure in each plot.	Quality and quantity of seed sown.	YIELD IN lb.		Number of waterings.
				Grain.	Bhusa.	
WHEAT.	'Goid mutyar,' one pucca beegha divided into four equal plots, 4 beegha each.	1st plot, 2,500	27lb of the same kind of wheat were sown on each plot on the same day, 3rd November 1874.	265 13	120 0	Each plot received a full watering on 3rd December 1874, 3rd January and 3rd February 1875. There was drizzling for about nine hours on the 15th February, and a good fall of rain on 14th February.
		2nd " 1,280		215 8	90 0	
		3rd " 640		233 4	105 0	
		4th " none.		233 4	105 0	
PEAS.	'Doomat palon,' one pucca beegha divided into four equal plots, 4 beegha each.	1st plot, 10,000	20lb of Cabul peas were sown on each plot on the 10th November 1874.	430 8	378 0	Each plot received a full watering on 9th December 1874, 8th January, and 11th February 1875. There was a shower of rain on the 7th and 8th February.
		2nd " 5,280		148 0	340 0	
		3rd " 2,560		173 0	400 0	
		4th " none.		116 8	190 0	

The largest outturn of wheat obtained in all the experiments is that at Itaunja in 1874-75. The plot was irrigated once a month and manured with 2,560lb of manure. The outturn of one quarter of a beegha (400 square yards) is 265lb 12 oz. At the same rate of produce the outturn of an acre of 4,840 square yards would be not less than 3,216lb, or 40 maunds of cleaned grain. This is an extremely large outturn. The average outturn of wheat in the United States of America is 11 bushels or 880lb per acre. The results of experiments made by Messrs. H. F. and A. Harwood at Ipswich in England in 1872 on an acre of land manured with 11 tons of manure from the open cattle-yard afford 31 bushels to the acre, or 2,464lb. Similar

land manured with $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of nitrate of soda yielded an outturn of 39 bushels of wheat, or 3120lb. Even this falls short of the rate given by the Oudh experiment.

The largest outturn of barley is that afforded in Katesur during the season of 1873-74. Experiments in barley were not renewed in 1874-75. The largest outturn is 224lb on an area of 400 square yards, which had been well irrigated once a month, and which had been manured with 3,408lb of cattle manure. At a similar rate of produce over a whole acre, the outturn would have amounted to 2,711lb, or nearly 36 maunds of cleaned grain. This is absolutely a very large produce, though comparatively less than the outturn given by the wheat experiments. The average produce of barley per acre in the United States is given at 1,520lb per acre; Messrs. Harwood's experiments with eleven tons of cattle manure give 3,040lb, and with $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of nitrate of soda give 3,840lb. It is singular that the proportionate outturn of barley should be so much less in India than the proportionate outturn of wheat. This may be owing to the circumstances of the Oudh experiment, and especially to the fact that the experiments have as yet been conducted on so limited a scale in this country. As already pointed out, it is essential to the real value of these experiments that the acre, and no other area, should be taken as the unit of the experiment.

THE TRADE ROUTES OF NORTH BEHAR.

Exports.—From the three frontier northern sub-divisions of North Behar there are two great currents of export trade, the one making south-west and the other south-east towards the Ganges. Of the former, the staple is rice. The routes followed by this trade are overland, crossing the courses of the numerous rivers which flow through the country. This trade is entirely restricted to the dry months of the year. It commences in December and it ceases in May, herein naturally following the condition of the weather and the seasons of harvesting. The trade loses volume as it proceeds, for it largely supplies Tajpore and Hajepore sub-divisions of Tirhoot and the Begoo Serai sub-division of Monghyr, regions which are more profitably devoted to non-food staples and to rubber crops than to rice. The residue finds its way partly to Sarun overland, and partly to the western districts by water.

The second current of export trade from North Tirhoot tends southwards in the first instance to the Ganges, or to the marts situated on the larger affluents of the Ganges, and then it sets south-east to Calcutta. This trade is chiefly in oil-seeds, and it is to a large extent river-borne. The other articles of export trade find their way along this route to Calcutta, with the exception of tobacco, which is exported to Patna, the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, &c.

Imports.—From the Ganges and from the E. I. Railway there is a well established import trade in food-grain to the riparian sub-divisions of Hajepore and Tajpore; but this trade ceases to be of any magnitude by the time it reaches the frontier sub-divisions Seetamurhee and Mudhoobunnee. This is in accord with what has been stated about the course of the opposite current of food-grain export from the north and north-east of Tirhoot, a notable rice-growing country. Such supplies as are imported into Mudhoobunnee *via* Durbhunga come from the North-West Provinces. The supply for Tirhoot comes as a part of the down-stream and the down-rail traffic from the Upper Provinces. It is managed or financed largely from Patna. It consists of the rubber grains, wheat, barley, &c. As might be expected, there is no such up-stream or up-rail traffic from Bengal to the northern sub-divisions. The other imports, salt, piece-goods, &c., come of course mainly from Calcutta. This trade is managed chiefly from Patna city, Mozufferpore town, Durbhunga town, and the bazaars on the Kosi. These imports, being articles of sea-borne traffic, are found to be closely linked with a corresponding export trade in oil-seeds, also destined seawards. It remains to be added that in North Behar, as in all other parts of the interior India, the import trade is small in bulk (and possibly also it may be smaller in value), as compared with the export trade.

The result, then, is that in ordinary years there is an export trade of large volume, while the import trade in food-grain to the same areas has hitherto been of inconsiderable volume.

Besides the trade to which allusion has been made, there is an additional current from Nepal. When the crops both in our territory and in Nepal are good, this current passes through our frontier tracts and is merged in the general export trade of food-grain. Mr. Taylor, the Collector of Bhagulpore, states with confidence that it was as purchasers that the Nepalese drew on our resources in 1874 more than as labourers seeking wages, and still more than as indigents needing charity.

In the following pages a comparatively detailed account is given, first, of the river routes, and secondly, of the land or road routes along which the large trade of North Behar is carried on. The roads are now-a-days the more important of the two kinds of communication. But the rivers are here described first partly because the description of their course, and thorough of the slope of the country, will simplify the subsequent description of the road routes; partly also because the more important marts of North Behar seem to have had their position determined in former times mainly with reference to the command over boat navigation. The account of the river routes is derived to a great extent from an interesting report drawn up by Mr. Wickes, c.e., who was deputed during the hot weather and rainy season of 1874 to procure information regarding the Behar rivers in case of boat transport by Government becoming desirable. His report, however, deals only with the navigability of the rivers during the rains.

RIVER ROUTES OF NORTH BEHAR, MORE ESPECIALLY IN THE RAINY SEASON.

The boats used for trading purposes on the rivers in North Behar are similar to those in use elsewhere in Bengal, and vary in size from the large 4,000-maund to the small 100-maund craft. The draught, in feet, of the various sized boats is approximately as follows:—

	Empty.	Half laden.	Laden.
100-maund boat	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$
200 ditto	1 to 1	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$
300 ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$
400 ditto	1 to 2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$
500 ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
750 ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
1,000 ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
1,500 ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$
2,000 ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
3,000 ditto	2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	These large boats are never fully laden.
4,000 ditto	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	

The flat-bottomed boats of the description known as *kuttras* and *kooasas* draw the least, and boats of the *pulcur* and *melnee* class the most, water. There is also some difference in the draught of the same description of boat when built in different parts of Bengal.

Boats of 3,000 and 4,000 maunds burthen are exclusively used for the carriage of light bulky materials, such as jute, and are never laden with more than 1,500 to 2,000 maunds. Such boats are therefore uncommon on the Behar rivers. The grain trade is principally carried on in boats of 1,000 maunds and less, though boats up to 2,000 maunds burthen are occasionally, though seldom, used for that purpose. Cargo boats are seldom seen under 100 maunds burthen, and that may be taken as the minimum size in general use.

As a rule, boats going up-stream are not fully laden, and large boats of over 1,500 maunds are rarely more than half laden. Coming down stream boats generally carry a full cargo at all times.

In Tirhoot and the adjoining districts there is another description of boat in use besides those referred to above. It is a rectangular oblong boat with a flat bottom, and is called a *melahnee*. These *melahnees* carry from one to two hundred maunds, and draw only a foot to 18 inches of water. They are awkward to manage on account of their shape; but as they can work in very little water, they are useful on small rivers which have a low velocity. They should not be confounded with the Ganges *melnee*, a boat shaped like a turtle and drawing a great deal of water.

Boats are available in large numbers in the districts of Bhagulpore and Monghyr. There are but few boats in the interior of Purneah, but they can be obtained from Caragola and other adjacent marts on the Ganges. There are many boats on the larger rivers of Tirhoot, especially at such large marts as Samastipore and Rowsura. In Chumparun one or two hundred trading boats might perhaps be collected.

The Kosi is the frontier river that runs between the Bhagulpore and Purneah districts. It is navigable all the year round up to what is marked as Nathpore on the survey map for boats of 750 maunds, and for boats of 250 maunds up to our frontier. It rises in the Nepal Hills, and after joining the Ghogree (as the Tiljooga is called in its lower reaches,) it falls into the Ganges. The safest time for navigating the river is just at the commencement and end of the rainy season. During the rainy season it is noted for the rapidity of its course, the treacherous nature of its bed, and for its wandering character. Owing to the above characteristics, its navigation during the rains is difficult; its channels are constantly

shifting, and 'chaurs' continually appear and disappear. If a boat strikes on a sandbank at that season, she is either at once turned broadside over by the velocity of the stream, or the current eddies about her and cuts away the hard crust of sand immediately round her, and she sinks into the quicksand beneath. The bed of the river is also full of snags, but experienced boatmen can tell when they approach them by changes in the appearance of the water. Owing to the impetuosity of the current, boats have frequently to wait several days for a favourable wind to help them to get over particular parts of the river. Boats going up or down the Kosi in the rains require to be preceded by a regular Kosi pilot, who goes some distance in advance and selects the channel the boats are to take.

It is well known that the Kosi has been pushing westwards for a long time, and in the course of the thirty years that have elapsed since the survey, has taken up a course considerably to the west and south-west, especially in its lower reaches. Its general course may be indicated as follows:—It enters British territory two miles west of its old channel as marked on the map, and presently passes by Beerpore, now a mart of some importance. Thereafter it makes a little south-westward, and a little to the east of Bulooa and Enamputte. It passes two considerable centres of trade between Bengal and the Kosi valley, including its Nepalese terai. These are Bulooa and Portabgunge (near Enamputte of the map); the latter place an important emporium of trade and the head-quarters of the thana formerly known as Nathpore, but now, from the change of site due to the change in the river course, known as Portabgunge. At both of these places there are Bengal and other non-Bihar traders, among which are branches of Rai Dhumput Sing Bahadur and other Moorshedabad merchants. A considerable business is done in oilseeds, for which pergunnah Dhapur, and in fact all north-east Sopoool, is well suited. At the large marts in North Bihar the exports of oilseeds and the imports of salt are usually carried on by Bengali settlers, whereas the grain trade, intimately connected with money-lending and landholding, falls to local dealers. Lower down, the course of the river is now so far west as the town of Lalgunge. It is not necessary to follow its course further, but as marts of some importance within its influence Mudhepoora may be noted, and also Moorali-ungge, some 16 miles east from Mudhepoora towards the river; also Moorali-Kishengunge, some 25 miles to the south-south-east of Mudhepoora.

The Tiljooga rises in the Nepal Hills, and falls into the Ganges below Colgong. It is navigable in the rains for boats of 2,000 maunds up to Tilkeessur, and for boats of 500 maunds up to Degha.

As a rule, a large number of bunds are annually constructed across the Tiljooga for irrigation purposes from Russaree upwards, and these greatly interfere with the value of the river as a navigable channel; for although the first heavy flood breaches them, it only partially removes them, and up-boats have great difficulty in passing. In some cases the flood bursts through the sides of the bund, leaving an island in the middle of the stream with a narrow dangerous passage on each side of it; in other places the centre of the bund gives, and there is a narrow channel in the middle of the stream with the ends of the broken bund projecting into the river and forming a spur on each side; and again, in a few instances, the whole of the upper portion of the bund is carried away, leaving the lower portion, which forms a sunken weir right across the stream.

There is an irregular tract of country bordering both banks of the lower Tiljooga and extending from Tilkeessur to the eastern boundary of the Monghyr district, which is inundated in the rains and traversed by many khals. This tract is about thirty-two miles in length, and averages fourteen miles in breadth, and extends in places to the Ganges. Only small boats can with certainty sail in any direction across it, but by keeping to the khals boats of 500 maunds can get within a short distance of almost any required place. Boats of 500 maunds can get up to Koochurdewa and Ghanun, and supply Chupraun and Bukhtiarpoore, and the same sized boats can also get within a mile of Surbela.

The Little Bagmuttee falls into the Bagmuttee at Hya Ghât. It is navigable up to Durbhunga in the rains for boats of 2,000 maunds, and up to Palee for boats of 500 maunds; above that the river rises and falls too quickly to be depended on, but boats of 500 maunds get up to its junction with the Douse, and boats of 250 maunds to Poopree factory.

The Lakhandai rises in Nepal and falls into the Bagmuttee. It is navigable in the rains for boats of 500 maunds up to Seetamurhee. The Lakhandai rises and falls quickly, and its current is rapid, especially in the higher reaches. This renders it a dangerous river to navigate, especially above Seetamurhee, and boats seldom go above that place. There are several bunds in the Lakhandai, which impede navigation.

The Bagmuttee is navigable from the frontier to Moonearee for boats of 250 maunds, from Moonearee Ghat it is navigable for boats of 500 maunds, and after passing Garghattee it becomes navigable for boats of 2,000 maunds. Formerly, after receiving the Little Bagmuttee

at Hya Ghât, it flowed in a south-easterly direction and joined the Boor Gunduk above Rowsura. Recently the Bagmuttee has cut into the Kernaie, and the river from Hya Ghât to above Rowsura is now fast silting up, and is only navigable for about two months in the year, when it is passable for boats of 500 maunds. The main stream of the Bagmuttee goes down the Kernaie. There are many snags in the Bagmuttee, and its current is extremely swift. When the floods come down, it is said (on reliable evidence) to run seven miles an hour in the upper reaches.

The Kernaie was only a small stream when the Bagmuttee cut into it, but it has now become the main outlet for the waters of that river, and is navigable in the rains from Hya Ghât to Tilkeessur, where it falls into the Tiljooga, for boats of 2,000 maunds. The Kernaie is also, it is believed, navigable during the dry season for smaller boats.

The Mozufferpore river, or the Boor Gunduk, as it is called, is in the rains navigable for boats of large burthen, but in the dry season is studded with sandbanks, which impede navigation by large boats so low down even as the Monghyr district. In former times, however, the river is said to have been navigable for boats of 500 maunds as far up as Mozufferpore. At Nagarbustee the temporary railway crossing for the cold weather over the river obstructs until July all traffic other than that on boats of the smallest burthen. Up to Nagarbustee the Mozufferpore river is navigable all the year round for boats of 200 maunds. The navigation of the river is commanded by four marts important for grain, for oil-seeds, and for every other branch of country trade. These are, in order, as you ascend the river,—Khaguria, near the river's confluence with the Ganges, say six miles north of Monghyr, Rowsura or Roshra, Samastipore near Nagarbustee, and lastly Mozufferpore. The Boor Gunduk is navigable in the rains to above Roshra for boats of 2,000 maunds, up to Mozufferpore for boats of 1,000 maunds, up to the crossing of the Motiharee and Seetamurhee road for boats of 250 maunds, and up to Segowlee in the north of Chumparun for boats of 100 maunds burthen.

The last river to be noticed here is the Great Gunduk, the river which separates Chumparun, Sarun, and Tirhoot. The most important marts commanding its navigation are Gobindgunge, Lalgunge, and Hajepore. The Gunduk is a large river, but in the rains dangerous and rapid. Boats of 1,000 maunds get up to Lalgunge in the rains, and boats of 500 maunds to Bugaha; they are, however, only able to carry half loads up-stream. It occasionally happens in unusually high floods that the Gunduk overflows its left bank, and that the whole country from Bettiah to Motiharee becomes one sheet of water. At such times laden boats of 500 to 700 maunds have been known to sail across country to Motiharee, but they have generally been left high and dry in the paddy-fields by the receding flood when attempting to return. An old bed of the Gunduk running from Bettiah to Motiharee is distinctly traceable, and it is by this that boats as above recorded have been known to get to Motiharee.

ROAD ROUTES OF NORTH BEHAR.

North Bihar is well provided with roads, and it is probably the case that no other territory within India, certainly the case that no other territory within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, can compare with it in this respect. This is partly due to the improvements in the means of communications during 1874 and to those of earlier periods. Considering the long-standing importance of the north Gangetic districts, and the prominent attention in such matters naturally given from time immemorial to a fertile region of lucrative industries permeated extensively by European capital, it was to have been expected that the communications would be well looked to. It is still fresh in memory what feats of inland transport on and alongside these roads were accomplished during 1874.

Coming to the description of these routes, we have first the State Railway Bazitpore to Durbhunga, a distance of 48 miles, which is now in full working order. An extension or branch has recently been ordered from Samastipore to Mozufferpore, 20 miles. As the line of country is singularly favourable, and the urgency is considerable, it is probable that this work will be pushed on and finished during the present hot weather. This will be quite feasible without adding materially to the cost of the enterprise, if rails or rolling-stock can be diverted from other State lines under construction.

This railway connecting the East India Railway at Barrh with Durbhunga is flanked on the west by four principal roads, which from south-west, south-south-west, south-east, and east-south-east converge on Mozufferpore. These are the Chupra road, the Hajepore road, with branch to Lalgunge, the Tejapore-Durbhunga road, and the Poosa-Nagarbustee road. The whole region served by these roads forms a segment of a part of a circle of which these roads are, as it were,

radii, and the utmost distance of any two termini is some 70 miles. This is equivalent to a north and south road for every 18 miles breadth of country. Of the numerous lateral and branch roads within the segment it is unnecessary to speak.

The roads northward beyond Mozufferpore and Durbhunga towns will be more conveniently described in dealing specially with the Seetamurhee and Mudhoobunnee sub-divisions.

The Durbhunga State Railway is flanked upon the east by a country very different in character. That region has two roads, both converging on Soopool,—the one from Monghyr town, the other from Bhagulpore town. These roads are commercially useless throughout the rainy season, and that for a distance as high up from the Ganges as Mudehpooora, in Bhagulpore. This is, in accordance with the slope of the country, north-west to south-east; and these two routes traverse therefore a perfect network of affluents and effluents converging on the Ganges. Accordingly neither of these is the route taken by the traveller, or by the goods traffic of Soopool, or by the traffic of the region served through Soopool, that is to say, North-East Mudhoobunnee. These regions draw on, and remit south-east to, the Kosi for their sea-borne dealings. For certain branches of other traffic their trade sets south-west, as has already been explained. But while the country south of Mudehpooora admits of no facilities for road traffic northward and southward, the case is different with the higher lying region to the north. Soopool is served from north to south by a most excellent fair-weather road with iron bridges, of which more will be said in dealing with Soopool separately.

Meanwhile, to return to North Behar as a whole. The vertical or north-to-south communications have been noticed; it remains to notice the lateral or east and west communications. The region between the Great Gunduk and the Kosi is provided conveniently at its middle with through and through communications. From the Gunduk country four roads converge on Mozufferpore. From Mozufferpore again there are two roads to Durbhunga—the one straight and excellent, with good ferries or iron bridges; the other circuitous, through Poosa, and inferior. The Poosa route, both from its circuitousness, and still more from its unfavourable situation along the spill waters of the river, is little used as a direct route from Mozufferpore to Durbhunga, but it deserves notice in passing as an old and well-established road,—one of the many with which Tirhoot has been provided. From Durbhunga, itself a railway terminus, there radiate three principal roads, viz one to Mudhoobunnee town, a second or middle one leading either to Mudhoobunnee town or to Jhunjarpore, and one lower down leading to Baheyra. The middle road bifurcates at Jhunjarpore, some 25 miles north-north-east of Durbhunga, into two most excellent roads into Soopool. These roads, locally known as the North and the South Emigration Roads, because of their chief intended office of facilitating emigration from Sarun towards East Bengal and Assam, complete the east and west communication between the Gunduk and the Kosi throughout the centre of North Behar. The North Emigration Road continues the north-north-east course beyond Jhunjarpore until it comes to Naraya, in porgunnah Alapore, after which it proceeds due east, crosses the boundary river Tiljooga, and thereafter passes Jugdispore, Mudhoomuthun, Simrahee factory, and so on to Pertabgunge bazaar on the Kosi river. At Baptiabi factory the North Emigration Road crosses at right angles the excellent Soopool-Dugmara Road, which forms the north and south highway of the sub-division.

On the other hand, the South Emigration Road takes a more southerly course, traverses the Soopool sub-division, and intersects the north and south highway at about six miles south-west from Soopool town. Its course from the bifurcation at Jhunjarpore will be sufficiently indicated on the map by a line crossing the Tiljooga at Gopulpore passing just north of Kuthwar, and so through Hurtoles, Barcoaree, on to Singhasarpore factory, six miles north of Mudehpooora in Bhagulpore, along the route to Purneah town. These two emigration roads, as well as the Dugmara-Soopool Road intersecting them at right angles, are unmetalled, but they are first class roads of that order, being well raised and liberally provided with iron viaducts and bridges.

Besides these main roads in Soopool, there are other roads calling for notice as being actually in use, but they are not to be compared with those just enumerated. For example, there is a road parallel with the North Emigration Road, and still further to the north, which is marked on the map as skirting Buhtuneean, and so making for Sahabgunge. Emigrants going from or returning to the Gogra-Gunduk country—Sarun, Ghaseepore, &c.—still use this road rather than the new one to Pertabgunge. There is also a road from Soopool town north-westward through Khoknaha on the Tiljooga, and so on to East Mudhoobunnee, a road which the Collector of Bhagulpore hoped to improve during the past cold weather from the District Road Fund. It is certainly a good deal used.

Having described the principal roads in actual use throughout North Behar, it is now proposed to deal more minutely with the roads of the three sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Soopool.

Seetamurhee is divided into three thanas—Seetamurhee, Shewhur, and Jaley. The communications of the Seetamurhee thana were greatly improved during the last famine, and the roads at the present time are in tolerably fair order. The carriage available for transport of grain consists of bullock-carts and pack-bullocks. It is stated that about 7,000 carts were procurable in the whole sub-division for the transport of Government grain in 1874. Seetamurhee and Majorgunge are the principal marts from which the thana would naturally draw its supplies in the event of scarcity.

In Shewhur thana communications are comparatively few and bad. Scarcely a single good road was made during the last famine, and this thana, like the rest of Seetamurhee sub-division, appears to have been neglected in former years by the District Road Committee. Bairagnia, Majorgunge, and Shewhur, are the chief marts of the thana. At Bairagnia, the chief mart of Shewhur thana, and indeed of the whole Seetamurhee sub-division, there is a very large quantity of grain. It was remarked in November by the Collector of Mozufferpore that, crammed as Bairagnia is with golahs and granaries, more *bakhars* were being built. A registering station for traffic has been opened here from the commencement of the present year.

In Jaley thana communications are generally good, and from its proximity to Durbhunga the thana can experience no difficulty in obtaining grain imported by rail. The principal marts in this thana are Bungoon, Madwapore, and Kamtoul.

In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division the principal trade centre is Mudhoobunnee town, 20 miles north-east of Durbhunga. It is a place of considerable importance. It is connected with Durbhunga by two roads, which for mofussil roads are usually in excellent condition. Besides Mudhoobunnee there is no other trade centre of more than local importance. Of the places, however, of secondary importance, the chief is Beniputtee, 12 miles west of Mudhoobunnee, and connected with that town by a fair road, which is intersected by only one unbridged stream of magnitude. Beniputtee is half way between the two streams the Kamla and the Little Bagmutty, both navigable in the rains, but quite shallow there in the dry weather. It coincides with the name and thana site of Khujowlee—a different Khujowlee from that one north-east of Mudhoobunnee. The North Emigration Road, which leads from Jhunjarpore through Naraya, 34 miles east, and goes on to the important mart of Pertabgunge on the Kosi, has already been described. Naraya is a place which rather promises to be, than at present is, a place of importance. It now draws its supplies of rice from the surrounding country, and of rubber grains from the Gangetic alluvial lands of the adjacent sub-division of Mudehpooora, in Bhagulpore. Elsewhere in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division the trade centres do not rise above the status of country bazaars or hâts; but with the exception of the country north-east of the Bulan river, all these hâts are now connected by fair-weather roads, more or less practicable, with the town of Mudhoobunnee. In the matter of internal communication, the late relief operations conferred large benefits on this sub-division.

It is stated that there is ample carriage in each thana of the Soopool sub-division. There are now—the results of 1873-74—many very good roads leading direct to Tirhoot, Monghyr, and Purneah. The merchants, however, do not import: all their trade is an exporting one, both of food-grains and oil-seeds. They do not ordinarily think of drawing supplies from anywhere; but there is no question that the commercial centre whence supplies could most easily be drawn, in case such were actually needed, would be Monghyr or Khagureah, in Monghyr. Khagureah is the mart to which the Bhagulpore grain is taken as a rule in large quantities, and the route is the shortest and easiest to and from any portion of the Soopool sub-division. A good deal of rice is annually taken into or through Tirhoot.

With regard to markets in Soopool, mention has been made in the preceding article of the Beerpore bazaar, and of the important bazaars Bulcoah and Pertabgunge, on the present Kosi. From Pertabgunge to Julpigore, on the North Bengal State Railway, a distance of say a hundred miles, is the traditional highway, as the least water-logged route, along the north of Bengal. It will be remembered that Pertabgunge, as the key to the Kosi valley, has been seriously thought of as a terminus or station on a State Railway branch from Durbhunga town. An opinion in favour of this railway has been expressed on the following grounds among others:—

- (1) The extensive passenger traffic connecting at the one extremity the emigrating and overcrowded populations of Western Behar, and at the other extremity the tea country on the Cooh Behar frontier and in Assam, as also the less remote regions of Eastern and Northern Bengal and the

Assam valley, all fertile in lucrative crops, sparsely occupied, and affording large field for labour.

- (2) The extensive export traffic amounting, on the authority of Mr. MacDonnell, to 100,000 tons a year.
- (3) The facility with which such a line could be laid down over the excellent road, and probably over the bridges of the North Emigration Road. It deserves to be noticed that, in view of such a project, advantage was taken during 1874 to construct a road from Hya Ghât (the railway crossing over the Bagmuttee), to be converted hereafter into a permanent way, and so to connect the Tirhoot railway with the Upper Kosi.

The South Emigration Road could be left for cart and passenger traffic. It passes through a lower lying country with greater difficulties of water-way.

Returning, however, from this discussion to the Soopool bazaar, the present article may be concluded by enumerating Soopool town, which is much inferior as a centre of trade to Seetamurhee town or Mudhoobunnee town, and Koondowlee. Koondowlee, on the frontier at the extreme north-west corner of Naridigur and the Soopool subdivision, corresponds in position and in frontier kind of business with the Bairagnia in Seetamurhee already spoken of. Koondowlee is in good years an important centre of trade with Nepal.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT RELATING TO BRITISH INDIA.—NO. III.

THE following statements relating to education in British India for the past ten years are republished from "The Statistical Abstract relating to British India," which was compiled last year by Mr. Waterfield, of the India Office:—

No. 66.—Result of Examinations at the Universities in India for Entrance, Degrees, &c.

YEARS.	ENTRANCE.		FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.		B. A.		HONORS IN ARTS AND M.A.		LAW.		MEDICINE.		CIVIL ENGINEERING.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.														
1864-65	1,306	702	321	181	82	45	15	11	24	22	57	25	10	5
1865-66	1,500	810	446	203	122	79	18	15	30	24	66	25	5	1
1866-67	1,350	658	425	181	141	60	39	22	53	36	66	24	5	1
1867-68	1,507	814	438	188	119	60	25	15	63	54	64	21	5	1
1868-69	1,734	892	423	190	174	77	29	14	130	71	86	50	3	1
1869-70	1,730	817	420	225	210	98	32	14	113	93	68	58	3	1
1870-71	1,905	1,009	540	233	213	84	30	35	111	65	91	68	9	3
1871-72	1,903	707	507	204	232	100	32	24	158	65	117	69	15	3
1872-73	2,144	938	560	220	242	126	30	20	230	152	130	80	16	5
1873-74	2,544	848	530	305	212	92	32	32	108	125	168	75	21	5
MADRAS UNIVERSITY.														
1864-65	505	223	107	50	29	11	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	5	4
1865-66	555	229	214	76	8	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-67	806	306	250	116	14	12	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-68	1,080	338	350	117	24	14	.....	.....	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868-69	1,320	324	443	154	53	40	6	1	31	16	3	3	3	1
1869-70	1,200	401	531	154	59	34	6	6	88	15	.....	.....	3	1
1870-71	1,563	424	283	90	65	34	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	4	3
1871-72	1,410	492	205	97	131	65	1	1	9	6	.....	.....	3	.....
1872-73	1,530	611	240	76	81	20	1	1	8	5	3	2	.....	.....
1873-74	1,704	620	285	125	98	50	1	1	20	13	4	4	4	1
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.														
1864-65	241	109	23	16	15	8	3	2	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....
1865-66	283	111	79	41	20	12	6	3	3	3	11	10	.....	.....
1866-67	440	185	50	21	50	25	6	3	3	3	4	3	.....	.....
1867-68	530	163	60	21	40	24	13	6	3	3	9	3	.....	.....
1868-69	640	250	84	40	33	7	13	4	6	3	9	8	.....	.....
1869-70	819	142	105	34	53	20	7	2	17	6	11	5	.....	.....
1870-71	901	143	136	43	61	13	4	3	14	13	16	7	.....	.....
1871-72	876	327	134	32	54	14	6	1	2	.....	28	15	.....	.....
1872-73	909	378	140	24	60	23	6	5	6	.....	28	19	.....	.....
1873-74	1,025	505	190	44	62	23	8	3	7	1	33	21	.....	.....

NOTE.—The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, were incorporated in 1867 by Acts of the Government of India, Nos. II, XXII, and XXVII. All are based on the model of the University of London, without rigorous uniformity of details being insisted on.

No. 67.—Number of Schools and Colleges and of Pupils in each Presidency or Province of British India in the year ended 31st March 1874.

INSTITUTIONS.	BENGAL.		NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		OUDE.		BRITISH BURMA.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
GOVERNMENT.												
Colleges: General	10	803	4	187	3	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional	8	846	3	275	1	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Service Departments	3	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madrasahs	3	314	1	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools: Vernacular	2	678	1	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools: for Masters	41	1,096	4	240	3	340	4	180	1	123	1	20
for Mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	3	24	.....	.....
Schools of Art	1	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Technical Schools	2	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Schools: High	46	10,776	13	3,001	7	327	1	75	11	1,071	3	400
Middle	103	11,153	406	28,080	129	14,278	47	3,011	72	6,918	15	204
Low	23	644	3,621	130,938	1,179	67,549	759	42,541	1,069	41,104	13	300
Girls' Schools: Low	1	74	443	8,061	101	2,509	88	5,050	61	1,063	1	107
PRIVATE, AIDED BY GOVERNMENT.												
Colleges	5	280	3	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	260	.....	.....
Medical Schools: Vernacular	.....	.....	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools: for Masters	11	609	.....	.....	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
for Mistresses	4	95	.....	.....	5	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools of Art: Industrial	.....	.....	1	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Schools: High	76	7,516	31	6,033	9	2,020	3	100	3	301	.....	.....
Middle	1,133	54,177	145	9,300	50	6,200	14	1,322	13	1,370	10	1,070
Low	12,224	302,923	43	1,308	201	15,000	886	50,000	7	700	.....	.....
Girls' Schools: for Europeans, &c.	12	884	5	337	5	800	3	270	3	200	.....	.....
for Natives	238	6,528	164	4,134	225	6,400	25	812	34	800	.....	.....
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	.....	.....	5	800	3	100	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private, unaided	1,893	61,406	8,185	62,399	.....	.....	276	2,000	18	200	.....	.....

* Including one Madras with 150 pupils.

† These figures indicate only the number of pupils in lower schools supervised by Government Agents.

No. 67.—Number of Schools and Colleges and of Pupils in each Presidency or Province of British India in the year ended 31st March 1874.—(Contd.)

INSTITUTIONS.	MADRAS		BOMBAY (INCLUDING SIND.)		HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.		MYSORE.		AJMER AND MHAIRWARA.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
GOVERNMENT.										
Colleges: General	6	272	2	864	...	...	...	...	1	221
Professional	3	70	3	843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools: for Masters	9	999	7	810	1	29	3	13	1	18
for Mistresses	...	...	3	43	...	...	...	...	1	8
Special Schools	4	340	3	127	...	...	7	736	...	...
Night Schools	...	...	...	...	2	43	...	...	...	...
Boys' Schools: High	14	2,818	19	3,101	2	107	7	1,588	...	...
Middle	60	3,832	105	11,470	47	4,774	6	280	...	...
Low	27	1,200	3,176	169,218	368	13,431	638	17,306	89	996
Mixed Schools	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools: Low	...	...	171	7,217	28	712	9	258	...	...
PRIVATE, AIDED BY GOVERNMENT.										
Colleges	6	173	3	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools: for Masters	7	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools	...	...	1	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boys' Schools: High	30	7,810	22	3,706	...	...	5	851	...	...
Middle	300	18,982	26	2,555	...	...	7	554	...	...
Low	6,518	187,457	108	6,902	3	97	59	3,364	3	96
Girls' Schools: for Europeans, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for Natives	237	10,873	28	2,765	...	...	23	1,651	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	271	...	...
Private, unaided	2,439	47,830	477	19,650	166	3,044	1,536	18,914	...	...

* Average daily attendance.

The following statistics relating to emigration are derived from the same source:—

No. 38.—Number of Coolie Emigrants embarked from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and French Ports in India to various destinations during each of the under-mentioned years.

YEARS ENDED.	FROM CALCUTTA.								FROM MADRAS.					FROM BOMBAY.	FROM FRENCH PORTS.				Total number of emigrants.		
	To British Colonies.				To French Colonies.			To Dutch Colonies.	Total.	To British Colonies.			To French Colonies.	Total.	To British Colonies.			To French Colonies.		Total.	
	Mauritius.	Natal.	British Guiana.	British West Indies.	Réunion.	French Guiana.	French West Indies.	Surinam.		Mauritius.	Natal.	British Guiana.	Réunion.		Mauritius.	Réunion.	French Guiana.	French West Indies.			
30th April ...	1865	6,748	401	3,139	1,430	1,627	.....	.....	13,360	2,513	1,578	.....	1,110	5,201	1,851	994	277	671	1,843	21,754
	1866	15,115	.....	2,848	2,006	.....	.....	.....	19,963	5,310	1,820	.....	220	4,836	1,068	895	503	415	1,792	27,589
	1867 (11 mo.) ...	478	.....	4,509	5,188	.....	.....	.....	10,175	3,071	534	.....	.....	5,605	.....	1,791	748	5,028	7,567	21,347
	1868	313	.....	3,001	1,840	.....	.....	.....	5,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	1,971	2,460	7,614
	1869	1,237	.....	4,941	4,023	.....	.....	.....	10,201	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,817	2,817	13,376
31st March	1870	1,409	.....	3,685	3,859	.....	.....	.....	12,045	1,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417	1,417	14,748
	1871	1,907	.....	3,199	4,075	.....	.....	.....	8,231	1,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,481	1,481	12,428
	1872	8,307	.....	3,125	2,809	.....	.....	.....	1,114	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,089	1,089	11,084
	1873	5,263	.....	6,087	5,412	.....	.....	410	17,171	1,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,312	1,312	20,637
	1874	5,397	8,497	3,944	1,427	1,791	3,523	24,669	2,338	231	783	350	972	2,103	29,243

* Emigration discontinued.

MORTUARY STATISTICS IN INDIA, 1873.

THE following statement shows in an abstract form the deaths in towns in India as contrasted with those in the country, and the deaths among males as compared with those among females, during the year 1873:—

Comparison of Mortality in the different Provinces among Rural and Town Population, and also according to Sex, during 1873.

HEADS OF COMPARISON.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000.								
	Bengal.	North-West Provinces.	Punjab.	Odisha.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	British Burma.	Madras.	Bombay.
In rural circles	27.61	22.20	19	12.51	18.41	23.0	14.30	16.7	16.93
In towns	23.06	22.07	23	15.31	23.39	21.3	21.70	27.7	23.39
Males	26.79	24.03	21	14.16	20.37	22.3	15.96	17.5	18.51
Females	23.34	21.03	20	11.27	17.19	21.3	14.61	16.8	17.28

* These ratios are taken from the registration of deaths in the 'selected areas' of Bengal, containing a population of 2,000,000.

† These ratios are based on the statistics of towns only.

It is not pretended that any great value attaches to this statement, which is only interesting as showing in a comparative view the relative degrees of mortality as registered in the several provinces of India. In all provinces the statistics are very imperfectly registered. In Bengal proper and Berar the mortality in the rural tracts is in excess of that among the urban population, but in the other provinces the reverse is the case. In the Punjab the death-rate in the towns, as compared with the country, is so high as to lead to the suspicion that the town population, on which the ratios are founded, has been underestimated, and the recent town census in the Punjab has shown this in a great measure to be the case. In every one of the provinces the mortality among males is higher than among females, though the extent of this difference varies greatly.

The year 1873 was the first year of the special registration of deaths in certain selected areas in Bengal. The mortality of 25 per 1,000, which those areas exhibit in 1873, is no doubt much nearer the truth than that of 7.75, which is furnished by the statistics of the province as a whole; but the marked difference in the details shows that even in those areas the statistics were far from accurate, and yet the selected areas are comparatively so small and manageable that there appears no reason why perfectly accurate statistics should not be furnished from them. Some few probably have been so far improved as to give quite accurate results. But it needs unremitting attention on the part of all the local officers concerned if ever the Bengal returns are to afford data worthy of scientific analysis, and of being considered a trustworthy standard for reference.

THE PROPORTION OF RICE TO PADDY, AND THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF PADDY.

In the February number of the *Statistical Reporter* a statement was published, under the heading 'Proportion of Rice to Paddy,' giving the result of an experiment made by Mr. Larymore at Howrah about two years ago upon four different kinds of paddy. The experiment, though carefully made, was limited. Since then Mr. Larymore, acting under the general directions of the Commissioner, has repeated the experiment on a much larger scale at Midnapore, and has extended the experiment to determine the relative weights which equal bulks of different kinds of paddy and rice bear to each other. The chief object of the second and fresh part of the experiment is to ascertain the kinds of paddy and rice best suited for shipment. They are of course those which have the greatest value in the least bulk.

Twelve principal kinds of paddy, all of the amun or winter species, were selected. The quantity in each case experimented on was one maund of 40 seers weight.

The result of the experiment seems to show that unhusked rice yields according to its kind from about .68 to about .74 of its weight in cleaned rice, and that a cubic foot of one of the finest kinds of cleaned rice weighs from one to four chittacks more than a cubic foot of a coarser and inferior kind of cleaned rice.

Table showing the results of experiments upon twelve different kinds of paddy at Midnapore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Paddy.	Quantity of paddy.	Quantity of rice obtained.	Quantity of chaff obtained.	Wastage (dust).	Weight of one cubic foot of paddy.	Weight of one cubic foot of rice.
	Md.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bindaboni	1	0 29 10	0 10 0	0 0 6	0 17 12	0 23 4
Boongl	1	0 29 6	0 9 12	0 0 14	0 18 2	0 23 2
Kotalmaroo	1	0 29 2	0 10 4	0 0 10	0 17 8	0 23 4
Nona	1	0 29 0	0 10 6	0 0 10	0 16 14	0 23 2
Goyaballi	1	0 28 11	0 10 12	0 0 9	0 16 0	0 23 0
Palloye	1	0 28 10	0 10 14	0 0 8	0 14 0	0 23 0
Sunderal	1	0 28 10	0 10 10	0 0 11	0 17 5	0 23 14
Nimayo	1	0 28 9	0 11 1	0 0 6	0 17 8	0 23 0
Rangoon	1	0 28 5	0 10 7	0 1 4	0 16 8	0 23 1
Hurkool	1	0 27 14	0 11 9	0 0 9	0 16 6	0 23 0
Kolnoo	1	0 27 12	0 11 7	0 0 13	0 17 8	0 23 0
Parjath	1	0 27 6	0 11 7	0 1 3	0 18 6	0 23 0
Average results ...	1	0 28 9½	0 10 10½	0 0 11½	0 17 5½	0 23 1

The average of the experiments shows a little more than 28½ seers of rice in every maund of paddy, or a proportion just exceeding seven-tenths. The average of the former experiments, in whichboro and aous rice were included as well as amun, showed that the proportion was five-eighths. The results of the former experiment as regards amun only gave a proportion of exactly seven-tenths.

DEATH-RATE IN THE BENGAL JAILS, 1875.

THE Bengal jails in 1875 show an average mortality of 49.9 per thousand of the prison population, against 55.9 per thousand in 1874. The average death-rate for the five years immediately preceding 1875 was 49.4 per thousand.

Twenty jails in 1875 show a death-rate above the average mortality, while 29 are below the average.

Of the jails above the average Julpigoree, as in 1874, again heads the list, with the lamentable death-rate of 246.6 per thousand, against 270.2 of the previous year. Out of a total of 37 deaths, cholera carried off 11 of the prisoners, dysentery 10, diarrhoea 11, fever 1, pulmonary disease 1, and other diseases 6. No satisfactory solution has yet been obtained of the extraordinary unhealthiness of this jail. The site, which was supposed to be unhealthy, has recently been examined by a Special Commission and reported to be unobjectionable; the drinking water is brought daily fresh and pure from the Teesta river; there has been no overcrowding in the jail; the jail, a bamboo structure, is dry

and well ventilated; the diet of the prisoners has been more liberal and varied than in most jails; the labour is unusually light; and the utmost care has been bestowed on the conservancy arrangements: but in spite of every precaution, cholera and dysentery year after year carry off in about equal proportions about 20 per cent. of the prisoners. Prior to 1870 the unhealthiness of this jail was attributed to the site and to the use of earthen beds. In 1870 the jail was moved to its present site, and bamboo 'machans' substituted for earthen beds. The year 1873 promised well, for the mortality fell from 426.2 per thousand in 1872 to 55.5; but the statistics of 1874 and 1875 show that the improvement was transient, and that there are deeper causes at work than earthen beds or bad sites. What these causes are yet remain to be discovered.

The female prison of Russa stands second in the list of mortality; the returns show a death-rate of 138.9 per thousand, which is double the average of the five preceding years. This great mortality is attributed by the Superintendent, Dr. Lynch, partly to overcrowding which occurred towards the end of 1874, and the effects of which showed themselves in the beginning of 1875, and partly to the extreme unhealthiness of the season towards the end of the rains in 1875. The site on which the Russa jail stands, and the whole surrounding country, is malarious. The building is badly ventilated and ill-suited to the requirements of a jail, and the water-supply is unwholesome. With these conditions it is not surprising that a high rate of mortality prevails. Dysentery was the prevailing disease, and carried off 28 persons.

The third jail showing an exceptionally high rate of mortality is Rangpore, which shows a death-rate of 123.9 per thousand, which, excessive as it is, is an improvement on the preceding year, when the death-rate was 176.8 per thousand. Here again the prevailing diseases are dysentery, diarrhoea, dropsy, and spleen—the sequelæ, no doubt, of malarious fever. Out of a total of 60 deaths, 13 are entered under the head of dysentery, 13 of dropsy, 9 of spleen, 6 of diarrhoea, 5 of fever, 4 of phthisis, 1 of cholera, and the remainder under the head of other diseases. The district is notoriously unhealthy, and the Civil Surgeon reports that almost every prisoner is more or less diseased when he enters the jail.

The Baraset Jail, which stands fourth on the list, with a mortality of 123.2 per thousand, is a sort of depot for all the old worn-out prisoners of the Alipore and Presidency jails, and always shows in consequence a high death-rate. During the past year an unusually large number of old and feeble prisoners were transferred to it, and the death-rate has been proportionally high.

The fifth jail on the list is Backergunge, which has also always had a high rate of mortality. Here again dysentery and diarrhoea are the prevailing diseases, and beyond the general insalubrity of the district there is apparently no cause to which the prevalence of these diseases can be traced. Most of the cases occurred in November and December, which were, the Civil Surgeon reports, extremely unhealthy months throughout the entire district. Four of the deaths occurred among under-trial prisoners, two of whom entered the jail in a dying state.

The only other jails with heavy mortality which call for special notice are the district and central jails of Midnapore. What causes the sickness in these two jails is a problem still unsolved. The district, having a dry laterite soil, is believed to be an unusually healthy one. The district and central jails are large, airy, well-raised and well-ventilated buildings, thoroughly drained and built on good sites; the water-supply is good, there has been no overcrowding. In the central jail the prisoners have been employed almost exclusively on out-door labour, in the district jail entirely on in-door labour; yet each jail shows about the same high average. Two years since it was pointed out that prisoners transferred from the damp eastern districts quickly contracted lung diseases and suffered generally in health in the dry atmosphere of Midnapore. All transfers from these districts were accordingly stopped, but the sickness and mortality have in no way altered or diminished. It appears from the medical officer's report that a large number of the prisoners entered jail in a weak and emaciated condition. Dysentery of severe type and pulmonary diseases carried off the largest numbers. The ordinary treatment of dysentery with ipecacuanha was, the Civil Surgeon writes, of no use. In the central jail above 200 cases of dysentery and 121 of diarrhoea occurred. Out of a daily average strength of 945 prisoners, 460 cases of fever occurred, but only two terminated fatally. There were 10 cases of phthisis, 67 of bronchitis, 30 of pneumonia, 5 of pleurisy, 11 of hæmoptysis. 21 deaths were due to phthisis and pneumonia; 23 cases are recorded of general debility, of which six were attended with fatal results. In the district jail, with a daily average population of 441 prisoners, there were 378 cases of fever, three of which terminated fatally, 81 cases of dysentery with 29 deaths; but 18 of these cases are reported to have been among prisoners from the central jail: diarrhoea, 63 cases with four deaths. With regard to the sickness and mortality prevailing in the central

jail, the Civil Surgeon has put forward a theory to the effect that severe out-door labour acting on enfeebled constitutions probably engendered disease; but as a matter of fact the out-door labourers have had much less severe work during the past year than in former years, and the task allotted, where it has been possible at all to give task labour, has been far below what is exacted from free labourers, and not nearly what prisoners in the Dehree camp, Bhagulpore, and Hazareebagh, have been doing for the last five years without any ill effect. No explanation is given of the heavy sickness and mortality occurring in the district jail, where the labour has been entirely intramural.

The other jails in the list having a death-rate above the general average present no features of special interest: the fluctuations in the mortality are only what might ordinarily be expected.

Viewed geographically, we find, as compared with 1874, that the divisions of north and south Behar, Sonthalistan, northern Bengal, Darjeeling, the east and west Gangetic divisions, and the Bengal sea-board, each show in the aggregate a marked decrease in mortality; while Chota Nagpore, Orissa (including Midnapore), the metropolitan jails, the European penitentiaries of Hazareebagh and the Presidency, and the prison camp at Dehree, show a slight increase.

It is worthy of notice that the Behar jails have been much less unhealthy than for many years past. The north Behar group shows a decrease, as compared with 1874, of 39.7 per thousand, and the south Behar group a decrease of 13.5 per thousand.

The low rate of mortality which has characterised the Orissa jails, Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, during the last five years, is very remarkable. The climate, generally speaking, of these districts is not remarkable for salubrity. Fever, small-pox, and cholera, are endemic in all these districts. The jails are badly constructed, and in a hygienic point of view have many defects, and they are frequently overcrowded; yet the jails remain extraordinarily healthy. In the case of Pooree this is especially remarkable, for the jail is situated in the midst of a pestiferous town, and within a few feet of the large cholera hospital, which is annually filled with hundreds of dying pilgrims, across which the sea breeze blows straight into the jail; yet not a single death occurred in the Pooree jail in 1874, while in 1875 the mortality was only 7.6 per thousand. The jails of Chota Nagpore and Sonthalistan are also generally healthy, but the climate of these districts is far more salubrious than any of the Orissa districts.

Comparing the mortality of the geographical groups with the average death-rate for the preceding five years, we find that the divisions of north Behar, Sonthalistan, west Gangetic and the European prisons of Hazareebagh and Presidency, show a marked decrease in mortality; south Behar and the Bengal sea-board a slight decrease; Dehree camp and Chota Nagpore a slight increase: while north Bengal, Darjeeling, and the east Gangetic divisions, show scarcely any variation; and only two divisions, viz. Orissa (including Midnapore) and the metropolitan jails show a decided increase. In the two last divisions the increase in mortality has been confined to Midnapore, Baraset, and Russa jails.

The total number of deaths in all the Bengal jails was 1,013. Of this total cholera occasioned 91 deaths, dysentery 350, diarrhoea 113, fever 84, pulmonary disease 82, and other diseases 293.

The jails showing the highest death-rates from cholera are Julpigoree (73.3), Monghyr (36.6), Bogra (18.2), Backergunge (17.6), Gya (17.0), Burdwan (13.5) per thousand.

Dysentery carried off the largest proportion in Russa (108.1), Julpigoree (66.6), Midnapore district jail (65.8), Gya (59.7), Backergunge (52.8), Dehree camp (43.4), Shahabad (41.2), Midnapore central jail (40.2); Sarun, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Rungpore, Singbhoom, Alipore, give between 20 and 30 per thousand; and Bogra, Manbhoom, Meestapore, Chumparun, Hooghly, Monghyr, Baraset, and Mozufferpore, over 10 per thousand.

Julpigoree (73.3), Backergunge (32.2), Baraset (27.4), Chumparun (26.0), Gya (22.7), give the highest proportion under diarrhoea. The jails of Baraset (27.4), Singbhoom (21.7), Maldah (14.9), Pubna (13.8), Mymensingh (13.0), show the highest death-rate from fever.

Midnapore central jail (13.7) heads the list in pulmonary complaints, and is followed by Burdwan (10.8) and Dacca (10.0) per thousand.

In deaths from other diseases, Rungpore stands first, with 66.1 per thousand; then Baraset (54.8), Purneah (25.1), Midnapore central jail (23.2), Mymensingh (21.8), Julpigoree (20).

In every class of disease except fever Julpigoree takes a singularly high place. It stands first under cholera and diarrhoea, second under dysentery, ninth under pulmonary diseases, sixth under 'other diseases'. This would appear to point to some widespread climatic rather than to any purely local influence. Russa, on the other hand, where the causes of disease are clearly local, shows a high mortality under heads of dysentery and diarrhoea. Its death-rate from fever, with an average population much higher than Julpigoree, is only 3.8; while

under the 'other classes' of disease there are no deaths at all. Gya shows a high death-rate only under cholera, dysentery, and diarrhoea; while the Midnapore jails taken together are bad all round.

Several years ago it was recorded by the able and accomplished Dr. Mount, who was then Inspector-General of Jails, as his opinion that it would probably be impossible to reduce the mortality of the Bengal jails below 5 per cent.; but the experience of the last five years seems to show that such a consummation is not only possible, but probable. If the Behar jails are excluded, in which the causes of heavy mortality are patent, and in which there is reason to hope the death-rate will fall greatly as soon as the new jails recently sanctioned have been built, the mortality would already be below 5 per cent.; and if to these be added such jails as Julpigoree and Rungpore, which will also no doubt improve in time as the hygienic conditions of those districts become better understood, there seems to be no reason why as low a rate of mortality should not be reached as is attained in the sister presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Leaving out the jails of Julpigoree, Russa, Rungpore, Baraset, Backergunge, Gya, and Midnapore, in which the death-rate has been abnormally high, the remaining jails show during the past year an average death-rate of 38.5 per thousand, which is below the Punjab and North-Western jails' death-rate.

Compared with the mortality between 1857 to 1871, it will be seen that a vast improvement has been effected of late years.

It is not proposed on the present occasion to enter into a minute analysis of details, or to state the inferences which might be drawn from the recorded statistics. In a future issue it is contemplated to institute a comparison between the jail mortality returns of different provinces and the death-rate of the outside population and that of the native army. Space will not admit of a discussion on these points at present; but broadly speaking, it may now be affirmed of jail sanitation in Bengal during the past five years that if much progress has not been made there has certainly been no retrogression. The jail population during these few years has increased enormously. The jails have frequently been dangerously overcrowded; epidemics of fever have decimated large tracts of country; famine has swept over the land, carrying in its train disease and death; and our jails have been filled with a malaria-stricken, emaciated, broken-down prison population: and in spite of all these unfavourable influences the jail mortality has not increased, but has shown a steady proportionate decrease.

1.—Statement showing the death rates per thousand in the different jails of Bengal.

JAILS.	Death-rates in 1873.	Death-rates in 1874.	Average of past five years.	JAILS.	Death-rates in 1873.	Death-rates in 1874.	Average of past five years.
Julpigoree ...	240.6	270.2	190.5	Bhagulpore central ...	32.9	54.1	67.0
Russa female prison	158.0	64.0	55.5	Dinapore ...	32.3	53.4	48.6
Rungpore ...	123.9	170.8	106.5	Noida ...	29.9	36.1	13.0
Baraset ...	123.2	81.0	97.2	Maldah ...	29.8	14.2	46.3
Backergunge ...	120.2	91.5	101.8	Chittagong ...	29.2	45.6	20.9
Gya ...	113.0	171.3	90.9	Hazareebagh district	29.0	25.1	24.3
Midnapore district	102.0	79.2	51.1	Darjeeling ...	28.5	33.8	27.4
Midnapore central	81.3	54.1	54.8	Pubna ...	27.5	37.7	27.5
Mymensingh ...	78.4	124.0	57.0	Jessore ...	26.6	30.5	34.0
Bogra ...	72.7	65.2	64.5	Dacca ...	26.6	23.8	26.6
Chumparun ...	69.2	152.0	111.7	Tipperah ...	25.0	35.8	26.5
Singbhoom ...	65.2	37.0	44.0	Rajshahye ...	21.4	29.4	44.3
Shahabad ...	64.4	33.4	30.9	Lohardugga ...	20.6	40.8	30.5
Meestapore ...	59.8	50.2	48.4	Nya Dooanka ...	19.0	12.9	15.0
Monghyr ...	57.4	30.0	28.1	Furcedpore ...	17.5	23.1	13.5
Dehree convict camp	56.7	35.4	47.2	Presidency, Natives	16.1	27.1	25.6
Burdwan ...	54.0	50.7	67.0	Beerbhoom	15.9	59.2	50.6
Mozufferpore ...	53.7	100.0	115.7	Presidency, European	14.0	...	30.9
Hooghly ...	51.6	114.3	81.0	Hazareebagh European Penitentiary	12.1	...	15.7
Alipore, Natives	51.0	82.5	39.0	Cuttack ...	10.4	14.6	39.6
AVERAGE OF BENGAL	49.9	55.9	49.4	Balasore ...	10.1	34.2	23.0
Manbhoom ...	45.2	42.0	32.9	Noakhully ...	09.9	51.0	16.4
Moorshehabad ...	43.0	41.5	50.5	Bankoora ...	09.8	50.8	16.7
Sarun ...	41.0	47.7	37.8	Pooree ...	07.6	...	27.7
Bhagulpore district	40.6	51.1	64.3				
Purneah ...	37.7	50.6	47.5				

II.—Statement showing statistics of mortality in jails of Bengal, grouped geographically, during 1875, compared with the death-rates of 1874, average of last five years 1870 to 1874, and 15 years from 1867 to 1871.

	JAILS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Average number of population.	Average number of sick.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate of 1875 per 1,000.	Death-rate of 1874 per thousand.	Average mortality rate per thousand for last five years (1870 to 1874).	Average mortality rate per thousand for the 15 years (1867 to 1871).
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Pulmonary disease.							
North Bihar	Tirhoot	3	9	8	4	..	698	141.7	37	53.7	100.0	118.7	91.3
	Sarun	..	13	1	..	1	414	111.5	17	41.0	47.7	37.3	106.3
	Champaran	1	4	6	..	1	231	74.0	16	69.2	153.0	111.7	75.9
	Total	4	26	15	4	2	1,333	329.2	70	52.5	92.3	82.6	93.1
South Bihar	Shahabad	2	16	1	..	1	388	155.8	25	64.4	33.4	36.9	79.9
	Gya	6	21	8	1	..	552	187.0	40	113.6	171.3	99.9	114.0
	Patna	2	7	7	..	1	401	85.3	24	59.8	50.2	48.4	84.9
	Monghyr	14	6	..	..	1	383	115.5	23	37.4	30.0	23.1	125.4
	Bragalpore { Central Jail	5	6	3	1	1	820	553.8	27	32.9	54.1	67.9	113.9
	{ District Jail	2	1	..	3	..	246	84.0	10	40.6	51.1	64.4	
Borthalistan	Total	31	57	10	5	4	2,590	1,181.4	148	57.1	70.6	60.3	102.3
	Dehree	2	26	..	..	5	509	232.5	34	56.7	55.4	47.3	81.4
	Nya Doomka	..	..	..	1	1	105	99.9	2	19.0	12.6	15.0	31.1
	Bankoora	2	..	..	1	..	365	40.7	3	99.8	50.8	16.7	46.3
	Boorhoom	..	..	..	1	1	231	134.8	4	15.0	59.2	50.6	43.9
Chota Nagpore	Total	2	..	..	3	2	661	185.4	9	13.6	50.1	31.3	46.7
	Hazareebagh—District and Central Jail	..	8	4	4	2	909	226.5	29	29.0	25.1	24.3	64.1
	Lohardugga	..	1	..	..	1	242	35.7	5	20.6	40.8	30.3	100.7
	Manbhoom	..	4	1	2	..	221	50.2	10	45.2	42.0	32.9	74.6
	Singbhoom	..	3	1	2	..	92	95.2	6	65.2	87.0	44.0	146.8
Orissa and Midnapore	Total	..	15	6	8	3	1,554	406.8	50	32.1	30.2	23.3	83.3
	Midnapore { District Jail	..	29	4	3	2	441	197.7	45	102.0	79.2	51.1	79.1
	{ Central Jail	..	34	2	2	13	946	437.9	77	81.3	54.0	54.3	
	Cuttack	..	..	1	..	..	286	49.6	3	10.4	18.6	39.6	100.5
	Poorce	..	..	..	..	..	131	24.1	1	67.6	..	27.7	111.5
	Balasore	..	..	1	..	..	197	68.0	2	10.1	54.0	32.0	84.0
Northern Bengal	Total	..	67	8	5	15	2,001	777.3	123	63.9	48.9	46.3	93.1
	Purneah	..	1	4	..	..	397	102.3	15	37.7	60.6	47.5	121.6
	Maldah	..	..	..	1	..	67	26.7	2	29.8	14.3	46.3	54.3
	Dinapore	..	2	4	3	4	525	102.3	17	32.3	53.8	48.6	130.5
	Rungpore	1	13	6	5	3	484	245.0	60	125.9	176.3	106.5	131.0
	Bogra	3	3	..	2	1	165	61.3	13	78.7	66.2	64.5	68.7
	Julpigore	11	10	11	1	1	150	95.7	37	246.6	370.2	190.5	112.5
	Total	15	29	25	12	9	1,788	634.1	143	79.9	105.4	74.3	115.2
East Gangetic	Darjeeling	..	2	..	..	..	70	28.3	2	28.5	33.8	37.4	79.8
	Rajahmhyo	..	4	2	3	2	915	115.2	20	21.5	29.4	45.3	67.3
	Pubna	..	..	1	2	..	145	61.6	4	27.5	37.7	27.5	54.9
	Dacca	5	1	..	..	6	601	146.2	16	26.6	23.8	28.6	44.5
	Fureedpore	..	..	..	2	1	341	106.9	6	17.5	23.4	13.5	34.5
	Mymensingh	2	13	1	6	4	429	136.9	36	76.4	123.6	57.0	50.6
	Tipperah	..	1	..	1	..	251	69.8	6	23.9	35.5	26.5	30.3
	Total	7	19	4	14	13	2,714	636.6	88	32.4	45.0	34.5	57.1
West Gangetic	Nudda	..	2	3	1	1	367	138.6	11	29.9	35.1	19.9	51.3
	Moorshedabad	5	5	3	..	2	557	244.3	24	43.0	41.5	50.5	76.5
	Burdwan	5	2	1	1	4	370	99.9	20	54.0	50.7	67.9	74.3
	Hooghly	3	9	..	4	1	533	333.6	27	51.6	114.3	51.9	110.1
Bengal sea-board	Total	13	18	7	6	8	1,817	815.4	82	45.1	63.6	57.7	75.3
	Nonkholly	..	..	..	1	..	201	80.3	3	99.9	31.0	16.4	31.3
	Backergunge	6	18	11	4	3	341	187.9	41	120.2	91.5	101.9	119.1
	Jessore	2	2	1	5	1	487	178.4	13	26.6	30.5	34.0	33.6
	Chittagong	..	..	1	2	1	239	64.0	7	29.3	46.0	26.9	45.1
Metropolitan	Total	8	20	13	12	2	1,268	400.6	63	49.8	35.3	32.4	53.5
	Presidency, Native	3	3	2	1	1	990	338.3	16	16.1	27.4	25.4	46.7
	Alipore, Native	7	43	4	7	18	2,251	1,429.0	115	51.0	33.5	39.0	93.0
	Bansa, Female Prison	..	23	4	1	..	259	311.9	35	133.9	64.9	55.4	55.4
	Barasat	..	3	6	6	..	319	224.1	27	123.2	81.6	97.3	65.4
European prisons at the Presidency and Hazareebagh	Total	9	33	15	15	19	3,719	2,203.3	194	52.1	39.2	31.5	75.4
	Presidency	..	..	..	..	..	71	53.7	1	14.9	..	..	24.1
	Alipore	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hazareebagh European Penitentiary	..	..	..	..	..	82	18.0	1	12.1	..	..	30.1
Total of all Jails	Total	..	..	..	..	..	124	71.7	2	15.2	..	..	30.7
	Total of all Jails	91	350	113	84	33	20,364	7,927.4	1,355	66.9	52.9	45.4	89.4

* One of these prisoners committed suicide.

JAIL MORTALITY, JANUARY 1876.

THE month of January was not a specially unhealthy month in the Bengal jails. In November the death-rate had been 78 per thousand, in December it was 80; in January the death-rate has improved to only 51 per thousand. With the exception of three or four jails indeed the mortality has been inconsiderable. In all the jails of the western districts of Bengal there were only three deaths recorded; in Chittagong there was only one death; in Orissa there

were three, and in Chota Nagpore four deaths. The Behar and Bhagulpore jails were healthy. But in the Rajshahye division, which comprises the districts of Northern Bengal, there was a great mortality. Ten prisoners died in the Pubna, and twelve in the Rungpore jail. There was an epidemic of cholera in Pubna, the only jail in Bengal in which the disease appeared during the month. Julpigoreo jail shows a high rate of mortality, as usual, and the same may be said of the Russa female prison. In all of the jails fever was singularly innocuous, a death-rate of only 6 per thousand being attributed during the month to fever. The great majority of the deaths of the month are attributable to bowel complaints and to other causes not specified.

Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, Number of Deaths, and Deaths from Fever, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and all other Diseases, in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the month of January 1876.

DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	Daily average or mean population of the jail.			Total number of deaths in and out of hospital.			NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM				General rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum.	RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 PER ANNUM FROM			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	All other causes.		Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	Other causes.
BURDWAN	Burdwan ...	357.40	13.70	371.10	1		1				1	32.33				32.33
	Bakhoora ...	349.48	23.31	372.83												
	Deerbhoom ...	197.67	17.65	215.32												
	Midnapore district ...	403.48	20.18	423.64	1		1				1	27.73				27.73
	Ditto central ...	880.25		880.25	1		1				1	13.63				13.63
PRESIDENCY	Hooghly ...	566.98	3.99	570.95												
	Presidency (Europeans) ...	68.00	0.03	68.03												
	Ditto (Natives) ...	1,018.60	1.25	1,019.85	5		5				4	58.83		11.76		47.07
	Alipore ...	2,214.45		2,214.45	7		7				3	37.93		21.07		10.26
	Russa female prison ...		208.95	208.95		3	3					172.78		172.78		
RAJSHAHYE	Sarassat ...	233.22	0.28	233.48	1		1	1				51.30	51.30			
	Nuddes ...	244.06	20.35	264.41	3		3				1	136.15		90.77		45.38
	Jessore ...	445.62	18.31	463.93	3		3	1			1	77.59	25.80	25.80		25.80
	Moorshedabad ...	497.76	40.53	538.29	2		2				1	44.08		22.04		22.04
	Dinapore ...	540.83	8.99	549.82	1		1				1	21.83				21.83
COOCH BEHAR	Maldah ...	71.20	2.99	74.19												
	Rajshahye ...	859.83	7.81	867.64	2		2				2	27.06				27.06
	Rangpore ...	512.55	6.35	518.90	12		12	2			5	277.51	46.25	115.83		115.83
	Bogra ...	102.09	2.18	104.27	1		1				1	73.78				73.78
	Pubna ...	133.91	6.07	139.98	9	1	10	1	1	3	5	857.26	85.72	85.72	257.18	428.63
Dacca	Dacca ...	634.00	9.50	643.50	3	1	4	1	2		1	88.31	22.08	44.15		22.08
	Furzedpore ...	308.40	4.12	312.52												
CHITTAGONG	Backergunge ...	317.46	2.09	319.55	1		1				1	35.34				35.34
	Mymensingh ...	433.72	7.30	441.02	4		4		4			108.81		108.81		
PATNA	Chittagong ...	249.69	5.67	255.36	1		1			1		40.00		40.00		
	Noakhally ...	155.06	5.45	160.51												
	Tipperah ...	246.83	8.48	255.31												
	Manapore ...	887.84	21.76	909.60												
	Buxar convict camp ...	545.80		545.80	1		1				1	21.98				21.98
BHAGULPORE	Gya ...	369.32	32.99	402.31	1		1			1		29.82		29.82		
	Shahabad ...	318.28	14.85	333.13												
	Mosufferpore ...	602.84	30.08	632.92	6		6	1	1		3	98.32	10.20	10.20		67.90
	Durbhunga ...	195.03	11.57	206.60												
	Sarun ...	330.98	28.89	359.87	2		2			2		65.50		65.50		
ORISSA	Chumparun ...	197.70	8.41	206.11												
	Monghyr ...	859.38	12.61	871.99												
	Bhagulpore district ...	240.80	9.50	250.30												
	Ditto central ...	708.95		708.95	4		4	1			3	67.89	16.97			50.92
	Purneah ...	209.67	7.21	216.88	1		1			1		89.48		39.48		
CHOTA NAGPORE	Nya Doonka ...	102.23	1.70	103.93												
	Cuttack ...	272.04	18.15	290.19	2		2	1			1	82.70	41.35			41.35
	Pooree ...	114.92	6.83	121.75	1		1				1	98.56				98.56
	Balasore ...	184.94	17.99	202.93												
	Bhambhagh (European) ...	74.80		74.80												
CHOTA NAGPORE	Bhambhagh district and ...	1,055.99	17.02	1,073.01	8		8			2	1	83.34		22.16		11.08
	Central ...	859.16	7.55	866.71	1		1			1		46.25		46.25		
	Lehardunga ...	87.06	40.96	128.02												
	Bhambhagh ...	874.17	7.70	881.87												
	Chota Nagpore ...															
Total		19,371.04	781.06	20,152.10	61	5	66	10	84	8	39	51.02	6.00	20.41	1.80	23.41

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
URBAN

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.	POPULATION.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan Municipality ...	16,290	16,031	32,321	6	43	75	15.98	27.84	27.00	115	108
	Bankura ...	Bankura Town ...	8,605	8,099	16,704	13	43	27	13.33	19.20	24.98	163	286
	Bankura ...	Bishenpur " ...	8,809	9,178	18,047	14	19	19	12.60	14.63	14.63	171	171
	Birbhum ...	Jampur Union ...	1,354	1,454	2,808	6	Not regd.	6	25.66	38.40	38.40	200	200
	Midnapur ...	Suri Town ...	4,017	4,381	8,398	5	22	21	10.28	31.92	19.92	144	109
	Midnapur ...	Midnapur Municipality ...	16,110	16,381	32,491	6.2	38	28	14.47	9.84	31.56	193	117
	Hughli ...	Hughli and Chinsurah Municipality ...	17,114	17,417	34,531	6	65	93	22.32	32.04	25.20	117	127
	Howrah ...	Howrah Municipality ...	12,438	12,002	24,440	4	54	74	26.40	36.24	25.08	145	189
PRESIDENCY ...	Howrah ...	Ostipara " ...	2,239	2,160	4,399	1	13	14	35.62	38.28	19.08	117	73
	Howrah ...	Howrah " ...	54,098	43,086	97,184	12	148	311	18.12	38.16	50.40	190	130
	24-Pergunnahs ...	North Suburban Town (Areadah) ...	14,318	12,915	27,233	7.00	55	122	24.12	53.64	35.16	77	97
	Nuddea ...	Kishnagar Municipality ...	12,871	13,870	26,741	7	69	65	30.48	29.04	12.96	74	101
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Jessore ...	Jessore " ...	4,630	3,513	8,153	4.78	5	36	7.32	59.92	57.88	160	113
	Murshidabad ...	Gonabazar, part of Berhampur Municipality ...	2,600	2,303	4,903	.88	3	17	7.32	41.62	19.56	80	210
	Dinagepur ...	Dinagepur Municipality ...	6,400	6,390	12,790	2.35	Not regd.	27	25.08	24.24	16.80	170	160
	Maldah ...	English Bazar Town ...	2,540	2,772	5,312	1.56	8	20	18.24	68.00	29.64	60	142
Dacca ...	Maldah ...	Maldah Town ...	4,039	4,735	8,774	8	29	43	27.24	53.28	40.92	83	187
	Rajshahy ...	Natore " ...	9,885	4,060	13,945	6.13	Not regd.	49	39.40	37.08	37.08	168	168
	Rangpur ...	Rangpur " ...	3,343	2,529	5,872	1.33	6	30	12.24	61.20	34.68	200	200
	Bogra ...	Bogra " ...	7,851	7,879	15,730	2	43	84	32.76	64.48	25.02	126	110
	Pabna ...	Pabna " ...	2,108	1,049	3,157	1.97	12	21	45.60	79.80	15.12	71	200
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling " ...	3,817	2,444	6,261	6	9	21	47.16	25.92	22.84	128	121
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri " ...	37,305	31,817	69,122	8	162	150	28.08	16.44	27.48	183	180
	Dacca ...	Dacca Municipality ...	7,101	3,810	10,911	2.25	17	15	18.80	16.44	27.48	183	180
	Dacca ...	Narainjanj Municipality and Muddenganj Union ...	5,750	5,792	11,542	7.84	27	24	27.96	24.84	47.76	93	200
	Faridpore ...	Manickganj Union ...	5,021	4,170	9,191	6.27	18	28	20.76	36.48	26.04	300	180
CHITTAGONG ...	Backerganj ...	Faridpore Town ...	9,073	4,195	13,268	1.12	24	21	21.60	18.96	17.16	118	138
	Backerganj ...	Burnasaul " ...	3,140	2,211	5,351	9.36	16	16	35.88	35.88	15.80	300	167
	Backerganj ...	Dowlatkhan Union ...	5,820	2,438	8,258	1.5	10	17	14.52	24.00	26.16	150	143
	Backerganj ...	Nussirabad Town ...	7,310	7,002	14,312	7.2	30	21	25.08	20.04	15.84	223	85
	Backerganj ...	Jamulpur " ...	4,250	3,705	7,955	8.5	14	23	20.88	32.88	18.44	75	85
	Backerganj ...	Sherepur " ...	6,682	6,955	13,637	6	35	70	30.72	61.68	37.24	48	173
	Backerganj ...	Kishoreganj " ...	1,937	2,131	4,068	1	6	6	14.64	14.64	20.04	160	150
	Backerganj ...	Bazilpur " ...	1,951	1,371	3,322	2	4	9	14.40	32.40	Not regd. last year.	300	80
	Backerganj ...	Mooktagacha Union ...	7,999	4,019	12,018	4.68	25	43	23.16	50.84	32.40	108	174
	Backerganj ...	Comillah Municipality ...	12,200	8,398	20,598	9	44	46	25.68	26.76	30.24	144	109
PATNA ...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong " ...	2,203	2,363	4,566	.75	23	22	60.96	15.36	18.00	44	100
	Noakhali ...	Cox's Bazar Town ...	6,777	4,280	10,057	9	23	22	27.36	20.16	35.76	92	100
	Patna ...	Noakhali (Sudharam) " ...	78,428	80,872	159,300	9	280	243	31.12	18.24	No data	106	86
	Patna ...	Patna Municipality ...	6,329	5,721	12,050	5.37	38	29	41.16	31.44	31.80	192	81
	Patna ...	Barh Town ...	6,001	4,058	10,059	13.15	27	23	32.16	27.36	13.08	300	77
	Patna ...	Behar " ...	33,071	33,772	66,843	7.55	161	167	2.80	33.48	20.04	137	100
	Gya ...	Gya Municipality ...	2,267	2,170	4,437	.81	6	8	16.20	21.60	18.84	100	100
	Gya ...	Jehanabad Union ...	1,557	1,618	3,175	1.87	0	0	20.64	30.96	24.12	100	860
	Gya ...	Aurangabad " ...	2,311	2,303	4,614	3.03	2	4	5.04	10.20	2.52	100	100
	Gya ...	Nowadah " ...	6,708	6,422	13,130	8	42	23	37.20	20.28	16.80	168	168
BHAULPORE ...	Shahabad ...	Buxar Town ...	10,364	20,022	30,386	10	Not regd.	14	4.20	Not regd. last year.	Not regd.	131	187
	Mozufferpur ...	Arrah Municipality ...	21,729	16,494	38,223	6	72	53	22.56	16.56	5.40	89	63
	Mozufferpur ...	Mozufferpur " ...	10,737	11,589	22,326	1.5	12	82	6.30	44.04	5.23	80	183
	Mozufferpur ...	Sastanulhee Union ...	6,813	9,375	16,188	.60	84	28	62.16	20.64	5.00	95	80
	Mozufferpur ...	Lalganj Town ...	5,913	6,425	12,338	1.50	139	81	185.12	78.72	3.54	302	153
	Durbhunga ...	Lalganj Town ...	28,003	23,847	51,850	8	121	75	31.32	18.96	1.44	85	200
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga Municipality ...	4,014	4,827	8,841	1	7	10	8.88	12.60	7.56	135	43
	Durbhunga ...	Roskira Town ...	22,552	23,435	45,987	7	211	70	54.60	19.68	19.44	105	80
	Saran ...	Chuprah Municipality ...	5,556	5,513	11,069	4	15	3	16.20	8.24	16.12	200	168
	Saran ...	Sewan Town ...	6,741	6,074	12,815	4	31	23	27.72	20.52	Not regd. last year.	131	168
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Chumparun ...	Revilgungo " ...	11,220	8,198	19,418	9.32	36	46	15.72	27.06	9.72	227	186
	Motihari ...	Bettiah " ...	4,795	3,471	8,266	1.89	15	7	21.72	10.8	1.44	86	40
	Monghyr ...	Motihari " ...	12,470	13,604	26,074	1.66	Not regd.	34	17.28	12.24	12.24	130	162
	Bhagalpur ...	Part of Monghyr Town ...	15,333	14,815	30,148	2.93	131	46	52.08	18.24	1.53	130	166
	Bhagalpur ...	Ditto Bhagalpur " ...	9,077	6,380	15,457	20	15	45	11.16	33.60	23.88	100	100
	Purneah ...	Purneah Municipality ...	19,077	10,618	29,695	2.57	38	48	20.04	25.83	25.83	100	100
	Sonthal ...	Raniganj Union ...	9,029	9,234	18,263	6.5	42	47	27.48	20.84	25.23	83	80
	Sonthal ...	Part of Dooinka sub-division ...	4,312	4,738	9,050	2.24	20	18	31.44	19.44	8.96	83	80
	Cuttack ...	40 villages in Balasore Town ...	4,387	4,531	8,918	2.18	20	16	40.80	20.50	20.50	83	80
	Cuttack ...	Hazaribagh Town ...	6,830	5,239	12,069	3.00	35	38	51.66	33.72	17.76	135	100
ORISSA ...	Lohardugga ...	Chattri " ...	2,534	2,239	4,773	1	8	9	19.68	22.86	22.86	80	800
	Singbhum ...	Singbhum Union ...	5,096	2,670	7,766	3	19	7	25.20	14.54	27.24	100	100
	Manbhum ...	Purulia Town ...	5,096	2,670	7,766	3	19	7	25.20	14.54	27.24	100	100
Total			7,35,477	6,77,521	14,12,998	343.102	3,014	3,354	27.90	27.72	27.72	100	100

* Death returns not received.

† Birth and death returns not received.

BENGAL—JANUARY 1876.

Selected Ciroles in Bengal during the month of January 1875.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																				NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.			
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSE.															
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number of deaths from								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from									
Male births.	Female births.		Male deaths.	Female deaths.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.					
23	20	16.92	14.88	30	38	28.68	26.88	1	61	2		8	30		23.76	72		2.88	Bardwan Municipality.				
26	16	16.44	10.20	20	7	27.60	10.32		7	5		15			4.92	3.12		10.08	Bankura Town.				
				12	7	16.20	9.12		7	5		6			4.56	3.24		3.96	Bashpur "				
				4	9	35.40	15.60		6						25.56				Jajpur Union.				
13	9	33.72	24.60	12	12	31.08	32.76		6			18			7.92			23.88	Suri Town.				
25	13	18.40	10.08	14	12	10.32	9.36	1	18	3		4		30	684	1.08		1.14	Midnapur Municipality.				
86	30	34.48	20.40	62	41	36.36	27.84	7	62	10		14		2.40	21.36	3.36		4.80	Hugli and Chinsurah Municipality.				
82	32	30.84	21.96	43	31	41.40	30.90	8	39	14	1	12	384		10.08	684	4.8	5.98	Serampur Municipality.				
7	6	37.44	33.48	6	8	32.04	44.64		6	4	1	3			16.32	10.92	2.64	8.16	Ooterpura "				
97	51	21.48	13.92	181	130	40.18	35.64	37	160	3	1	69	444		10.56	6.48	7.20	7.20	Howrah "				
24	31	20.04	28.80	60	62	50.12	57.00	7	74	30		1	10	300		32.52	13.20	36	4.32	North Suburban Town (Areadah).			
29	39	27.00	38.72	34	31	31.08	20.76	31	17	2		15	1380		7.52	84		672	Kishoreganj Municipality.				
8	2	7.68	6.72	19	17	49.08	57.90	5	13	6		12	732		19.08	8.76		17.64	Jessore "				
1	2	4.56	10.92	13	5	55.32	20.04		17						41.52				Gorabazar, part of Berhampur Municipality.				
																				Dhokepur Municipality.			
17	10	21.56	18.72	16	10	29.64	18.72	1	23	1		1	84		21.36	84		84	English Bazar Town.				
8	5	16.16	21.96	17	12	60.28	52.80		20						60.00				Maldah Town.				
10	12	24.24	30.36	23	15	67.92	37.92	2	4			1	240		49.56			1.20	Nattoli "				
				30	19	36.36	45.96	3	38	3		5	240		30.60	2.40		3.96	Rangpur "				
4	3	14.28	7.48	24	10	70.76	47.40	7	23				11.28		46.92				Bogra "				
24	19	26.80	28.92	44	40	67.20	60.84	4	72	3		5	300		54.84	2.28		3.72	Pubna "				
6	7	28.44	30.04	14	7	79.68	80.04		17	4					64.56	15.12			Darjeeling "				
8	6	29.88	29.40																	Jalpaiguri "			
91	71	29.16	26.7	82	68	20.28	25.56	7	62	21	1	69	120		9.00	3.60	12	11.88	Dacca Municipality.				
11	6	18.48	18.94	9	6	16.12	18.84	1	8	1		5	108		8.76	1.08		5.40	Narayangnj Municipality and Muckdaganj Union.				
13	14	27.12	28.92	16	8	33.36	16.56	5	15			4	516		15.48			4.08	Manickganj Union.				
19	4	28.56	11.40	18	10	42.96	28.68		19	3		1	5		24.72	3.84	120	6.48	Fardpur Civil Station.				
13	11	17.16	31.44	19	9	15.84	25.68	1	15	1		4	84		13.68	84		3.60	Barrpore Town.				
19	4	45.84	21.60	10	6	38.16	32.52	1	13	2			216		29.04	4.44			Dowlatkhan Union.				
6	4	13.68	19.08	11	6	22.68	29.52	4	6	4	1	2	576		8.64	6.76	1.44	2.88	Nussonabad Town.				
21	9	34.44	15.36	11	13	30.48	22.20	5	17	1			408	72	14.16				Jumulpur "				
6	8	16.92	25.44	10	12	28.08	38.16	1	7	3			11	144	10.44	4.14		16.44	Sherepur "				
11	24	19.68	41.40	40	30	71.76	61.72	14	36	6		15	1224		31.56	4.32		13.08	Kishoreganj "				
3	2	18.48	11.16	3	2	18.4	11.16	2		1		2	5.88			2.88		5.88	Bazipur "				
8	1	18.36	8.04	4	5	24.60	43.08	2	4			3	720		14.40			10.80	Mooktagacha Union.				
13	12	19.44	28.04	27	16	40.44	38.76	7	22	5		9	648		20.28	4.56		8.28	Comilla Municipality.				
26	18	26.56	25.08	24	22	23.52	31.32		31	1		11			10.80	36		6.36	Chittagong "				
8	18	41.76	91.28	8	3	15.60	15.12		3	1		2			7.08	2.62		5.04	Cox's Bazar Town.				
11	12	29.80	33.48	11	11	22.80	30.72	2	14			6	228		16.08			7.08	Nonkhali " (Sudharan).				
144	136	22.08	20.16	111	131	17.04	10.32		122	51	3	62			9.12	3.00	24	4.68	Patna Municipality.				
26	18	26.56	27.24	13	16	29.16	33.48	1	10	4	1	4	108	0.72	10.80	4.32	108	4.32	Barh Town.				
18	9	42.36	21.72	10	13	23.52	31.44		10		1	2			11.88		108	14.28	Behar "				
93	68	38.72	34.44	95	62	32.64	32.64	6	118	22		38	90	48	21.12	3.84		6.72	Gya Municipality.				
3	3	15.84	16.56	4	4	21.12	22.08		8						21.60				Jehanabad Union.				
8	3	23.04	18.72	7	2	66.88	12.48		7		2				24.12		6.84		Aurangabad "				
1	1	6.16	4.92	2	2	10.32	9.96		2			2			5.04			5.04	Nowadah "				
20	12	26.04	21.00	14	9	24.96	15.72		18	3	1	1			15.84	2.64	84	84	Buxar Town.				
				8	6	4.92	8.48		14						4.20				Arrah Municipality.				
34	38	18.72	27.60	24	29	18.22	21.00		23		1	28			7.20		60	8.76	Mozufferpore Municipality.				
41	8	4.48	8.88	58	29	59.16	30.00		63	14	1	3			33.84	7.44	96	1.50	Hajipur Town.				
4	48	73.12	54.06	21	7	36.06	8.88	2	13	2		10		1.44	9.60	1.44	72	7.32	Sectanurhen Union.				
93	46	188.64	85.80	49	31	99.36	59.76		82	33		16			31.08	32.04		15.48	Lalganj Town.				
57	67	28.92	33.90	50	25	25.32	12.48		38	39					9.00	9.84			Durlibhanga Municipality.				
4	8	10.32	7.44	8	7	7.80	17.40		8	2					10.08	2.52			Rossari Town.				
108	103	56.84	58.68	36	40	18.84	20.10	1	29	12		33	24		7.44	3.00	24	8.52	Chuprah Municipality.				
10	6	31.48	10.8	1	2	2.04	4.32		2			1			2.16			1.08	Sewan Town.				
18	18	32.04	23.96	16	8	26.04	14.28		12	5		6			10.08	4.44		5.28	Revilunge "				
26	11	26.64	15.48	28	18	20.88	25.44		36	2		8			21.84	1.20		1.80	Bettiah "				
4	11	9.96	27.92	5	5	4.92	17.28		6	1					8.64	1.44			Motihari "				
76	67	67.84	46.02	21	17	19.80	14.88	1	21	1	1	10	36		10.92	36	84	4.56	Part of Monghyr Town.				
4	11	4.92	26.64	28	17	34.08	31.92		45						33.60			11.52	Ditto Bhagalpore "				
																			Purneah Municipality.				
																			Raniganj Union.				
																			Part of Dooanka Sub-division.				
																			Ditto Rajmahal				
60	64	31.92	30.96	88	77	38.40	36.84	4	45	56	1	51	84	60	10.56	13.20	12	12.00	Cuttack Town.				
21	19	48.36	41.92	19	16	43.80	34.92	1	4	5		1		5.52	4.44	5.52	108	21.24	Kendraparah "				
12	21	39.26	45.24	15	22	34.56	47.40		14	7		14			16.08	7.80	108	15.60	Jajpur "				
23	16	21.84	19.08	31	27	20.76	30.48	2	9	12	1	24	96		4.08	6.24	48	12.80	Puri Union.				
19	23	25.30	19.26	32	15	43.48	19.44	1	10	18		17	60	60	6.48	11.76		11.16	40 villages in Balasore Town.				
14	16	26.56	27.92	18	6	33.80	15.12		18						19.44				Hazaribagh Town.				
23	6	21.56	21.12	15	4	33.48	10.56		15			1			20.10			1.82	Chattrah "				
30	16	24.96	24.56	18	18	31.44	34.44		17	6		9			16.80	5.88	96	8.88	Ranchi "				
1	4	4.56	22.96	1	1	4.08	5.16		1		1					2.40	2.40		Singbhum Union.				
9	8	21.64	15.44	1	1	23.76	4.44	1	9	2		2	204		4.20	4.20		4.20	Purulia Town.				
1,446	1,360	29.92	29.04	1,600	1,465	29.52	25.68	176	82	1,777	511	4	9	14	5	736	144	24	15,00	432	24	624	Total.

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
RURAL.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Thana Gangoorah	66,375	61,823	128,198	181	164	26	1600	23.76	17.61	1:1	145
	Bankura	48 villages in Thana Chhatna	7,610	7,092	14,702	28	34	16	2062	11.84	8.62	209	15
	Birbhum	Suri, including Cynthesa	33,089	30,409	63,498	235	163	163	27.60	14.52	.....	.....	175
	Midnapore	Pargunnah Bogree	72,199	73,005	145,204	437	315	171	25.94	14.29	19.92	103	172
PRESIDENCY	Hughli	Bandhera Town, and 109 villages in Bandhera Thana.	19,742	21,567	41,309	47	180	201	42.28	88.20	36.48	103	127
	Howrah	20 villages in Thana Doomjoor	12,544	13,071	25,615	4	42	41	19.80	19.20	89.73	83	64
	24-Pargunnahs	30 villages in Dum-Dum Thana, out of Municipal limits.	9,336	8,766	18,102	17.0	61	62	33.72	41.04	31.80	96	91
	Nudda	Thana Choodangah	10,181	10,190	20,371	3.3	07	47	38.88	27.24	21.98	86	84
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Jessore	Nowpara (18 villages)	5,771	5,806	11,577	0	25	21	25.80	21.73	28.92	79	133
	Murshidabad	Mitzapur	1,789	1,962	3,751	2.81	5	5	14.96	15.06	15.06	150	67
		Chitany	423	477	900	1.20	2	2	20.61	20.61	13.32	No F. births.	100
	Dinapore	3 villages in Kotwali and 30 in Rajrampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not regtd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	Mallah	Nawabganj	5,726	5,832	11,558	0.75	60	32	53.4	30.48	32.40	100	146
	Rajshahye	Nowhatta Outpost	10,980	11,100	22,080	36.89	80	66	43.44	31.76	18.88	111	103
	Rangore	5 villages in Kowarganj Thana	4,325	3,954	8,279	19.19	20	20	28.93	46.32	.....	.....	100
	Bogra	Part of Thana Khetlal	6,472	6,061	12,533	26.50	14	29	12.76	20.40	25.20	100	143
CHITTAGONG	Pabna	Faridpur and other villages in Chhatmohur	9,390	9,888	19,278	10	46	40	28.66	24.81	23.88	99	123
	Darjeling	Mourah Nijantara, &c., in Terai	6,735	5,615	12,350	20.45	12	23	11.64	22.20	4.20	100	283
	Julpaiguri	Julpaiguri	449	456	905	50	2	...	20.52	.....	.....	No M. births.	.....
	Dacca	Moonsheegunge Sub-division with some villages around.	19,563	21,753	41,316	20.42	269	129	78.12	37.44	43.20	99	82
PATNA	Faridpur	Sydepur Union	2,965	3,359	6,324	2.21	31	37	58.80	70.20	80.44	83	119
	Backerganj	Lakhotia Circle	4,614	4,471	9,085	18.16	21	14	31.68	18.34	15.94	71	250
		Munpara Island	2,300	2,177	4,477	4.52	11	16	28.80	42.00	30.16	88	78
	Mymensing	Part of Thana Tangail	3,308	3,204	6,512	14.5	23	10	41.52	18.00	5.40	77	211
BHAGULPORE.	Tipperah	Galsara Chur	8,204	8,040	16,244	10	21	33	17.01	21.36	21.36	140	151
		Ellanga	773	821	1,594	7	12	1	9.21	7.14	30.00	140	No M. deaths.
		Kedarpur	1,020	1,061	2,081	1	6	6	84.68	28.92	17.28	50	400
		Brahmanbaria Town	6,328	6,030	12,358	21	25	45	24.24	43.66	30.00	287	111
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Anwara Outpost	13,707	14,411	30,118	62	61	61	21.48	21.24	21.00	184	110
	Noakhali	Chakla Ranchanugore	5,490	5,038	10,528	24	41	34	40.68	38.64	35.28	78	113
	Patna	Phulwari, in Sudder Sub-division	5,251	5,744	10,995	12.10	17	18	14.48	19.56	22.80	143	125
		Muzira, in Behar	5,024	5,104	10,128	12.30	45	24	53.28	30.72	6.68	165	160
PATNA	Gya	Putwa Union, in Farh	5,077	11,295	21,372	2.108	72	20	76.41	21.24	14.76	167	50
		Gya Outpost	23,301	21,656	44,957	66.49	174	98	43.41	24.48	8.00	126	73
		Jehumabad	49,154	98,465	147,619	122.02	30	62	4.68	7.44	1.80	199	81
		Aurangabad	34,959	31,210	66,169	178.17	91	68	16.72	11.76	8.76	94	152
BHAGULPORE.	Shahabad	Nowadah	44,888	45,144	90,032	139.45	95	127	12.60	10.69	4.37	179	76
	Mozufferpur	Jagdispur estate, in Thana Belowti	9,614	5,038	14,652	25.75	35	19	29.80	15.0	12.88	160	217
		Part of Sheohur Thana	9,128	5,078	14,206	7.5	63	23	44.78	19.32	8.84	194	109
	Durbhunga	Taipore	7,236	3,146	10,382	6.89	41	31	46.08	35.78	18.48	95	210
CHITTAGONG	Sarun	Nagurbusti	4,028	5,253	9,281	3.89	68	68	118.92	82.56	37.56	444	94
	Chumpran	Munji	8,284	9,318	17,602	10	98	21	35.64	14.28	19.24	174	91
		Barragan	11,347	11,298	22,645	29.50	71	83	37.56	17.40	8.40	199	154
		Kessutiah village	2,183	2,245	4,428	2.58	7	4	18.98	10.90	21.36	133	No F. deaths.
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Part of Jamoosa Sub-division	5,116	4,900	10,016	16.75	16	16	.....	19.08	114.96	.....	60
	Bhagulpore	" Begosorai "	4,965	5,445	10,410	6.25	36	36	.....	41.40	38.64	.....	800
	Purneah	" Banka "	5,565	8,863	14,428	13.84	27	17	34.32	21.60	28.64	80	89
	Sonthal Pergunnah	" Kisenanj Area "	5,495	4,495	9,990	22	9	10	11.16	12.48	22.44	80	100
ORISSA	Cuttack	" Arrareah "	5,672	5,082	10,754	12.5	43	80	50.76	33.40	55.44	139	114
	Puri	" Burhar, in Sub-division of Rajmela " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		" Pakour Sub-division " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Solipur	2,178	2,532	5,010	5.19	23	17	51.68	40.68	33.48	85	113
		Patamondai	4,981	5,143	10,124	12.91	61	20	62.98	24.36	19.41	113	100
		Johansingh, in Khurdah	2,871	2,013	4,884	10.12	12	12	14.16	27.24	30.40	100	71
		Gope Circle	2,577	2,468	5,045	12.91	87	10	29.80	33.76	18.96	102	130
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Manbhum	Baugeria, S.W. of Balasore	5,074	5,716	11,390	27.1	35	23	36.84	34.12	28.44	78	188
	Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	
	
Total			678,099	669,180	1,347,279	5,043.77	3,168	2,450	20.28	12.27	18.94	117	129

* Death returns not received.

* Birth and death returns not available.

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of January 1876.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																				NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.												
Number of		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.		Number of		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Number of deaths from						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from						
Male births.	Female births.	Males.	Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	
90	74	18'90	18'68	154	106	27'84	19'56	...	...	218	4	...	...	8	...	...	22'68	36	...	72
93	11	86'19	17'16	8	13	3'12	20'28	...	...	7	3	...	...	4	...	...	5'10	2'28	...	3'12
161	164	98'64	98'04	103	59	36'60	19'32	2	...	124	2	...	...	31	21	...	21'12	21	...	576
92	88	55'92	48'96	170	134	93'32	74'52	42	2	221	24	...	3	10	12'12	48	61'08	6'06	1'44	2'88
19	93	18'12	21'00	16	25	15'24	22'92	8	...	28	2	1	...	2	3'72	...	13'09	81	36	81
25	26	32'04	35'52	30	32	38'52	43'80	17	...	40	...	...	...	5	11'16	...	26'40	...	...	3'24
31	36	35'40	42'80	29	25	23'08	29'40	13	...	27	...	...	...	7	7'44	...	15'60	...	...	3'06
31	14	32'80	28'92	12	9	24'84	18'00	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'72	...	...	...
8	2	30'04	12'12	2	3	18'32	18'24	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'96	...	...	...
2	...	55'64	...	1	1	28'32	25'08	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'64	...	...	...
...
28	28	58'68	49'08	19	13	38'72	22'80	...	...	30	...	...	...	2	...	...	28'56	...	...	...
43	38	45'84	41'04	35	31	38'10	33'48	...	...	65	...	...	...	1	...	...	35'28	...	...	...
...
7	7	12'96	12'80	17	12	31'44	21'60	2	...	24	...	...	...	3	1'80	...	21'84	...	...	...
32	24	28'08	28'04	22	18	28'08	21'84	7	...	30	1	...	...	2	4'32	...	18'00	60	...	...
6	6	10'68	12'72	37	6	30'24	12'72	...	...	15	3	...	...	6	...	...	14'52	2'88	...	...
...
134	135	68'08	74'40	58	71	35'52	39'12	18	...	43	16	...	...	52	5'10	...	12'48	4'50	...	15'00
14	17	55'64	60'72	20	17	30'88	60'72	14	...	16	...	...	...	7	26'52	...	30'24	...	...	13'20
10	14	25'92	37'68	10	4	25'92	10'08	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	3'00	...	14'52	...	...	...
8	8	15'00	44'04	7	9	35'04	48'56	0	...	7	...	...	...	...	23'04	...	18'36	...	...	...
10	18	35'52	47'76	7	3	24'84	10'92	2	...	6	1	...	1	...	3'60	...	10'80	1'80	1'80	...
14	10	30'40	14'96	20	18	29'16	19'32	5	...	24	...	...	...	4	3'60	...	17'04	...	...	...
7	6	108'72	69'08	...	1	...	14'52	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'14	...	...	...
9	4	23'52	45'60	4	1	47'04	11'40	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'92	...	...	...
18	7	24'08	13'80	24	21	45'48	41'84	18	...	17	...	...	1	14	12'00	...	16'44	...	90	13'50
...
35	19	30'60	18'80	32	29	27'08	21'12	3	1	41	3	...	...	13	1'08	36	16'32	1'08	...	5'16
18	23	39'24	54'72	18	16	39'24	38'04	4	...	29	...	...	...	1	4'44	...	33'00	...	...	1'08
...
10	7	22'80	14'52	10	8	22'80	16'68	...	...	9	0	...	...	3	...	...	9'72	6'48	...	3'24
28	17	51'84	39'96	16	10	38'16	23'40	...	1	21	...	...	...	4	...	1'08	24'84	...	...	4'08
46	27	101'84	56'12	10	10	22'56	20'04	...	...	10	4	...	...	6	...	...	10'56	4'20	...	6'36
97	77	49'28	37'44	41	57	21'00	27'72	...	...	70	1	10	1	10	...	...	17'40	2'4	2'04	3'96
22	17	3'52	4'08	28	34	6'72	8'16	...	...	80	...	...	...	2	...	...	7'20	...	...	...
44	47	15'00	16'44	41	37	14'04	9'30	...	...	64	2	...	1	1	...	...	11'04	2'4	1'12	...
61	34	18'32	9'00	55	73	14'04	10'08	...	...	105	...	...	6	17	...	...	13'92	...	90	2'16
91	14	38'40	33'96	13	6	16'32	14'28	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	14'76	7'2	...	...
35	18	45'96	42'48	12	11	18'60	20'28	...	...	7	10	...	...	6	...	...	5'88	8'40	...	6'04
30	21	32'12	30'04	31	10	34'80	38'04	...	...	20	4	...	...	7	...	...	23'04	4'56	8'04	...
30	18	307'86	41'04	38	35	35'66	79'82	...	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	2'40	80'04	...	...	...
38	19	42'00	24'72	10	11	14'40	14'28	...	...	15	8	...	...	3	...	...	10'20	2'04	...	2'04
40	31	42'12	32'88	20	13	21'00	13'80	...	...	22	...	...	...	11	...	...	11'64	...	...	5'76
4	3	21'96	15'92	4	...	21'96	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	5'40	...	...	5'10
...	...	...	...	6	10	14'04	24'48	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	16'68	...	...	2'28
12	15	55'80	46'08	32	4	77'88	8'70	...	...	85	...	...	...	1	...	...	40'32	...	...	1'08
4	8	9'36	18'28	8	9	17'16	27'08	...	...	14	...	...	1	2	...	...	17'76	...	1'20	2'52
25	18	58'04	42'40	5	5	11'76	13'32	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'16	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'40	...	...	...
...
...
6	17	39'04	30'52	9	8	43'56	37'80	...	1	5	2	...	...	9	...	2'28	11'88	4'08	...	21'48
27	24	60'12	55'92	10	10	25'56	23'28	...	1	6	...	...	...	11	1'20	2'40	7'32	...	...	13'32
4	28	18'60	9'72	5	7	22'44	32'04	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	15'84	...	...	11'28
49	48	220'08	220'82	6	4	27'84	19'44	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	11'88	...	...	1'88
15	20	31'68	41'88	15	8	31'68	18'68	...	1	3	7	...	1	11	96	...	3'12	7'32	90	11'52
...
30	24	61'68	30'64	8	4	24'80	18'44	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	17'64	...	...	1'56
15	11	38'28	30'86	8	4	15'26	11'04	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	10'56	...	...	2'64
32	25	41'04	31'20	13	13	16'88	18'40	...	...	18	8	...	...	4	...	...	10'08	3'72	...	2'52
14	9	37'36	28'16	6	8	13'32	20'64	...	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	13'08	2'52	1'20	...
31	14	35'76	23'28	8	10	13'56	10'56	...	...	14	1	...	...	3	...	...	11'76	84	...	2'62
98	89	45'80	45'82	22	38	16'44	16'80	...	...	53	2	...	...	17	36	...	11'88	30	...	3'72
1,700	1,459	25'72	25'20	1,445	1,204	25'68	21'68	175	9	1,959	137	211	14	9	334	1'56	17'40	1'20	2'24	2'88
Total.																				

In January 1876 the following changes were effected in the number and areas of the circles specially selected for the collection of vital statistics in Bengal:—

In Patna the statistics are now collected from the entire municipality instead of, as hitherto, from seven of its police sections.

The Arrah municipality has been added to the list of urban circles.

The Mooktagacha union, in Mymensingh, has been selected as an additional urban circle.

The town of Revelgunge, in Sarun, has also been selected as an additional urban circle.

The towns of Sootamurhee and Lalgunge, in Mozufferpore, which were hitherto treated as rural circles, have been very properly transferred to the list of urban circles.

Under these changes the selected circles now number 137 (75 urban and 62 rural), and the population and area in square miles under registration have increased to 2,833,953 and 3,334.21 respectively.

The statements of this month, however, do not include the birth and death statistics of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the urban area of Ranogunge in Purneah, and the death statistics of Julpigoree and Dinagepore, owing to the returns from these districts not having been received up to the 29th of this month, when those statements were closed.

The new forms came into use on the 1st January, and the mere alteration of system would give rise to references and corrections; but there can be no reason for the delay of two months in the submission of the monthly returns.

Population and area under registration.—For this month, therefore, the population under the heads of sex, religion, and circles, and the area under registration, stand as follows:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	733,477	673,099	1,406,576
Females	677,521	609,130	1,286,651
Total	1,410,998	1,282,229	2,693,227
Christians	12,310	629	12,939
Hindus	984,509	976,204	1,960,713
Mahomedans	404,556	303,542	708,098
Buddhists	3,931	314	4,245
Other classes	5,593	61,500	67,093
Area in square miles	343.10	2,801.27	3,144.37
Population per square mile	4,113	478	874

Gross mortality.—Eliminating 231 still-births, there were registered during this month 5,914 deaths, against 4,646 in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The deaths returned from the urban circles numbered 3,264, and that from the rural circles 2,650, against 2,514 and 2,132 respectively in January 1875. The number of male deaths were 3,255, and female deaths 2,659.

The disproportion between the numbers of male and female deaths registered still continues, and points to the necessity for local inquiry and check in the following urban and rural circles:—

MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 FEMALE DEATHS REGISTERED.

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Purulia	600	Bagoosera	800
Aurangabad	350	Kedurpur	400
Seetamurhee	300	Nijamtara, &c.	283
Chhattra	300	Lakhotia	250
Bankoora	286	Gabsara	233
Gorabazar	240	Jugdispore	217
Balasore	213	Tajpore	210
Jaipore	200	Koderma	200
Bogra	200	Mozufferpore	67
Darjeeling	200	Doomjoor	64
Manickgunge	200	Cherai Pir	63
Durbhunga	200	Jamooee	60
Hazareebagh	200	Futwa	50
Tajpore	68	Chhatna	15
Sewan	50		
Poorce	45		
Rosera	43		
Motiharee	40		

In the following six circles deaths were registered at the rates per 1,000 noted:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Midnapore	9.84	Ellanga	7.44
Singbhoom	4.92	Jehanabad	7.44
Arrah	4.20		
Sewan	3.24		

With the exception of Arrah, regarding which there appears to be an error in the statement of population, registration does not receive the attention it ought to do in these circles.

Comparison with previous year.—The proportion of deaths per 1,000 of population in this and the corresponding month of the preceding year was as follows:—

In January 1876.			In January 1875.		
	For the month.	Per annum.		For the month.	Per annum.
Urban	2.31	27.72	Urban	1.78	21.36
Rural	1.97	23.64	Rural	1.68	18.96
Combined	2.14	25.68	Combined	1.68	20.16

The death-rates are considerably higher than in the corresponding month of the preceding year; and as it is apparent that they were not disturbed by the prevalence of epidemic or severe forms of disease, the increase may be considered as an indication of improved registration.

Mortality from death-causes compared.—The following table exhibits the ratio of deaths from each of the diseases indicated to the total population, and the proportion per cent. of deaths from each cause to the total mortality from all causes, in the two months under comparison:—

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						PROPORTION PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE TO TOTAL MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	In January 1876.			In January 1875.			In January 1876.			In January 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
From cholera	1.44	1.36	1.44	.60	.73	.66	5.30	6.80	5.83	5.34	5.35	4.90
" small-pox ... ..	.24	.07	.13	.12	.06	.09	.58	.33	.49	.79	.32	.38
" fevers	15.00	17.40	16.20	11.40	14.16	12.73	54.44	73.92	63.17	55.61	74.90	63.33
" bowel complaints	4.32	1.20	2.76	8.34	1.20	2.28	15.65	5.16	10.98	18.89	6.66	11.45
" injury ... ..	.24	.24	.24	.12	.24	.18	1.53	1.14	1.45	1.13	1.13	1.29
" all other causes	6.24	2.88	4.56	5.40	2.16	3.84	22.54	12.90	16.09	26.61	11.31	19.78

This table shows that, as compared with January 1875, the mortality from cholera, small-pox, and fevers, was higher in both urban and rural circles, and that the death-rates were equal from bowel complaints in the rural circles and from injury in the urban circles.

Circles that suffered from epidemic or severe forms of disease.—Owing to the prevalence in them of epidemic or severe forms of disease, the undermentioned circles returned exceptionally high rates of mortality:—

Urban Circles.

DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	HIGH MORTALITY DUE TO EXCESSIVE INCIDENCE OF				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other diseases.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	79.80	.....	.....	64.28	15.13	.....
Mozufferpore	Lalgunge	73.73	.....	.....	51.08	22.64	18.46
Maldah	Maldah	68.30	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....
Pubna	Pubna	64.08	3.00	.....	54.84	.....	.....
Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	61.56	13.24	.....	31.56	.....	13.06
Bogra	Bogra	61.20	14.28	.....	45.92	.....	.....
24 Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	53.64	8.00	.....	37.33	15.30	.....
Rajshahye	Natore	53.28	8.40	.....	49.88	.....	.....
Jessore	Jessore	52.92	7.58	.....	.....	8.70	17.64

Rural Circles.

		Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other diseases.
Hooghly	Banabaria	22.10	12.13	.....	64.98	6.98	.....
Durbhunga	Nagurbasti	22.58	.....	5.40	59.04	.....	.....
Purcedpore	Sydepore	20.20	.....	.....	59.24	.....	13.70
Tipperah	Brahmunberiah	43.56	12.40	.....	.....	.....	14.36
Backergunge	Manpura island	48.00	25.64	.....	.....	.....	.....

In addition to the circles mentioned in the above tables, the following also suffered severely from cholera, small-pox, fever, and bowel complaints, although their total mortality rates were not exceptionally high:—

CHOLERA.

Urban.		Rural.	
Kishnaghur	13.80	Dum-Dum	11.16
Mooktagacha	7.20	Chooadanga	7.44
Comillah	6.48	Moonsheegunge	6.16
Basitpore	5.88	Chuckia Banohanagore	4.44
Nussirabad	5.76	Fareedpore	4.28
Manickgunge	5.16	Lakhotia	3.72
Howrah	4.44	Doomjoor	3.60
Jumalpoore	4.00	Gabsara	3.60
Serampore	3.84	Tangra	3.60
Pubna ... ..	.....	

SMALL-POX.					
Urban.			Rural.		
Barh	...	9.72	Patamondal	...	2.40
Kendrapara	...	5.52	Solepore	...	2.28
Hooghly	...	2.40	Muggra	...	1.08
Seetamurhee	...	1.44			
FEVER.					
Gorabazar	...	41.52	Begooserai	...	40.32
Hajepore	...	33.81	Arraraah	...	35.40
Purneah	...	33.60	Nowhatta	...	35.28
Rungpore	...	30.60	Chuckla Banchanagore	...	35.00
Dowlutkhan	...	29.04			
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.					
Cuttack	...	13.20	Shorepore	...	8.40
Balasore	...	11.76	Bangeriah	...	7.32
Ooterpura	...	10.92			
Durbhunga	...	9.84			
Tajpore	...	7.80			
Hajepore	...	7.44			

Mortality according to sex.—The mortality under this head was as follows as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year :—

RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 FEMALE DEATHS.					
January 1876.			January 1875.			January 1876.			January 1875.		
Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	29.22	27.08	27.72	22.08	20.64	21.72	124	120	124	120	122
Females	29.08	21.08	23.04	19.80	17.28	18.60					

In this and the corresponding month of the previous year the death-rates of the sexes are the same, or 122 males to every 100 females.

The English rate for 36 years ending 1873 is 104 males to 100 females.

Mortality in relation to age.—The mortality in this month under the four periods of life—infancy, childhood, maturity, and old age—stood as follows in comparison with the approximate English rates :—

CIRCLES.	INFANTS OR SUCKLINGS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		AGED.	
	Ratio to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Ratio to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Ratio to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Ratio to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Urban	15.60	116	18.01	131	25.04	151	31.43	100
Rural	16.07	136	18.11	147	37.97	130	27.24	86
Combined	16.09	128	18.08	138	36.35	141	29.50	94.
Mean English rates of 10 years, 1868 to 1871	36.47	118	10.83	102	28.79	103	22.86	93
For 1875—combined circles	19.60	130	19.80	124	41.31	134	19.18	102

The rates exhibited under the several heads in the above table are more in harmony with the English rates than the ascertained results of the year 1875, but the registration of infant deaths is very imperfect.

Births.—6,182 births were registered in January 1876 in the 119 circles in which the registration of births is in operation, excepting the circles in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, from which birth returns were not received, against 5,472 in the preceding month. Of this number 3,014 were returned from the urban and 3,168 from the rural circles, and 3,354 were recorded as males and 2,828 as females.

The birth-rates of this month, compared with those of the preceding month, in relation to population, sex, and deaths, are shown in the subjoined table :—

	IN JANUARY 1876.			IN DECEMBER 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	27.04	20.45	22.16	24.72	27.00	25.44
Ditto deaths	29.16	23.28	26.22	23.34	24.48	23.04
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	1.88	7.16	5.94	1.38	2.52	2.40
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	120	127	118	117	118	114

There was a sensible increase in the number of births registered in this month in both the urban and rural circles.

Twenty-nine town and 37 rural circles exhibited birth-rates in excess of death-rates, against 28 towns and 38 rural circles in the previous month. In two town and two rural circles the birth-rates were equal, and in the rest of the circles (49) the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates.

The following urban and rural circles are still very backward in efforts to improve registration :—

Urban Circles.		Birth-rate.	Rural Circles.		Birth-rate.
Bazitpore	...	14.03	Gangooriah	...	15.00
Nusseerabad	...	14.52	Joharsingh	...	14.16
Midnapore	...	14.40	Khetlal	...	12.72
Bankoora	...	13.32	Nowadah	...	12.00
Singbhoom	...	12.36	Nijamtara, &c.	...	11.64
Bogra	...	12.24	Kissengunge	...	11.16
Rossera	...	8.88	Jehanabad	...	4.68
Jessore	...	7.32			
Gorabazar	...	7.32			
Hajipore	...	6.36			
Nowadah	...	5.04			

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1876.

The following letter from Dr. Payne, the Health Officer of the Justices, addressed to the Chairman of the Justices, regarding the vital statistics of Calcutta for the month of February 1876, is published for general information. It is a valuable and important letter, and will be read at the present time with interest. It shows how much still remains to be done to bring these returns under scientific analysis and comparison. In an early issue an attempt will be made in these columns to furnish a more critical examination of the vital statistics of Calcutta than has hitherto been attempted :—

No. 107, dated 22nd March 1876.

From—The Health Officer, Calcutta,
To—The Chairman of the Justices.

In studying the vital statistics of Calcutta, it is important to bear in mind not only that the census of 1872 is regarded as imperfect, but also that there are no means of estimating the annual increment of population. In England, where census is taken at intervals of ten years, it is possible to secure fair accuracy in the ratios of successive years by adding to the last census figures such numbers as will represent the increment estimated on the known variations of previous decades. Such increment can be known only by faithful registration of births as well as deaths, and by due reckoning of the effects of immigration and emigration. In Calcutta the death returns are the only sources of information, consequently there can be no estimate of increment, and the records of any given year exhibiting the deaths of an ever-varying population will err in all the ratios which are calculated on the fixed quantities of the last census, and the error will be greater as time advances from the census year. The natural consequence of this among a growing population would be an apparent rise in the death-rate as well as in the absolute number of deaths—the latter being real, the former more or less fallacious.

With regard to mortuary registration in this town, an unfavourable presumption is intimated in the last issue of the *Statistical Reporter*, and is based apparently on the fact that the proportion of deaths recorded in the suburbs for the month of January is double that of Calcutta. Both figures, it is said, cannot be true. Suburban registration is not likely to err in the direction of excess: therefore the town registration is probably defective.

A very minute inquiry has since been made into the system of town registration, and the result is that such error as is apparent here is itself on the side of excess; and it becomes necessary to ask whether the belief that both ratios cannot be true has any foundation. Further inquiry may reduce the matter to demonstration, meanwhile such evidence as I have to offer shows it to be more than probable that both figures are correct, or rather that the magnitude of the suburban figures affords no good reason for doubting the accuracy of the others.

1st.—There are two large hospitals, viz. the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah and the General Hospital, both in the suburbs, and to these sick persons from Calcutta and the shipping are admitted. I have shown, in a memorandum which has been submitted to Government, how deaths in the General Hospital, which should be assigned to the town, come to be recorded in the suburbs. Similarly, all persons interred in the Military cemetery would seem to be so recorded, for no return of them has hitherto been made to this Office. It follows that deaths from the shipping and the fort appear to be doubly registered.

The lock hospital also, and the lunatic asylums, have hitherto reported to the Suburban Office some deaths which belong to Calcutta and others to outlying districts.

The failure of the Calcutta registers in respect of these deaths in suburban institutions is more than compensated by the great accession of deaths from elsewhere which the large native hospitals must bring; but there would seem to be no such counterpoise to the excess they cause in the suburban records.

The Campbell Hospital receives helpless wanderers from all parts, and there are many deaths there. Those known to belong to the town are duly registered here, but there must be many more for which the suburban tract is not rightly responsible; and if the total of the hospital deaths are registered as suburban deaths, or even if all which are not known to belong to the town are so registered, the effect on the suburban records is obvious.

2nd.—It is in the highest degree probable *a priori* that there are spots in the suburbs where fatal disease is as prevalent as it is in the worst portions of the town. Unfortunately no sufficient records exist of the town mortality anterior to the introduction of its great sanitary machinery; but we do know that prior to the year 1867 main drainage existed only in a very small tract of its southern division, and

Deaths per 1,000 of population during the Month.

Annual death rate per 1,000 of population.

February 1876	...	...	...	259	81.09
February 1875	...	...	...	233	27.96
February (mean of last ten years)	...	...	...	218	26.16

No. 2.—Comparative Mortality in Cities of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Punjab having more than 50,000 inhabitants, during the month of December 1875.

BENGAL.

CITY OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area in acres.	Population.	Number of persons to an acre.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population for the month.	Annual death-rate per 1,000 of population.
Calcutta	4,996	447,001	89.5	3.72	44.72
Suburbs of Calcutta	14,966	257,140	17.1	0.63	7.50
Howrah	7,040	97,784	13.7	3.77	45.24
Dacca	5,130	69,212	13.5	4.06	48.00
Patna	1,316	70,200	53.3	2.15	25.80
Gya	4,832	66,843	13.8	2.57	30.84
Cuttack	13,299	50,783	3.8	3.16	37.92

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

CITY OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area in acres.	Population.	Number of persons to an acre.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population for the month.	Annual death-rate per 1,000 of population.
Moradabad	59,866	...	...	3.84	46.08
Bareilly	90,691	...	...	4.19	50.28
Rajahmundry	79,487	...	...	0.83	9.96
Meerut	51,001	...	...	3.07	36.84
Koel	55,840	...	...	2.20	26.40
Muttra	58,840	...	...	3.28	39.12
Puruckabad	75,951	...	...	2.54	30.48
Agra	150,077	...	...	2.89	34.68
Cawnpore	98,470	...	...	1.95	23.40
Allahabad	145,804	...	...	1.94	23.28
Goruckpore	51,633	...	...	3.04	36.48
Benares	187,341	...	...	1.25	15.00
Mirzapore	77,229	...	...	1.43	17.16

The compiler of January's return draws attention to neglect of registration in Allahabad.

PUNJAB.

CITY OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area in acres.	Population.	Number of persons to an acre.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population for the month.	Annual death-rate per 1,000 of population.
Delhi	115,006	...	...	3.72	44.72
Imritsar	136,009	...	...	3.10	37.20
Lahore	92,334	...	...	3.41	40.92
Peshawar	58,630	...	...	1.63	19.56

N.B.—The Punjab and North-Western Provinces tables are formed from monthly returns of Sanitary Commissioners.

No. 3.

Statement of Births.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN FEBRUARY 1875.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN FEBRUARY 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population per annum.
Christians	11	15	26	14.61	29	36	65	36.52
Hindoo	118	112	230	9.39	179	142	321	13.23
Mahomedans	51	80	131	7.21	61	52	113	10.18
Other classes	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6.25
Total	178	166	344	8.96	270	230	500	13.4

Statement of Deaths.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN FEBRUARY 1875.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN FEBRUARY 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per thousand of population per annum.
Christians	91	93	184	24.60	37	27	64	35.00
Hindoo	395	299	694	28.19	477	331	808	33.22
Mahomedans	190	130	320	28.49	181	105	286	25.77
Other classes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12.5
Total	576	449	1,025	27.98	696	464	1,160	31.09

N.B.—The last census does not afford the means of distinguishing the Christian nationalities.

No. 4.—Statement of deaths according to age.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Annual ratio per 1,000 of population.
Born dead	27	9	36	...
Under one year	4,464	3,445	7,909	...
Under 5 years	14,013	12,543	26,556	...
5 to 20	73,253	38,724	111,977	...
20 to 40	150,240	68,417	218,657	...
40 to 60	42,131	24,445	66,576	...
Above 60	5,004	5,024	10,028	...
Age not stated	1,713	1,542	3,255	...
Total	299,857	147,744	447,601	30.16

No. 5.—Statement of deaths according to caste.

	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths to mortality of the whole population.
Brahmin	77	2.96
Kayath	73	1.93
Koybut	49	1.32
Sutgop	47	1.26
Bemia	44	1.18
Methur	40	1.07
Telly	40	1.07
Tanty	39	1.04
Kumar	35	.94
Bardy	28	.75
Dome	23	.63
Gowala	21	.56
Napit	20	.54
Bustub	19	.50
Mouchee	19	.50
Qoria	18	.48

Some of the mortuary returns do not specify caste. This table therefore summarises only the registers in which there is such specification.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1876.

THE statements for the Suburbs of Calcutta have been prepared for this month in the same form as those which have now been approved for the town of Calcutta. The supplementary statements have not been furnished, apparently from an oversight; but the form published below is a very useful one, and shows the comparative mortality in the different divisions of the Municipality in a way that may be apprehended at a glance. In several of the divisions, judging by the test of mortality among the sexes, a remarkable accuracy in registration seems to have been attained in the suburban registering offices. Thus in Chitpore, in Kalighat, and in Kidderpore, the proportions are almost exactly equal; but in other divisions, and especially in Entally and Bhowanipore, the disproportion is such as to throw discredit on the returns. On the other hand, it is possible that the returns are more accurate than the results of the census, upon which the proportions are calculated. In Bhowanipore the male population is 29,979 according to the census, while the female population is only 12,174. The males are more than double the females. The mortuary returns show 80 male deaths and 75 female deaths during the month, showing a mortality at the rate of 33 per thousand per annum in the one case, and at 74 per thousand in the other. There may be special reasons for so anomalous a result, which are not apparent; but it is more probable that there is an error either in the returns or in the census, and reasons are not wanting for believing it is the census in this case that is wrong. An experience of more months than one is required to decide this matter. The accuracy of the census in the Suburbs has not been challenged so openly as that of the census of Calcutta; but there can be little doubt that even if it was fairly accurate at the time it was taken, in 1872, it now requires testing; and it may be hoped that this question will be taken up after the new census now being taken in Calcutta has been completed.

The general rate of mortality (calculated as the basis of the census figures) continues high, being 49.9 per thousand, against 61 per thousand in the month of January. The births are still registered with deplorable inaccuracy, and the registration seems to evince no improvement. The recorded rate for February is only 8.4 per thousand of the population.

ATTRACTION OF TRAFFIC TO THE MIDNAPORE HIGH LEVEL CANAL.

THE trade of the canal from Midnapore to Oolaberria during the few months which have intervened since the last harvest was gathered in has fallen considerably short of what might have been anticipated from the abundant outturn of the chief crop of the year (*amun* rice), and the consequent return to comparative prosperity of the bulk of the cultivators, who were previously in very straitened circumstances. The navigation receipts of the canal fluctuated between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 per mensem during the corresponding period of 1874, when the crop in the centre of the district was far short even of an average crop. In 1875 it fell to nearly Rs. 3,000, and with the one-third of the crop destroyed by the cyclone this created no surprise; but it might have been anticipated that with the large surplus crop of the present year trade would have been active, and the receipts have risen to at least Rs. 6,000 per month. Instead of this, from the least three months they have steadily remained below Rs. 4,000, with only a slight tendency to increase.

One main cause of this is of course the incomplete state of the roads which feed the canal. A loan was solicited from the District Road Cess Committee to remedy this defect, but could not be granted under existing financial rules, and payments of road cess have not yet commenced; but it is plain that there are other causes at work besides defective communications to account for the inexpansive character of the trade, and these it is proposed to analyse in the present article.

The Midnapore district in an average year produces a very large surplus of rice. The west of the district, especially the tract watered by the Suburnrekha, also produces large quantities of castor, mustard, teal, and other oil-seeds, the bulk of which is exported. The large pasture tracts which are to be found in the jungle pergunnahs enable them to meet the increasing demand in Calcutta for horns and hides; while sal leaves, mats, timber, and other forest products, swell the list of articles which the inhabitants of the district have to dispose of.

On the other hand, the district draws almost exclusively from Calcutta its supplies of salt, tobacco, English cloth, thread, cotton, metals, and many other articles of minor importance; and if the canal could attract to itself even a considerable portion of this trade, its returns would be very much greater than they now are.

In the early part of 1874 the two canals between them did achieve this to a great extent, the tidal canal being more successful of the two; but the experience of the present year shows that this was partly abnormal. By far the most important export of the district of Midnapore in bulk (and it is bulk which tells in navigation receipts,) is rice, husked or unhusked; and in 1874 the drain towards Calcutta for export to the Behar districts was so urgent as to overpower all rival attractions. In the present year all Lower Bengal has fared more or less well. If in some few places there is a deficiency of food, it is supplied by the surplus of other districts nearer than Midnapore, and the Calcutta demand has proved almost nil. This stagnation brings into clear light what was before not so easily visible, that the natural market for the surplus food produce of the centre and west of the Midnapore district is neither Calcutta on the one hand, nor Bankoora and Raneeunge on the other, as would have been inferred from the course of trade in 1874, but the tract of country bordering the Damoodur and Dalkessur rivers, and forming the north-west and west of Howrah and Hooghly, and the south of Burdwan.

It was always evident that the trade of the south of the district below the Kaliaghye river would not find its way to the high land canal. The tidal khals which intersect this part of the district, and especially the khal on which Baliaghye is situated, offer cheaper transit to Calcutta than the canal to Oolaberria; and since all the exportable produce of this part of Midnapore, and that of Orissa also so far as the sea transport cannot reach it, continues to avail itself of this route, taking either the outer route* as it is called, of dropping down the Russoolpore and floating up the Hooghly, or the inner route of the tidal canal to Goolkhal.

But as regards the produce of the tract of country south-east and east and west of Midnapore, which also has a large surplus of rice

in an ordinary year, it has generally been supposed that the high level canal would be its natural trade route. It was known that Ghattal (situated just above the junction of the Dalkessur and Selye, and within tidal limits,) was thus far the emporium of this trade; that it received all the grain for export, and all the salt, tobacco, and cloth for import, even into the furthest portions of Gurbetta and Bhimpore: but it thus far seems to have escaped observation that so far as the grain was concerned Ghattal did not export it into Calcutta, but distributed it over the adjacent thanas of Hooghly, Howrah, and Burdwan, and that it was only as regards the imports that it was a channel in connection with Calcutta.

The present year shows, however, that the Ghattal trade with Midnapore and Calcutta is in a normal year a triangular trade. The country which is intersected by the Damoodur, the Koopnarain, and the Dalkessur, is a densely populated tract, exposed in great part to the spill flood of the Damoodur since the right embankment was demolished in 1856. The land has thereby been irrigated and is better adapted to *rabbee* crops than to rice, while large portions of it are covered with sugarcane, mulberry, and other valuable crops. Hence, so far as rice is concerned, this tract of country produces less than it consumes, and it must easily draw its supply from the country round Midnapore. Thus it takes the Midnapore produce, sends its own to Calcutta, and repays Midnapore in salt, tobacco, English cloths, &c.

It follows that the competition of the canal with Ghattal is much more complicated than at first sight appeared. It is only with reference to imports that the two enter into direct competition as regards the Calcutta route; and here, too, other considerations enter in. There can be no doubt, in regard to the greater portion of the district of Midnapore supplied formerly *via* Ghattal, that the canal can lay down Calcutta goods cheaper than Ghattal can; but this alone does not decide the contest. Not only have the trade connections with Ghattal to be revived, a work evidently of time, but also some means of repayment have to be found beyond those which at present exist. If imports are received *via* Ghattal, they can be paid for in paddy; but Calcutta does not want the Midnapore paddy. It is supplied more cheaply from Hidgolee, Orissa, and elsewhere, and the price it will pay for paddy from Midnapore and its neighbourhood is not remunerative. It has been found on personal observation that there are many places in the north-west of the Midnapore district in which canal salt and tobacco are cheaper by four annas per maund than that imported *via* Ghattal, and yet on account of its trade conveniences Ghattal is still preferred.

The canal cannot, therefore, obtain a full share of the Calcutta import trade unless it can also prove itself the best channel of export; and this is at present one of its difficulties. When rice finds its way even to Midnapore at the head of the canal, still the greater portion of it is conveyed to Ghattal by pack-bullock instead of to Calcutta by canal. Even the country south-east of Midnapore, and therefore cut off from Ghattal by the canal, sends more rice across the canal to Ghattal than it does to the canal for shipment by it. If the canal only took the Hooghly river and Calcutta, it appears as if during the present season scarcely any rice would pass along it at all; but it also crosses the Damoodur eight miles west of Oolaberria, and Amptah, which is up the Damoodur, is almost as centrally situated a place as Ghattal for the distribution of food to the deficit rice tract already referred to. At present many rice boats go down the canal bound for Amptah, and if this trade develops the navigation receipts will largely increase.

On the other hand, the canal has already secured the traffic in hides and horns, mats, and almost all miscellaneous articles whose destination is Calcutta, including indigo, the bulk of which is small, while its value is great; and the limit to the import trade is only what the exports can meet. There is every reason to anticipate also that the export of oil-seeds will increase largely. The oil-seed producing tract is that which the roads under construction are expressly designed to benefit, and it is not till these roads are finished and in good working order that the extent of the trade in oil-seeds can be estimated.

It may safely be assumed, therefore, that nothing which has happened during the last six months throws the least doubt on the expansive character of the Midnapore high level canal traffic. It is increasing, and will increase; but it is now apparent that the chief article of produce, (rice) hardly benefits by the canal except when there is a very strong drain towards Calcutta. This canal is not one of the first routes to feed Calcutta—many others have an evident superiority over it; and it is only therefore when the demand is great that it will be resorted to.

On the other hand, there is a probability of the navigation being improved by the Damoodur becoming a competitor of Ghattal, and of the canal being resorted to by the people in and round Amptah; and should this be the case, the receipts will at once increase rapidly.

* *Suburng* is the term locally used.

The grand total of jute imported into Goalundo amounts to 1,44,948 maunds, against 1,66,946 maunds in December. The chief sources of supply are Pubna (59,545 maunds), of which Serajgunge contributed 33,419 maunds, Rungpore 36,129 maunds, and Mymensingh 29,885 maunds.

There is an exportation of jute from Goalundo to Calcutta by river route amounting to 178 maunds: all the rest of the jute received at Goalundo was sent to Calcutta by rail. The figures furnished through the courtesy of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company show that no less than 1,60,069 maunds of jute were consigned by rail from Goalundo for Calcutta.

The following statement shows the importation of jute into Goalundo, and the sources from which the supply was derived during the month:—

District.	Principal mart.	Total export from each district. Mds.	District.	Principal mart.	Total export from each district. Mds.
Goalpara	...	1,781	Pubna	...	59,545
Realmeri	...	680	Serajgunge	...	33,419
Gouripore	...	600	Ullapara	...	8,543
Goalpara	...	325	Bera	...	4,182
Fukerpore	...	208	Pangsha	...	4,169
Jalpigore	...	950	Nakalia	...	1,541
Bourah	...	850	Satbaria	...	1,048
Cooch Behar	...	254	Dushika	...	405
Shilkuri	...	254	Raigunge	...	313
Rungpore	...	36,129	Rajshahye	...	5,610
Tumboolpore	...	7,780	Nowgong	...	3,000
Abla	...	5,614	Prosadpore	...	610
Gheramara	...	4,768	Hoorsedoh	...	600
Nhotmeri	...	4,478	Gooroodaspore	...	223
Ramgangee	...	3,589	Dinagore	...	4,027
Ohakal	...	3,353	Rhoosee	...	2,470
Norhat	...	1,675	Sechunge	...	782
Romangunge	...	1,470	Bureetola	...	350
Osman	...	1,425	Mymensingh	...	29,885
Kakilia	...	800	Suhumkhally	...	22,973
Jatrapore	...	525	Kedarpore	...	2,197
Bogra	...	2,834	Badraha	...	1,543
Bomtola	...	550	Shamugunge	...	711
Simoktola	...	350	Salimpore	...	566
Nokhila	...	320	Shemkote	...	250
Bootlangunge	...	300	Sumbhoogunge	...	200
Kootdopore	...	190	Dacca	...	3,050
Bogra	...	100	Jafferungunge	...	500
			Ghor	...	450
			Naraingunge	...	400
			Fureedpore	...	803
			Grand Total		1,44,948

The amount of jute collected at Naraingunge during January amounts to 49,252 maunds, against 96,100 maunds in December and 1,05,991 maunds in November. No less than 38,980 maunds out of the total supply are derived from the district of Mymensingh. The neighbouring mart of Modungunge imported 4,497 maunds from Mymensingh, and a few small consignments from Tipperah, Dacca, and Sylhet. The aggregate importation of the two marts of Naraingunge and Modungunge is 56,068 maunds, against 1,05,535 maunds in December and 1,19,448 maunds in November.

The exportation from Naraingunge by river route and in country boats amounts to 39,204 maunds, namely 38,254 maunds destined for Calcutta, 550 maunds for Dacca, and 400 maunds for Goalundo. The traffic returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway for January show a total of 65,551 maunds as consigned from Naraingunge to Calcutta by the through steamers of the Company.

The exportation from Modungunge by river route is 2,600 maunds, of which 2,100 maunds were consigned to Calcutta and 500 maunds to Naraingunge.

The jute imported into Naraingunge and Modungunge during January 1876 was shipped from the places mentioned below:—

INTO NARAINGUNGE.			INTO MODUNGUNGE.		
District.	Mart.	Total export from each district. Mds.	District.	Mart.	Total export from each district. Mds.
From Mymensingh	...	38,980	From Mymensingh	...	4,497
Shibgunge	...	7,981	Sherepore	...	1,505
Rhoyra	...	5,107	Bhuyrub	...	355
Sherepore	...	5,080	Dacca	...	224
Karimgunge	...	2,680	Sylhet	...	90
Shonagunge	...	2,008	Balagunge	...	90
Duttapara	...	1,608	Tipperah	...	2,005
Goedalia	...	1,418			
Hoorsedoh	...	1,235			
Narainkhally	...	1,054			
Poorpore	...	1,037			
Devangunge	...	8,329			
Dacca	...	410			
Modungunge	...	6,483			
Sylhet	...	50			
Tipperah	...				
Rungpore	...				
Grand Total		49,252	Grand Total		6,816

The aggregate of jute collected at Koshtea is 16,694 maunds. Of this supply 7,930 maunds were received from Maldah, 5,757 maunds

from Pubna, 2,240 maunds from Purneah, and a few small consignments were received from Dinagore, Rajshahye, and Nuddea.

Nothing has been sent away from Koshtea by river route, but the traffic returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway for January 1876 show that 16,950 maunds of jute were consigned at Koshtea for conveyance to Calcutta by rail. This total almost exactly corresponds with the total of jute imported into Koshtea by river routes.

The following statement shows the places whence Koshtea received its supply of jute during the month:—

District.	Principal mart.	Total exportation from each district. Mds.	District.	Principal mart.	Total exportation from each district. Mds.
Dinagore	...	800	Pubna	...	5,757
Beergunge	...	300	Bazitpore	...	1,889
Maldah	...	7,930	Dhapari	...	1,368
Rajshahye	...	407	Pubna	...	838
Godagore	...	407	Raigunge	...	350
			Daura	...	300
			Kandipore	...	300
			Pakura	...	200
			Hanserbada	...	250
			Dogachia	...	175
			Purneah	...	2,240
			Dulalgunge	...	1,485
			Nuddea	...	60
			Grand Total		16,694

The total of the registered consignments of jute imported direct to Calcutta by country boats amounts to 2,72,561 maunds, chiefly supplied from the eastern districts (1,93,245 maunds), Dacca being credited with 88,761 maunds and Mymensingh with 85,928 maunds, and from Northern Bengal (53,596 maunds), where Pubna, with 30,055 maunds, is the chief exporting district.

The supply of jute into Calcutta during January by the Eastern Bengal Railway is 3,04,652 maunds, and the principal exporting stations in respect to this large consignment are Goalundo (1,60,069 maunds), Naraingunge (65,551 maunds), Serajgunge (41,568 maunds), Koshtea (16,950 maunds), and Dacca (16,161 maunds). The consignments from Serajgunge, Naraingunge, and Dacca, are placed in the railway returns under the heading 'Through Traffic,' indicating that the goods were despatched by the Company's steamers and booked through *via* Goalundo to Calcutta.

Almost the entire supply of jute sent into Calcutta by river routes came round *via* Khoolnah and the Calcutta canals. Very small quantities came by the Nuddea rivers, which lack the water to carry large boats at this season of the year. A part of the Purneah, Moorshedabad, and Nuddea supplies only came along the Bhagirathree; the general route of traffic followed was into the Gorai at Koshtea, and thence along the Athara Banka *via* Khoolna into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the districts, with the principal marts, from which Calcutta derived its country boat supply of jute during the month:—

District.	Principal mart.	Total exports from each district. Mds.	District.	Principal mart.	Total exports from each district. Mds.
Dinagore	...	8,690	Mymensingh	...	85,928
Raneegunge	...	8,340	Korimgunge	...	22,002
Maldah	...	1,289	Lukhigunge	...	7,465
Rajshahye	...	8,053	Kailgunge	...	7,100
Booreedaho	...	5,742	Sumbhoogunge	...	7,015
Nowgong	...	1,200	Porangunge	...	6,947
Pakladaho	...	525	Bagoonbaroo	...	6,007
Rungpore	...	5,509	Kalukari	...	3,725
Jatrapore	...	4,311	Duttahazar	...	3,329
Chilmara	...	500	Nuddea	...	3,371
Kamarjano	...	394	Kotadi	...	2,470
Ghoramara	...	304	Tipperah	...	890
Pubna	...	30,055	Charatolla	...	400
Serajgunge	...	18,078	24-Pergunnah	...	1,125
Dogachia	...	5,519	Badooria	...	400
Raigunge	...	5,710	Nuddea	...	2,556
Shadpore	...	1,025	Hashkhally	...	560
Kojoore	...	650	Jamipore	...	440
Chatmohar	...	375	Kishengunge	...	400
Dacca	...	88,761	Chanda	...	357
Naraingunge	...	38,254	Manjan	...	295
Kaligunge	...	15,610	Jessore	...	5,933
Lackpore	...	6,004	Tona	...	1,153
Dacca	...	5,000	Moorshedabad	...	4,297
Charahindho	...	3,110	Moorshedabad	...	4,297
Barmy	...	3,007	Burdwan	...	1,122
Ghor	...	2,950	Culina	...	1,122
Modungunge	...	2,100	Hooghly	...	636
Moonshoogunge	...	1,925	Bhagulpore	...	825
Mantickgunge	...	1,675	Balia Sahabgunge	...	625
Kapasia	...	1,575	Purneah	...	9,226
Babar	...	1,021	Raneegunge	...	714
Bottongunge	...	1,298	Doolagunge	...	625
Fureedpore	...	14,545	Dewana	...	343
Madareepore	...	9,200	Nowagunge	...	208
Coomerohilly	...	1,333			
Goalundo	...	118			
Backergunge	...	3,121			
Angaria	...	1,060			
Total		1,60,028	Grand Total		2,72,561

The following statement shows the internal rice trade of Behar during the month:—

Exports.				Imports.			
District.	Principal Mart.	Total export from each district.		District.	Principal Mart.	Total import into each district.	
Patna	...	Mds. 26,820		Patna	...	Mds. 4,807	
	Patna	Mds. 26,820			Patna	Mds. 4,807	
Sarun	...	8,695		Sarun	...	2,661	
	Revelkunge	7,560			Durikunge	1,030	
	Mobaruckpore	771			Sonepore	846	
Mozufferpore	...	1,251			Revelkunge	378	
	Hajeepore	1,822			Chupra	32	
	Laigunge	28		Mozufferpore	...	31,551	
Chumparun	...	385			Laigunge	20,049	
Monghyr.	...	840			Hajeepore	6,873	
	Soorajsurrah	290			Mozufferpore	637	
	Khagurriah...	160			Kewaghat	837	
Bhagulpore	...	947			Moharr	802	
Purneah	...	145			Jhantia	413	
	Caragola	20			Sahobgunge	136	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	2,071		Durbhunga	...	1,076	
	Sahobgunge	1,999			Baxitpore	1,008	
				Monghyr	...	25	
					Khagurriah	25	
				Bhagulpore	...	393	
					Bhagulpore	393	
				Purneah	...	590	
					Caragola	596	
				Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	145	
					Sahobgunge	145	
Grand Total	...	41,154		Grand Total	...	41,154	

The largest quantity of exports, amounting to 7,49,371 maunds, has been from the Eastern districts, the bulk of which, or 6,45,106 maunds, was from the district of Backergunge, where the trade has now considerably increased. The exportation from Northern Bengal is 1,69,191 maunds, of which 90,115 maunds were from the Rajshahye district. The quantity from the Presidency Division amounts to 59,110 maunds, of which the districts of Jessore, the 24-Pergunnahs, and

Moorshedabad, have contributed 35,508 maunds, 11,259 maunds, and 7,931 maunds respectively. From the Burdwan division the supply amounts to 60,366 maunds, of which 47,295 maunds were exported from the Burdwan district.

Out of this grand total 6,677 maunds were imported into Orissa, 37,916 maunds into Assam, and the remainder, amounting to almost ten lakhs of maunds, was absorbed for consumption in Bengal itself, where the distribution is very scattered and general; but Calcutta and its suburbs, with an aggregate total of 7,56,204 maunds, imported more than three-fourths of the traffic.

The following statement illustrates the Bengal rice trade for the month :—

Exports.			
District.	Principal mart	Total exportation from each district.	Mds.
Dinagepore	...	...	15,821
	Seebungee	...	11,540
	Shobungee	...	1,015
	Patnam	...	800
	Nobogran	...	500
Maldah	...	...	2,239
	Nowabungee	...	1,354
	Maldah	...	885
Rajshahye	...	...	90,115
	Nowgong	...	63,601
	Rampore Baulen	...	6,880
	Gooroodaspore	...	1,048
	Gohindopore	...	1,350
	Kallykunge	...	1,885
	Rothendoree	...	900
	Mirzapore	...	800
	Sahabungee	...	800
	Natore	...	730
	Godagaree	...	555
Itanpore	...	...	7,619
	Kallykunge	...	1,820
	Haila	...	1,001
	Sakata	...	977
	Khatimaree	...	455
	Kamarjore	...	161
Bogra	...	...	13,151
	Doopchanehy	...	2,735
	Kallykunge	...	1,438
	Hillee	...	1,240
	Sherepore	...	1,147
	Chitalanree	...	1,190
	Sonata	...	677
	Bogra	...	600
	Sultangunge	...	400
Pubna	...	...	30,246
	Chalmohar	...	4,005
	Calapara	...	3,835
	Chunderona	...	3,630
	Serajkunge	...	2,994
	Nakalia	...	2,340
	Bhangma	...	2,115
	Bera	...	2, 50
	Furcedpore	...	1,065
	Dogachee	...	850
	Mothura	...	675
	Shazulpore	...	430
	Pungavee	...	300
	Kojuce	...	295
Total of Northern Bengal	...	...	1,59,191
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	11,259
	Dhoka	...	4,075
	Bhangur	...	3,801
	Torda	...	1,504
	Kallykunge	...	900
	Bakerkhal	...	11
Calcutta	...	...	1,089
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	...	20
Nuddea	...	...	1,926
	Shibgunge	...	700
	Santipore	...	535
	Alumdaingah	...	500
	Kooshta	...	200
	Hashkhal	...	86
Jessore	...	...	85,508
	Talaura	...	6,245
	Kachua	...	5,208
	Chitabnaree	...	4,129
	Gourrumbha	...	3,128
	Suralia	...	2,262
	Son's Bazar	...	1,370
	Magorah	...	1,700
	Tous	...	1,300
	Kallykunge	...	1,000
	Jessore	...	550
Moorahedabad	...	...	7,931
	Jungkypore	...	230
	Notoongunge	...	1,275
Total of the Presidency Division	...	...	59,110
Burdwan	...	...	47,295
	Cutwa	...	40,291
	Culina	...	5,500
	Nadankhat	...	2,234
	Dewangunge	...	900
Midnapore	...	...	9,570
Hooghly	...	...	3,501
	Chanderungore	...	1,627
	Mogra	...	850
	Howrah	...	498
	Shahgunge	...	218
Total of Burdwan Division	...	...	60,866
Dacca	...	...	30,928
	Dacca	...	11,920
	Modungunge	...	8,267
	Rubkopa	...	1,400
	Boldo Bazar	...	1,161
	Manickungunge	...	1,115
	Mirzapore	...	905
	Kolachahoo	...	900
	Narangunge	...	545
Furcedpore	...	...	21,625
	Kotalipara	...	8,005
	Furcedpore	...	3,450
	Ghaghur	...	2,404
	Gopalungo	...	2,077
	Joytagore	...	1,540
	Gohindoo	...	1,327
	Madareepore	...	1,2

Imports.

District.	Principal Mart.	Total importation into each district.	District.	Principal Mart.	Total importation into each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Calcutta	6,85,395	Julpigoriea ... ..	...	40
Suburbs of Calcutta	70,869	Cooch Behar ... ..	...	1,395
24-Pergunnahs	2,126			
			Total of Northern Bengal		20,215
		Mds.			
Bagerkhal	1,107			
Halishahar	477	Dacca ... ..	...	31,666
Nuddea	58,813	Modungunge ... ..	...	12,400
Koomarkhooly	23,051	Naraingunge ... ..	...	11,471
Janepore	9,445	Dacca ... ..	...	2,954
Koonhsa	8,469	Sonakanda ... ..	...	1,196
Krishnagar	7,468			34,203
Ajoodhia	1,216	Fureedpore ... ..	...	...
Managhat	940	Goalundo ... ..	...	27,458
Hashkhally	875	Silampore ... ..	...	1,770
Khoksa	625	Madhubpore ... ..	...	1,705
Chagdah	629	Halashpore ... ..	...	583
Baniptore	500	Backergunge ... ..	...	358
Chodangah	281	Mymensingh ... ..	...	29,924
Kisengungo	215	Bhojrab ... ..	...	26,411
Kamrora	200	Tipperah ... ..	...	1,904
Jessore	10,775			
Basoodia	8,500	Total of Eastern Districts		98,055
Keshulpore	2,598			
Gourrumbha	948	Cuttack ... ..	...	6,477
Jessore	300	Bhootmoondy ... ..	...	6,477
Moorshedabad	173	Balasore ... ..	...	200
Total of Presidency Division		8,28,091			
			Total of Orissa		6,677
Hooghly	50,040			
Chanderungore	44,127	Goalpara ... ..	...	7,765
Bolore	1,643	Goalpara ... ..	...	6,214
Baboung	1,000	Kamroop ... ..	...	2,085
Howrah	625	Gowhaty ... ..	...	1,855
Midnapore	965	Durrang ... ..	...	600
Burdwan	214	Nuwong ... ..	...	600
Culina	190	Sylhet ... ..	...	25,661
Outwa	12			
Total of Burdwan Division		51,219	Sylhet ... ..	...	4,011
Dinapore	12	Ajmurung ... ..	...	1,380
Rajshahye	50	Chuttrick ... ..	...	1,540
Rungpore	1,438	Italgunge ... ..	...	5,888
Pubna	17,280	Italgunge ... ..	...	5,173
Ghoramara	75	Cachar ... ..	...	2,298
Sarajung	9,503			
Dogachen	1,950	Total for Assam		37,916
Nairung	1,301			
			Grand total of traffic		10,42,173

The following Statement has been prepared to show the course of the Bengal Rice Trade in connection with the principal Importing Marts, and the source from which each importing place received its supply:—

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA		Mds.	Whence supplied.		Total ex-ports from each district.	Mds.
District.	Mart.		District.	Mart.		
Burdwan	...	34,085	Rajarhat	...	13,397	
		Mds.	Bandhoonipara	...	8,027	
Outwa	...	20,140	Amtolee	...	7,085	
Culina	...	3,884	Palirhat	...	7,030	
Nadangaht	...	1,471	Buchakatty	...	5,840	
Dewanganungo	...	900	Coomerklully	...	5,125	
Midnapore	...	8,695	Baga	...	0,175	
Hooghly	...	1,258	Antipore	...	4,212	
24-Pergunnahs	...	2,035	Hoolah	...	4,254	
Tanda	...	1,400	Nulboonia	...	4,215	
Nudien	...	940	Bishlahanspore	...	8,333	
Jessore	...	26,953	Rajpore	...	3,390	
Kachua	...	5,184	Shakdar Mulliek	...	3,842	
Tahsur	...	5,775	Panaboonia	...	3,725	
Chithalmaree	...	5,165	Dadpore	...	3,843	
Sainliah	...	1,850	Kooljooree	...	2,500	
Magoorah	...	1,700	Kalashkatty	...	2,727	
Sen's Bazaar	...	1,230	Neakatty	...	1,400	
Kallykunge	...	1,000	Bahinagore	...	1,425	
Mooredhabad	...	7,811	Amrajooree	...	1,720	
Mooredhabad	...	5,014	Botaki	...	1,575	
Notoonagunge	...	1,275	Madhagunge	...	1,850	
Dinagopore	...	800	Hoolar Hat	...	1,819	
Patiram	...	200	Sondie	...	1,285	
Maldah	...	500	Badcoor	...	1,555	
Rajshahyo	...	850	Dariachanga	...	1,123	
Pubna	...	850	Patapore	...	1,225	
Dogachee	...	9,975	Hoolah	...	1,355	
Dacca	...	8,875	Sochar	...	1,120	
Dacca	...	1,500	Mandareepore	...	1,200	
Kolokopa	...	200	Mymensingh	...	1,102	
Naraingungo	...	12,755	Tipperah	...	2,145	
Fureedpore	...	5,66,791	Chittagong	...	175	
Katulpura	...	3,500	Noakholly	...	7,565	
Fureedpore	...	3,150	Hajah	...	2,700	
Ghooghra	...	2,140				
Joyanagore	...	1,375				
Gopalakunge	...	1,180				
Backergunge	...	23,084				
Backergunge	...	70,107				
Sabhegunge	...	39,875				
Neamutty	...	89,775				
Jhalokatty	...	36,054				
Charmoddy	...	33,827				
Angaria	...	34,573				
Nulchitty	...	20,370				
Palirhat	...	19,606				
Kallykunge	...	16,186				
Joypore	...	16,311				
Kaukhally	...	16,687				
Bhandaria	...	16,688				
Raurhat	...	12,750				
Jalabaria	...					

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA		Whence supplied.	Total ex-ports from each district.	Mds.
District.	Mart.			
24-Pergunnahs	...	8,499		
Dhosa	...	4,075		
Bhangurah	...	3,596		
Jessore	...	3,328		
Gourrumbha	...	3,123		
Dacca	...	1,950		
Dacca	...	1,550		
Kolokopa	...	400		
Fureedpore	...	325		
Backergunge	...	56,767		
Backergunge	...	84,403		
Sabhegunge	...	20,255		
Jhalokatty	...	800		
Baga	...	400		

Grand Total	...	6,85,335	...	70,863
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TOTAL IMPORTS INTO COOMBERKHALLY			Mds.	TOTAL IMPORTS INTO NARAYITOWNE			Mds.
28,951				11,471			
Whence supplied.		Total exports from each district.	Mds.	Whence supplied.		Total exports from each district.	Mds.
District.	Mart.			District.	Mart.		
Dinagapore	...	638		Dinagapore	...	2,350	
Maldah	...	804		Sahabgunge	...	855	
Nobabunge	...	804		Rajshahye	...	...
Rajshahye	...	22,001		Nowgong	...	3,214	
	Mds.			Pubna	...	...
Nowgong	...	21,051		Nakalia	...	1,150	
Raumpore Beaulah	...	950		Ullapara	...	315	
Hogra	...	190		Dacca	...	2,359	
Pubna	...	318		Boydya Basar	...	1,140	
				Kalarachoe	...	500	
				Fureedpore	...	913	
				Goulundo	...	...
				Mymensingh	...	1,759	
				Porabari	...	1,075	
				Tipperah	...	855	
				Sylhet	...	200	
Grand Total		28,951					
TOTAL IMPORTS INTO JANIPORE		9,445					

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO JANIPORE ...		9,445	Tipperah 200 Sylhet 200 Assamer	
<i>Whence supplied.</i>				
Maldah	350	Grand Total ... 11,471		
Nobahungse	350			
Rajshalye	6,745			
Kowkong	4,680	TOTAL IMPORTS INTO MUDUNGUNGSE 12,860		
Nobogram	1,790			
Rampore Beauloah	150			
Bogra	300	<i>Whence supplied.</i>		
Pubna	2,050	Jessore 250		
Chundalcona	1,500	Chithilmaree 250		
Uliapara	175	Raishahye 200		
Grand Total ...	9,445			

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO KOOSHTEA		8,859
<i>Hence supplied.</i>		
Dinapore	...	40
Rajshahy	...	5,469
Rampore Beaulah	2,554	
Mirzapore	900	
Kalyunge	76	
Shibunge	478	
Bogra	...	815
Pubna	...	3,005
Chundaleona	750	
Grand Total	...	8,859

Nowgong		300
Pubna	...	235
Dacca	...	1,382
Mirzapore	...	968
Furedpore	...	2,010
Madaripore	...	1,968
Backergunge	...	1,435
Jhalakaty	...	525
Nemutty	...	408
Nalchity	...	550
Mymensingh	...	6,323
Kashigunge	...	3,048
Tipporah	...	1,146
Gouripore	...	686
Grand Total	...	12,800

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO KISHNAGHUR		7,403
<i>Whence supplied.</i>		
Burdwan	...	7,245
Cutwa	...	6,976
Nadanghat	...	549
Hoochly	...	8
Moorsheadabad	...	150
Moorsheadabad	...	150
Grand Total	...	7,403

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO GOALUNDO		27,486
<i>Whence supplied.</i>		
Dinapore	...	4,298
Sabebrunge	...	3,046
Rajmahye	...	7,775
Nowgong	...	4,300
Goorydaspoore	...	1,833

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO BASOONDIA	...	8,200					
<i>Hence supplied.</i>							
Jessore	...	958		Rampore Seaulah	1,218		
Fureedpore	...	299		Bogra	...	3,707	
Backergunge	...	1,943		Kallykangra	1,600		
				Sheropore	1,147		
				Doochanchy	600		
				Bogra	200		
				Sultanpore	300		
				Pubna	...	10,980	
				Chatmohr	3,160		
				Bhangurah	1,798		
				Ullajaya	1,008		
Grand Total	...	8,200					

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO CHANDERNAGORE 46,427			
<i>Where supplied.</i>			
24-Pergunnahs	11		
Dinaghpore	6,175		
Nahingunge	5,075		
Nobograin	500		
Rajshahay	35,866		
Nowgong	32,006		
Gowindopore	1,350		
Kallygunge	1,100		
Bogra	3,275		
Doopechanchy	2,075		
Hillce	1,300		
Backergunge	1,100		
Backergunge	1,100		
Grand Total	46,427		

Furcedpore	1,350		
Bou	1,070		
Nakalia	550		
Chaudercona	750		
Mothora	400		
Dacca	40		
Furcedpore	100		
Backergunge	80		
Burrial	80		
Mynensingh	20		
Tipperah	400		
Haiesepore	400		
Grand Total	27,450		
TOTAL IMPORTS INTO BRIDGE	26,450		

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO SERAJONGS...		9,608
<i>Whence supplied.</i>		
Rajahmhye	...	985
Rampore Beaulah	524	
Rungpore	...	4,766
Kallygunge...	1,117	
Balla	1,001	
Bakate	677	
Chilmaree	80	
Bogra	...	1,401
Bonkola	677	
Backergunge	...	28
Nadchitt	35	
Myrnaingh	...	2,082
Burshgunge	1,244	
Bedraha	300	
Grand Total		9,608

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO GOALPARA ... 6,218 TOTAL IMPORTS INTO BALASUNGE ... 5,888

District.	Whence supplied.	Total exports from each district.		District.	Whence supplied.	Total exports from each district.	
		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	220	Bogra	...	...	400
Rangpore	1,811	Bogra	...	...	400
Sunderganj	160	Dacca	...	...	1,050
Chittagong	100	Backergunge	...	...	2,155
Pubna	1,030	Jhalokatty	...	...	1,105
Serajunge	1,000	Nalchitty	...	...	1,050
Dacca	923	Tipperah	...	...	2,283
Narainganj	88	Gouripore	...	...	1,308
Fureedpore	986				
Goswami	625				
Backergunge	350				
Mymensingh	412				
Tipperah	456				
Goalpara	30				
Grand Total	6,218	Grand Total	...	...	5,888

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO SYLHET ... 4,911				TOTAL IMPORTS INTO HABRONGUNGE ... 5,172			
Whence supplied.				Whence supplied.			
Pubna	...	...	825	Dacca	...	...	665
Shazadpore	...	...	430	Narainganj	...	...	345
Nakalia	...	...	800	Mymensingh	...	...	825
Serajunge	...	...	85	Bhojpur	...	...	825
Dacca	...	...	1,530	Tipperah	...	...	3,682
Manikganj	...	...	605	Gouripore	...	...	2,872
Backergunge	...	...	1,121				
Nalchitty	...	...	850				
Jhalokatty	...	...	851				
Mymensingh	...	...	1,335				
Bhojpur	...	...	1,335				
Grand Total	...	...	4,911	Grand Total	...	...	5,172

V. The quantity of rice registered at Chittagong amounts to 1,65,346 maunds, against 29,034 maunds in December. This large supply is chiefly derived from Noakholly, which exported 1,25,675 maunds into Chittagong during the month.

Principal exporting marts supplying rice into Chittagong.			Principal exporting marts supplying rice into Chittagong. (Continued)		
District.	Principal mart.	Total exportation from each district.	District.	Principal mart.	Total exportation from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Noakholly	...	1,25,675	Tipperah	...	8,197
		Mds.			Mds.
Taltullee	...	13,300	Koroya Hat	...	6,000
Hatia	...	12,820	Gouripura	...	2,197
Chaprassoe's Hat	...	11,732	Backergunge	...	8,710
Shuwaniganj	...	10,000	Shubazpore	...	5,492
Budharam	...	9,029	Sahobganj	...	3,215
Meinda	...	9,952	Dacca	...	3,610
Bosher Hat	...	8,401	Narainganj	...	3,610
Abutaraj's Hat	...	7,373	Chittagong	...	19,154
Bamun	...	7,308	Park Hat	...	10,353
Chota Penny	...	6,383	Bukshoe Hat	...	3,674
Fernaghanj	...	4,145	Koigram	...	1,157
Mooliganj	...	4,021	Raujan Ali's Hat	...	563
Biddhi	...	4,013	Bagkhali	...	473
Gundharapur	...	3,713	Chittagong	...	380
Nulohira	...	1,859	Muhammad Taki's Hat	...	142
Moharackhona	...	1,628	Banskhali	...	102
Borra Penny	...	1,540			
Badoo	...	1,547			
Kowadip	...	1,348			
Khan Bahadar's Hat	...	1,070			
Bundeep	...	650			
			Grand Total	...	1,05,346

The rice sent away from Chittagong to places beyond sea is stated to have amounted during the month to 1,15,054 maunds.

PADDY.—The total of the traffic in paddy amounts to 5,81,208 maunds. The principal exporting districts are Jessore (1,48,132 maunds), Backergunge (53,904 maunds), the 24-Pergunnahs (46,326 maunds), Noakholly (42,819 maunds), Bogra (38,588 maunds), Tipperah (32,386 maunds), Mymensingh (29,441 maunds), Rajshahye (23,385 maunds), Dacca (21,833 maunds), Calcutta (20,290 maunds), Midnapore (18,497 maunds), Pubna (13,802 maunds), Burdwan (11,010 maunds), and Hooghly with Howrah (9,857 maunds): these are all Bengal districts. The total of the exports from the Bengal districts is 5,30,367 maunds, from Behar 8,271 maunds, and from Orissa 8,154 maunds.

The North-Western Provinces have exported 16,551 maunds; the principal district being Goruckpore, with 13,246 maunds. Oudh has exported 18,725 maunds, of which Gonda is credited with 10,085 maunds.

The importations of paddy into Nuddea were 95,004 maunds, into Jessore 85,614 maunds, into Hooghly 32,738 maunds, into Mymensingh 32,732 maunds, into Pubna 31,081 maunds, into Patna 30,923 maunds, into Chittagong 28,294 maunds, into Fureedpore 25,573 maunds, and into the Suburbs of Calcutta 24,837 maunds. The total imports into the Bengal districts amount to 4,71,770 maunds, into Behar 51,827 maunds, and into Orissa 8,154 maunds. The imports into the Assam districts were 45,073 maunds, of which Sylhet received 44,796 maunds. Into the North-Western Provinces the imports were 4,384 maunds.

SALT.—The total of salt amounted during the month to 6,05,354 maunds, against 5,30,990 maunds in December and 5,94,420 maunds in November. Of the January supply 4,15,998 maunds were sent from Calcutta, 44,885 maunds from Patna, 44,726 maunds from Pubna, 20,088 maunds from Chittagong, and 14,866 maunds from Dacca. Orissa, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, exported but a small quantity of salt during the month. These supplies were widely distributed, the principal importing districts of Bengal being Mymensingh (66,127 maunds), Dacca (43,769 maunds), Backergunge (30,769 maunds), Fureedpore (29,986 maunds), Rangpore (28,725 maunds), Midnapore (26,175 maunds), Jessore (23,713 maunds), Moorshedabad (17,872 maunds), Maldah (16,716 maunds), the Suburbs of Calcutta (14,700 maunds), Rajshahye (13,031 maunds), Chittagong (12,741 maunds), and the 24-Pergunnahs (10,532 maunds). Of Behar districts, Mozufferpore imported 49,836 maunds, Sarun 28,224 maunds, Purneah 26,524 maunds, and Patna 14,294 maunds. Sylhet, in Assam, received 22,069 maunds, and Goruckpore, in the North-Western Provinces, 18,623 maunds.

WHEAT.—The total of wheat is 93,998 maunds, against 1,62,486 maunds in December and 1,72,833 maunds in November. Of this quantity 51,596 maunds, or more than half, came from Behar, 19,513 maunds from the North-Western Provinces, 12,086 maunds from Oudh, and 10,803 maunds from Bengal. The principal exporting districts are Sarun (18,267 maunds), Monghyr (16,598 maunds), Goruckpore (16,501 maunds), Gonda (6,665 maunds), Baraich and Fyzabad (5,420 maunds), and the central districts of Bengal (9,435 maunds). Of the total of this traffic, Behar imported 49,410 maunds, and Bengal 39,608 maunds. Of the rest, 4,175 maunds were consigned to the North-Western Provinces and 805 maunds to Assam. 35,417 maunds, that is, nearly the whole of the imports into Bengal, or almost half of the total traffic, were consigned to Calcutta. The only other principal importing districts are Patna and Sarun, to which the imports amount to 29,213 maunds and 11,580 maunds respectively.

PULSES AND GRAM.—The quantity of pulses and gram amounts to 2,11,141 maunds, against 1,95,637 maunds in the previous month.

The Bengal export of pulses and gram amounts to 1,43,578 maunds, against 1,20,575 maunds in December; the Behar export to 58,777 maunds, against 68,603 maunds; and the Orissa export to 135 maunds only. From Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, the exportation is 86 maunds, 4,410 maunds, and 4,155 maunds respectively.

The principal exporting districts are Nuddea (36,396 maunds), Patna (35,084 maunds), Pubna (27,354 maunds), Moorshedabad (17,781 maunds), Jessore (12,054 maunds), Dacca (11,312 maunds), and Mymensingh (8,695 maunds).

The distribution has been general, but Calcutta, with an importation of 1,00,875 maunds, has absorbed nearly half of the traffic; and the importation into Jessore is 10,580 maunds. Mozufferpore is credited with an importation of 22,089 maunds.

OTHER CEREALS.—Under this heading are comprised maize, millets, barley and other cereals, which form an important part of the food-supply of the Behar province. The traffic may be said to be confined mostly to the upper provinces. The total quantity of the traffic registered during the month of January was 2,66,923 maunds, against 2,40,029 maunds in December. The exportation from Behar amounted to 61,663 maunds, of which Patna supplied 26,160 maunds, Sarun 22,702 maunds, and Chumparun 9,182 maunds. The Bengal exportation amounts to only 7,526 maunds. From the North-Western Provinces the supply amounted to 60,044 maunds, of which Goruckpore alone contributed 50,635 maunds and Azimghur and Busti each above 4,000 maunds. Oudh exported 1,34,690 maunds, of which Gonda is credited with 67,535 maunds, Fyzabad 33,775 maunds, and Baraich 31,980 maunds. More than half of the supply registered during the month has thus been exported from Oudh.

The importation is chiefly into Behar (2,32,530 maunds). Sarun received the greater part, 1,02,825 maunds, Patna 67,763 maunds, Mozufferpore 30,525 maunds, and Durbhunga 21,347 maunds. In the North-Western Provinces Ghazepore imported 24,880 maunds.

TRAFFIC OF FOOD-GRAINS IN BEHAR.—The following statement shows the registered quantities of food-grains in maunds sent into, and exported from, Behar by river during the past three months:—

	NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		JANUARY.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	61,401	80,954	62,791	80,000	49,410	51,506
Pulses and gram	27,846	89,170	18,810	69,003	41,376	59,777
Rice	1,19,383	28,806	1,40,601	21,774	1,04,492	41,104
Paddy	17,493	3,862	31,510	7,333	51,827	8,271
Other cereals	1,00,562	56,766	2,12,053	63,013	2,33,530	61,063
Total	3,92,483	2,65,649	4,06,063	2,43,710	5,79,235	2,24,471

It will be observed that the increase of imports over exports is very marked. The exports, with the exception of rice and paddy, may be said to find their way to Calcutta; the trade in paddy and rice is mostly local within the Behar province itself. The food-grains imported come almost all from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the exception of rice and paddy. It has already been stated that the exports of rice from Bengal into Behar amounted during the month of January to 58,845 maunds. The total importation of food-grains from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into Behar during January amounted to 2,90,537 maunds; the exportation from Behar into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh amounted to only 1,419 maunds.

The railway traffic in food-grains during the month is exceedingly small in contrast with the large river traffic. The following statement of the traffic in January has been furnished by Mr. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who is at present on special duty at Barrh on the East Indian Railway.

Railway Stations.	IMPORT.			EXPORT.		
	From North-Western Provinces.	From Bengal.	Total.	Into North-Western Provinces.	Into Bengal.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh ... ..	...	399	399	170	1,150	1,320
Barrh ... ..	...	8,418	8,418	113	...	113
Backtearpore ... ..	...	...	...	69	100	219
Futwah ... ..	...	59	59	24	...	24
Patna City	273	2,012	2,285	433	1,239	1,672
Patna Ghât ... ..	...	19,097	19,097	385	17,332	17,717
Bankipore ... ..	...	40	40	...	...	...
Dumapore	5	3,907	3,912	305	741	1,106
Bihra ... ..	...	21	21	3	...	3
Total	273	33,043	34,221	1,552	20,622	22,174

This statement also shows an increase of imports over exports, but the totals are very inconsiderable. The imports are all from Bengal, and are equalised in most cases by the exports, which are also for Bengal. The importation of 8,418 maunds into Barrh is presumed to have been for transport *via* Bazitpore and the Durbhunga Railway into Tirhoot. The total quantity of food-grains despatched by this railway from Bazitpore to Durbhunga amounted during the month to 12,084 maunds, of which 4,708 maunds were rice, 3,805 maunds were pulses, and 3,571 maunds other cereals.

The total amount of food-grain sent from Bazitpore to Durbhunga from the 1st January last to the 18th March has been 72,242 maunds.

IMPORT OF FOOD-GRAINS INTO CALCUTTA.—The following statement shows the registered quantities of food-grains imported into Calcutta during January 1876:—

		Mds.	
		Imports.	Exports.
By RIVER ROUTES ...	Rice	6,85,530	...
	Paddy	7,401	...
	Wheat	86,417	...
	Pulses and gram	1,00,876	...
	Other cereals	2,583	...
Total		8,84,206	...
By ROAD ROUTES ...	Rice	1,43,429	...
	Paddy	1,310	...
	Wheat	8	...
	Pulses and gram	690	...
	Other cereals	68	...
Total		1,45,493	...
By RAIL ...	By Eastern Bengal Railway	Total of all sorts of food-grains ...	17,393
	By East Indian Railway	Total of all sorts of food-grains ...	3,13,761
Grand total of food-grains ...			13,08,763

This is the first abstract statement of the kind that has been prepared, and it is of much interest. It cannot pretend to be a complete record of all the food-grains imported into the metropolis, for there must always be large importations which none but a most vexatious system of registration can touch, but it is valuable as showing what is doubtless an approximation to the truth. The total is large—more than thirteen lakhs of maunds, and if to this be added the importations into the Suburbs of Calcutta and into Howrah, the grand total will not fall short of fifteen lakhs of maunds for the month. Of this grand total, more than two-thirds is imported into the metropolis by country boats along river routes. More than three-fourths of the grand total supply is rice. In addition to food-grains the registration returns show a supply of about 2,60,000 maunds of fresh fruits and vegetables derived from neighbouring districts.

FUEL AND FIREWOOD.—The quantity of fuel and firewood is 2,97,511 maunds, against 3,33,375 maunds in December and 4,68,798 maunds in November. Of this supply more than half came from the Soonderbuns of Jessore, 47,510 maunds from the 24-Pergunnahs, and 11,619 maunds from Chittagong. From Behar 60,708 maunds were exported, of which Mozufferpore is credited with 41,211 maunds and Sarun with 11,931 maunds. The importation into the Suburbs of Calcutta is 1,17,723 maunds; into Patna 62,111 maunds, the latter mostly derived from Mozufferpore; into Hooghly 46,071 maunds; into Jessore 29,999 maunds; into Chittagong 11,610 maunds; and into the 24-Pergunnahs 10,447 maunds. The total import into Bengal amounts to 2,34,015 maunds, into Behar 63,408 maunds, and into Assam districts 88 maunds.

COAL AND COKE.—The registered traffic in coal and coke is 1,24,998 maunds, against 1,88,679 maunds in December and 1,29,651 maunds in November. The exportation is almost entirely from the town of Howrah, amounting to 1,09,504 maunds. 43,941 maunds were registered for Nuddea, 23,746 maunds to the Suburbs of Calcutta, 15,100 maunds to Jessore, 12,117 maunds to Dacca, and 9,700 maunds to Backergunge.

OIL-SEEDS.—The aggregate quantity of oil-seeds registered is 3,92,099 maunds, against 5,73,780 maunds in December and 5,59,728 maunds in November. Out of this quantity Bengal exported 3,32,308 maunds, of which linseed amounts to 2,02,569 maunds, and mustard to 1,09,983 maunds.

LINSEED.—The quantity of linseed registered is 2,46,149 maunds, against 3,20,328 maunds in December and 2,46,744 maunds in November. The greater portion was derived from Behar, and the rest from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal Proper. Behar contributed no less than 1,69,564 maunds, of which Sarun supplied 68,322 maunds, Durbhunga 28,644 maunds, Bhagulpore 24,046 maunds, and Patna 19,623 maunds.

The quantity sent from the North-Western Provinces was 28,220 maunds, of which Goruckpore alone supplied 15,937 maunds. The exportation from Oudh was 15,360 maunds, entirely from the districts of Gonda and Fyzabad. The importation of linseed was chiefly into Calcutta (1,25,125 maunds), Patna (83,426 maunds), and Sarun (12,888 maunds). The total quantity imported into the Bengal districts amounts to 1,45,763 maunds, into Behar 1,00,098 maunds, and into Orissa 223 maunds.

A very small quantity, amounting to 65 maunds, was imported into the North-Western Provinces.

MUSTARD SEED.—There has been a marked decrease in the traffic of this oil-seed. The total quantity registered amounts to 1,23,276 maunds, against 2,26,581 maunds in December and 2,82,743 maunds in

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. I.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of Traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during January 1876.

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

EXPORT OF ANIMALS AND OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Nudda Rivers Toll- Stations.				Hooghly.				Chilmari.		Serajungunge.		Gaulundo.		Koochla.		Calcutta Canals.				Hidgollee Canals.		Orissa Canals.		Masrubad.		Bhoynub Hasser.		Naraingunge.		Chittagong.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH PRIMARILY THE VALUE AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.

Names of Exports and Districts.	NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																Total.					
	NUDDA RIVERS TOLL- STATIONS.				Hoochly.	Chilmar.	Serajung.	Gauldo.	Koolma.	Khoima.	CALCUTTA CANALS.				Midnapore Canals.	Hidgollee Canals.		(Priska Canals).	Nasirabad.	Bhojrab Bazar.	Narsingunge.	Chittagong.
	Patna.	Sahabgunge.	Nudda.	Kiamengunge.							Jungpore.	Chitpore.	Hammurghatta.	Kidderpore.								
1	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
2	
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19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
Total	
BENGAL.																						
Western Districts.																						
Bardwan	
Midnapore	
Hoochly with Howrah	
Total	
Central Districts.																						
24-Pargannas	
Calcutta	
Suburb of Calcutta	
Nadidia	
Jessore	
Moochdabad	
Dinapore	
Mahali	
Rupahaye	
Rumjore	
Fabas	
Total	

BENGAL.

Western Districts.

Bardhaman

Midnapore

Hooghly with Howrah

Total

Central Districts.

24 Pargannas

Calcutta

Suburbs of Calcutta

Nuddea

Jessore

Veerabad

Dinapore

Malda

Rajshahi

Rangpore

Patna

Total

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS, ARTICLES COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH PRIMARILY THE VALUE AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the Total Quantity of each Staple of Traffic registered during the month of January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM							GRAND TOTAL.
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Assam.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Nepal and British Burmah.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke	1,22,587	1,088	.....	50	1,275	.....	.....	1,24,998
2. Cotton	16,837	4,009	100	5,419	6,814	.....	.....	33,839
3. Ditto twist (Native)	636	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661
4. Ditto (European)	3,009	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,056
5. Chemicals and medicines	13	1,512	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	1,811
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.)	441	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	516
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—								
Vermilion	400	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417
Safflower	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Lac-dye	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Red wood	977	2,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,337
Red earth	135	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
White earth ... ..	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Kirmachee ... ..	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
8. Indigo	1,749	4,423	.....	.....	576	.....	.....	6,748
9. Indigo seed	150	47,099	.....	.....	20,023	.....	.....	77,472
10. Betel-nuts	1,05,300	1,708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,07,008
11. Fuel and firewood	2,34,103	60,708	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....	2,97,511
12. Fruits, dried	7,181	710	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	7,951
13. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	82,381	57,051	.....	3,52,275	21	.....	.....	4,91,703
14. Wheat	10,803	51,596	.....	.....	10,513	12,086	.....	93,998
15. Pulses and gram	1,43,578	58,777	135	88	4,410	4,155	.....	2,11,141
16. Rice	13,01,813	41,181	6,077	280	1,11,023	19,392	.....	14,81,349
17. Paddy	5,30,367	8,271	8,154	1,070	16,551	10,703	.....	5,81,208
18. Other cereals	7,526	64,083	.....	.....	60,014	1,34,090	.....	2,66,093
19. Gums and resins	265	338	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	728
20. Jute and other raw fibres	7,05,059	25,181	100	31,984	30	.....	.....	7,62,864
21. Fibre, manufactures of (as ropes, sackings, &c.)	53,205	17,092	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	71,403
22. Silk, raw	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820
23. Hides	9,397	20,040	900	187	6,480	1,175	.....	38,759
24. Horns	121	43	100	100	5	.....	.....	469
25. Iron, and its manufactures	15,313	7,765	.....	.....	125	4	.....	23,207
26. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	7,307	476	.....	10	44	.....	.....	7,827
27. Other metals, and their manufactures	511	949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,460
28. Lime and limestone	18,809	4,008	875	63,675	3,012	.....	450	81,600
29. Stone	5,751	1,19,260	13,676	.....	23,159	.....	.....	1,61,845
30. Shell-lac	40	444	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	2,834
31. Stick-lac ... ..	.....	44	.....	2,818	.....	.....	.....	2,862
32. Ghee	827	3,907	.....	21	1,275	.....	.....	6,030
33. Oil	20,040	143	.....	470	4	.....	.....	21,653
34. Oil-seeds—								
Linseed	32,782	1,09,564	223	.....	28,220	15,300	.....	2,46,149
Tee	5,237	700	.....	1,090	553	.....	.....	8,180
Mustard	61,038	48,045	.....	11,034	829	430	.....	1,22,376
Castor	680	4,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,554
Poppy	112	8,153	.....	.....	1,120	555	.....	9,940
35. Salt (salutary)	5,52,179	52,730	380	40	20	5	.....	6,05,364
36. Saltpetre ... ..	.....	29,184	.....	.....	1,510	.....	.....	30,694
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjerah, &c.)	1,478	21,303	.....	.....	9,005	.....	.....	32,346
38. Spices and condiments	40,166	6,114	2,454	4,798	474	.....	.....	53,996
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund)	38,765	1,577	.....	.....	7,781	.....	.....	48,103
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	1,28,798	1,725	.....	.....	20,003	500	.....	1,51,024
41. Tea	747	28	.....	1,230	.....	.....	.....	2,005
42. Tea-seeds	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
43. Tobacco	50,731	7,455	.....	845	76	.....	.....	64,007
44. Liquor	88	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
45. Miscellaneous	81,242	15,859	1,400	480	2,430	.....	23	1,01,439
Total	44,00,997	9,78,917	35,239	4,80,597	3,01,452	2,06,117	473	64,86,822
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—								
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ... ..	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9
Cows and bullocks	531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531
Dogs and cats ... ..	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	14
Goats and sheep	8,919	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,354
Hogs and pigs	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Fowls	36,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,056
Deer	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Birds ... ..	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Tortoises	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	995
2. Timber	20,168	7,371	475	8,595	3,995	74	.....	40,678
3. Bamboos	237,062	187,313	24,410	208,080	2,000	.....	.....	639,464
4. Cocoanuts	178,008	61,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,056
5. Gunny bags	4,160	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,170
6. Planes	10,078	5,480	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	15,889
7. Hay and straw (in bundles)	17,972,292	76,155	.....	51,200	.....	.....	.....	18,099,847
8. Canes	16,400	.....	.....	3,450	.....	.....	.....	19,850
9. Bricks and tiles	29,400	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,400
10. Miscellaneous	97,312	90,787	400	25	16,378	7	.....	204,889
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	84,851	5,892	.....	31,200	1,363	.....	.....	63,306
2. Woollen manufactures	5,130	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,530
3. Silk	8,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,318
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	12,24,287	3,44,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,68,970
5. Ditto (Native) ditto	54,800	3,730	.....	.....	6,800	.....	.....	61,330
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	5,30,067	1,09,833	.....	37,471	1,775	.....	576	7,08,771
7. Ditto European goods	18,000	7,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,430
Total	30,00,050	4,74,017	.....	48,671	9,738	.....	576	25,49,059

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. III.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BENGAL during January 1876.

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RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IV.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BEHAR during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL.
	Patna.	Shahabad.	Monirpore.	Darbhanga.	Saran.	Chhapra.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpore.	Purneah.	Sonbhat Per-gunah.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	264	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	722	1,086
2. Cotton ...	3,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	560	4,659
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	25
4. Ditto (European) ...	33	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	1,010	...	10	...	232	250	...	10	...	...	1,512
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermillion ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Lac-dye ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Red wood ...	728	...	1,481	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	2,309
Red earth ...	114	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
White earth ...	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Kramchoos ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
8. Indigo ...	500	...	1,095	...	136	1,802	...	...	...	...	4,223
8a. Indigo seed ...	45,223	220	2,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	47,099
9. Betel-nuts ...	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,708
10. Fuel and fire-wood ...	3,150	300	41,211	...	11,831	3,500	...	...	...	610	60,708
11. Fruits, dried ...	353	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	75	82	710
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	8,410	...	87,597	450	3,440	675	1,532	4,738	30	100	57,061
13. Wheat ...	4,210	3,387	623	...	18,207	549	10,508	4,137	5,210	505	51,506
14. Pulses and gram ...	85,084	3,120	1,895	13	7,098	100	7,095	1,017	1,076	783	58,777
15. Rice ...	20,850	...	1,251	...	8,005	385	840	947	145	2,071	41,104
16. Paddy ...	710	...	512	...	1,205	4,733	...	...	...	1,051	8,271
17. Other cereals ...	26,160	00	2,440	455	22,702	0,102	625	310	420	2,340	61,003
18. Gums and resins ...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	23,083	...	17	25,181
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	1,400	...	611	...	600	...	...	20	14,030	602	17,062
22. Hides ...	...	...	11,820	...	2,310	3,405	...	100	2,015	...	20,640
23. Horns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	7,500	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	110	7,765
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	374	...	20	...	...	...	...	4	28	50	476
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940
27. Lime and limestone ...	455	...	1,230	...	230	...	400	...	10	2,293	4,098
28. Stone ...	1,381	...	200	...	13,954	400	...	...	...	1,03,325	1,10,300
29. Shell-lac ...	31	...	385	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	444
30. Stick-lac ...	15	...	...	...	12	...	...	17	...	...	44
31. Ghee ...	90	1	140	1,948	148	...	950	468	189	7	3,907
32. Oil ...	142	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ...	10,623	1,095	8,536	23,044	68,322	6,748	6,568	24,044	5,982	...	1,60,594
Teel ...	...	...	18	40	...	637	...	7	...	...	700
Mustard ...	1,708	76	1,364	5,651	960	4,310	2,304	10,000	16,333	475	48,045
Castor ...	2,008	...	440	950	...	...	300	115	...	10	4,874
Poppy ...	457	1,606	554	1,807	2,707	1,167	...	...	146	...	8,153
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	44,885	...	702	...	5,123	...	1,470	...	...	400	52,730
36. Salt-petre ...	993	...	13,003	9,847	3,820	1,125	...	...	...	...	20,184
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajreh, &c.) ...	10,217	...	9,723	...	773	550	...	...	...	...	21,263
38. Spices and condiments ...	1,900	...	3,307	...	302	254	7	...	81	143	6,114
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	532	106	30	...	61	559	10	33	45	195	1,077
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	135	243	61	...	780	...	27	91	20	365	1,725
41. Tea ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
42. Tobacco ...	1,812	12	1,157	1,271	...	...	346	...	2,827	...	7,445
43. Liquor ...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
44. Miscellaneous ...	5,066	...	1,878	710	217	500	194	3,138	2,598	954	15,859
Total ...	2,62,303	10,321	1,47,052	50,812	1,75,456	40,000	39,877	57,406	73,828	1,18,502	9,76,017
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Dogs and cats ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Goats and sheep ...	18	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435
Birds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150
2. Timber ...	2,328	550	355	1,410	1,271	1,372	20	65	...	...	7,571
3. Bamboos ...	80,141	117,700	2,475	...	2,244	5,050	...	...	102	...	167,312
4. Cocoanuts ...	57,077	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,986
Planks ...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400
Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	2,150	...	8,905	...	700	...	...	09,500	...	...	76,185
Bricks & tiles ...	11,277	4,000	1,341	...	3,000	67,007	638	140	950	214	90,707
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	5,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,892
2. Woollen manufactures ...	900	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	2,53,208	...	5,500	...	1,000	...	...	...	54,978	...	3,44,683
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	1,300	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	...	...	3,750
6. Miscellaneous ...	16,440	1,085	4,278	...	844	1,630	250	70,900	5,400	6,515	1,00,883
7. Miscellaneous European goods ...	7,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,490
Total ...	3,85,070	3,325	9,778	...	844	4,130	250	70,900	6,750	91,190	4,74,017

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. V.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the ORISSA DIVISION during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2. Cotton ...	100	...	100
14. Pulses and gram ...	135	...	135
15. Rice ...	6,077	...	6,077
16. Paddy ...	8,154	...	8,154
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	100	...	100
22. Hides ...	900	...	900
23. Horns ...	160	...	160
27. Lime and limestone ...	875	...	875
28. Stone ...	13,076	...	13,076
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...
Linseed ...	223	...	223
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	380	...	380
38. Spices and condiments ...	1,685	700	2,385
44. Miscellaneous ...	1,405	...	1,405
Total ...	34,470	700	35,170
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber ...	475	...	475
3. Bamboos ...	24,410	...	24,410
Gunny bags ...	30	...	30
Miscellaneous ...	400	...	400

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VI.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of ASSAM during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.						TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
2. Cotton ...	4,858	300	...	...	261	...	5,419
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	3,52,375	...	3,52,375
14. Pulses and gram ...	6	...	...	...	80	...	86
15. Rice ...	80	...	...	...	200	...	280
16. Paddy ...	105	...	...	...	465	...	1,070
18. Gums and resins ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	125
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	31,850	...	...	...	625	...	31,984
22. Hides ...	187	...	...	...	...	...	187
23. Horns ...	160	...	...	...	...	...	160
26. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
27. Lime and limestone ...	...	...	...	...	63,075	...	63,075
29. Shell-lac ...	2,300	150	...	...	...	...	2,450
30. Stick-lac ...	2,818	...	...	...	...	...	2,818
31. Ghee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Oil ...	400	...	...	...	70	...	470
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel ...	1,390	300	...	...	...	...	1,690
Mustard ...	8,078	2,196	...	...	765	...	11,039
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Spices and condiments ...	...	...	...	...	4,798	...	4,798
41. Tea ...	6	...	...	...	157	...	163
42. Tobacco ...	245	...	...	...	100	...	345
44. Miscellaneous ...	430	...	...	...	...	...	430
Total ...	52,458	3,946	...	500	4,23,626	1,007	4,80,597
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	7,795	800	...	...	...	...	8,595
2. Timber ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	80
3. Bamboos ...	...	...	122,000	...	...	...	122,000
Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	...	51,300	...	...	...	...	51,300
Canes ...	...	3,450	...	...	...	...	3,450
Miscellaneous ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
CLASS III.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Miscellaneous native goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	975	...	80	...	4,23,626	4,000	4,67,681

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.													TOTAL.
	Agra.	Furruckabad.	Etawah.	Cawnporo.	Banda.	Allahabad.	Jaunporo.	Azimgurh.	Mirzapore.	Bonares.	Ghazee-pore.	Goruckpore.	Bustee.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	860			810	300		4,755				809	1,275		1,275
2. Cotton ...												286		286
3. Chemicals and medicines ...														
4. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...												75		75
5. Indigo ...		1,500		23,351		5,450		80				875		875
6. Fuel and firewood ...												2,700		2,700
7. Fruits, dried ...										15		45		60
8. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...											16	5		21
9. Wheat ...							173	275			407	16,501	2,240	19,513
10. Pulses and gram ...								160			1,418	2,410	250	4,410
11. Rice ...							1,319	2,945	400		315	80,439	17,505	1,11,933
12. Paddy ...								815				18,246	2,030	19,551
13. Other cereals ...								4,310			214	50,635	4,885	60,044
14. Jute and other raw fibres ...												80		80
15. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...												31	305	336
16. Hides ...								100			4,150	860	1,550	6,460
17. Horns ...									125			5		125
18. Iron, and its manufactures ...														
19. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...										44				44
20. Lime and limestone ...								2,912				130		3,042
21. Stone ...								7,937		15,223				23,160
22. Ghee ...											130	1,145		1,275
23. Oil ...														4
24. Oil-seeds—						5,150	33	875	3,275		1,084	15,037	1,800	25,320
Linsced ...												553		553
Teel ...												809	300	1,109
Mustard ...												25	395	420
Poppy ...												20		20
25. Salt (alimentary) ...								800			500	120		1,420
26. Saltpetre ...														
27. Other saline substances (as khori, sajfora, &c.) ...							481	450	11	1,950	0,713			3,695
28. Spices and condiments ...				128					50		45	250		473
29. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...								1,120			3,521	3,120		7,761
30. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...								4,025			10,203	6,055	230	20,513
31. Tobacco ...											76			76
32. Miscellaneous ...			1,100				30	100			1,200			2,430
Total ...	360	1,500	1,100	23,329	300	10,006	6,700	15,945	14,710	17,231	31,330	2,00,366	31,935	3,61,462
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—														
Jags and cats ...										8				8
2. Timber ...								115				3,880		3,995
3. Bamboos ...												2,000		2,000
4. Planks ...								50			281			331
5. Miscellaneous ...								6,728			2,000	0,700		10,428
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...											1,363			1,363
2. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...						4,800					1,900			6,700
3. Miscellaneous native goods ...									125	1,450				1,575
Total ...						4,800			125	1,450	3,103			9,378

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VIII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of OUDH during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Baraitoh.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
13. Wheat ...		2,495	2,925	6,666	12,086
14. Pulses and gram ...		120	825	3,310	4,255
15. Rice ...	500	6,132	1,090	11,870	19,592
16. Paddy ...		5,515	4,195	10,085	19,795
17. Other cereals ...	1,400	33,775	31,980	67,535	1,34,690
18. Hides ...		875	300		1,175
19. Iron, and its manufactures ...		4			4
20. Oil-seeds—					
Linsced ...		5,985	253	9,150	15,388
Mustard ...		380		50	430
Poppy ...				555	555
21. Salt (alimentary) ...		500			500
22. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...					
Total ...	1,700	52,754	41,370	1,00,461	2,06,285
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Timber ...	86		21		107
2. Miscellaneous ...		7			7

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IX.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from BRITISH BURMAH and NEPAL during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.
	Nepal.	Arracan.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
27. Lime and limestone ...		450	450
28. Miscellaneous ...	23		23
Total ...	23	450	473
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Miscellaneous native goods ...	576		576
Total ...	576		576

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. X.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of Traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during January 1876.

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORT OF ANIMALS AND ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II, OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.

Commodities.	NUDEA RIVERS TOLL-STATIONS.					CALCUTTA CANALS.										Total.								
	Dumkew.	Patna.	Sahibganj.	Nudera.	Kisnoogunge.	Junaypore.	Hooghly.	(Tilhari).	Berhampore.	(Mouloud).	Koostica.	Khoilna.	(Thilpore).	Damanghatta.	Kidderpore.		Samookpota.	Mitnapore Canals.	Hidgelon Canals.	Oriam Canals.	Nasirabad.	Mhyorub Bazar.	Naraingunge.	Chittagong.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses, mares, ponies, &c.	4,038	5,927	1,475	20	23	2	931	8,087	1,414	539	41	2,550	660	10	20	5,635	192	1	475	73,400	2,537	21	264	9
Cows and bullocks	7,341	162,016	3,602	7-0	252	157	11,500	80	500	1,615	95	1,615	4,424	24,410	20	200	60	60	24,410	6,530	343	27	9,354	
Goats and sheep	90	62,526	16,900	100	...	30	19,800	...	4,424	5,450	...	1,005	...	10,010	...	...	...	...	12,000	1,570	...	...	30
Pigs and pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	...	22,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	26,066
Birds	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996
Cats and dogs	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	14
Deer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Timber	4,038	5,927	1,475	20	23	2	931	8,087	1,414	539	41	2,550	660	10	20	5,635	192	1	475	73,400	2,537	21	264	
Bamboo	7,341	162,016	3,602	7-0	252	157	11,500	80	500	1,615	95	1,615	4,424	24,410	20	200	60	60	24,410	6,530	343	27	9,354	
Occasional	90	62,526	16,900	100	...	30	19,800	...	4,424	5,450	...	1,005	...	10,010	...	...	...	...	12,000	1,570	...	...	30
Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain	...	6,811	...	...	...	...	16,927,079	51,200	1,024	75,380	...	93,486	6,097	...	...	49,456	3,380	...	...	450,450	...	...	18,869
Hay and straw (in bundles)	...	6,635	69,500	366,000	...	...	2,400	3,450	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...
Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bricks and tiles	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	276	25	...	...	5,312	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	7,010	125,912	8,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,383	...

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH PRIMARILY THE VALUE AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XI.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL IMPORTS INTO							GRAND TOTAL
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Assam.	N.-W. Provinces.	Ordh.	Nepal.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,22,187	2,811	100					1,24,998
2. Cotton ...	28,768	6,950					21	35,739
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	640	11					10	661
4. Ditto (European) ...	3,849	89						3,938
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	85	1,586			118	28	4	1,811
6. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	441	75						516
7. Dyes, other than indigo, such as—								
Vermillion ...		400			17			417
Safflower ...	87							87
Lac-dye ...	19	6						25
Red wood ...	16	2,339			937	45		3,337
Red earth ...	10	205			82	6		263
White earth ...		26						26
Kirauchee ...		125						125
8. Indigo ...	1,740	4,083			16			5,839
8a. Indigo seed ...	5,884	71,088			540			77,472
9. Betel-nuts ...	92,075	5,717		5,714	486	32	42	1,07,066
10. Fuel and firewood ...	2,34,015	63,404		88				2,97,511
11. Fruits, dried ...	7,170	693			40	20	19	7,911
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	4,49,555	39,194		711	2,332	15		4,91,708
13. Wheat ...	39,808	49,410		806	4,175			89,998
14. Pulses and gram ...	1,62,572	41,976	135	5,011	1,443			2,11,141
15. Rice ...	11,63,451	1,96,492	6,977	37,916	76,713			14,81,249
16. Paddy ...	4,71,770	51,827	8,164	45,073	4,384			5,81,908
17. Other cereals ...	8,143	2,33,530		104	25,147			2,66,983
18. Gums and resins ...	403	225						628
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	7,61,236	986	100		92			7,62,354
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	63,872	5,921		3	1,597	210		71,403
21. Silk, raw ...	809	11						820
22. Hides ...	9,444	28,415	900					38,759
23. Horns ...	271	58	180					489
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	12,761	8,162		614	1,466	174		23,077
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	7,158	582		89		8		7,837
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	531	923			27	9		1,490
27. Lime and limestone ...	84,435	5,505	875	765				91,680
28. Stone ...	1,17,074	29,271	13,676	510	1,260	65		1,81,844
29. Shell-lac ...	2,775	69						2,844
30. Stick-lac ...	2,847	7			8			2,854
31. Ghee ...	4,798	1,981		11				6,790
32. Oil ...	20,158	202		899				21,259
33. Oil-seeds—								
Linseed ...	1,45,763	1,00,098	223		65			2,46,149
Teel ...	7,887	813						8,700
Mustard ...	1,04,635	17,014		160	477			1,22,286
Castor ...	5,155	344				65		5,564
Poppy ...	4,081	5,859						9,940
34. Salt (mineral) ...	4,04,094	1,40,434	380	39,128	19,388	1,930		6,05,354
35. Saltpetre ...	15,139	15,405			80			30,624
36. Other saline substances (as khori, sajereh, &c.) ...	11,663	18,970		220	1,049	444		32,346
37. Spices and condiments ...	38,308	8,048	2,454	4,977	117	91	6	53,995
38. Sugar, refined (miari, chini, khund) ...	39,026	4,701		2,376				46,103
39. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	1,35,890	10,467		5,258	21			1,51,626
40. Tea ...	1,293	2		710				9,005
41. Tea-seed ...				100				100
42. Tobacco ...	59,155	2,150		2,865	437			64,607
43. Liquor ...	33	107		5				145
44. Miscellaneous ...	86,572	11,299	1,405	612	1,422	125	4	1,01,439
Total ...	49,36,395	11,93,400	35,339	1,54,764	43,668	3,259	114	61,66,822
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—								
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	7	2						9
Cows and bullocks ...	450			84				534
Deer ...	10							10
Goats and sheep ...	8,919	435						9,354
Hogs and pigs ...	80							80
Dogs and cats ...		14						14
Fowls ...	36,056							36,056
Birds ...		150						150
Tortoise ...	995							995
2. Timber ...	31,039	8,563	475		602			40,679
3. Bamboos ...	442,092	166,362	24,410		8,000	100		639,404
4. Cocoanuts ...	134,995	18,511		9,924	75,975	680		240,035
Gunny bags ...	160	4,000	20					4,170
Planks ...	10,078	3,811			8,000			15,889
Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	18,061,492	38,165						18,099,647
Canes ...	19,850							19,850
Bricks and tiles ...	29,400	8,000						37,400
Miscellaneous ...	66,992	120,389	400	100	26,538	800		2,04,699
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	55,661	5,755						61,416
2. Woollen manufactures ...	4,630	2,400		600				7,630
3. Silk ditto ...	3,316							3,316
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	19,25,372	3,35,538		31,200	4,900	10,000		16,66,970
5. Ditto (Native) ditto ...	59,300	4,000		800				64,100
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	6,00,716	45,519		24,544	4,500	500		7,10,779
7. Ditto European ditto ...	14,189	7,330		2,910				24,429
Total ...	19,63,074	4,08,972		1,00,964	11,100	10,500		24,83,529

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XII--IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BENGAL during January 1876.

Description of Goods.	Western Districts.				Central Districts.										Eastern Districts.										Grand total of Bengal.			
	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hooghly with Howrah.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.	Suburbs of Calcutta.	Nudua.	Jessore.	Moorthabadda.	Dinapore.	Malda.	Rajshahy.	Rangpore.	Bohara.	Patna.	Darjeeling.	Fulpoore.	Cooh Behar.	Total.	Dacca.	Ferozepore.	Mymensingh.	Tipperah.		Chittagong.	Noakhally.	Total.
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Opium and opium	594	5,075	1,040	6,689	6,346	2,750	23,746	43,941	15,100	18	18	73	104	5,653	103	2,659	330	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117
2. Cotton	18	1,126	1,000	2,126	1,126	316	6	800	383	2,971	80	294	104	5,653	103	2,659	330	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117	12	12,117
3. Ditto twist (Native)																												
4. Ditto (European)																												
5. Chemicals and medicines																												
6. Intoxicating drinks other than opium (bhing, cane, gharus, &c.)																												
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—																												
8. Indigo	19			19																								
9. Indigo seed																												
10. Beet and firewood	73	190	9	272	1,503	47,164	8,900	1,17,723	15,911	74	217	1,267	4,640	4,722	1,294	3,366	1,800	79,772	3,747	83,519	1,238	84,757	1,238	86,000	1,238	87,238	1,238	88,476
11. Fruits, dried																												
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables	31	1,195	5,050	6,576	1,770	1,31,446	1,22,140	632	6,753	4,441	240	2,331	5,602	212	1,305	1,305	2,77,155	1,40,576	4,17,731	968	4,18,699	968	4,19,667	968	4,20,635	968	4,21,603	
13. Wheat	94	129	890	1,104	1,021	35,417	60	402	31	339						247	247	38,618	1,400	39,018	12	39,030	12	39,042	12	39,054	12	39,066
14. Pulses and grain	6,325	4,629	4,705	15,659	3,403	1,00,573	60	3,982	10,530	1,014	1,044	305	1,532	27	2,401	2,401	1,25,361	7,110	1,32,471	5,559	1,38,030	5,559	1,43,589	5,559	1,49,148	5,559	1,54,707	
15. Rice	214	945	48,445	51,624	2,128	6,55,556	70,809	58,913	10,775	689	12	50	1,438		17,260	17,260	8,40,026	31,666	8,71,692	34,233	9,05,925	34,233	9,40,158	34,233	9,74,391	34,233	10,08,624	
16. Paddy	86	4,577	32,738	37,401	7,882	7,801	24,837	95,004	85,614	1,302	10	100	447	330	31,081	31,081	2,65,512	70,774	2,76,286	25,573	2,81,859	25,573	2,87,432	2	2,87,434	2	2,87,436	
17. Other cereals																												
18. Gums and resins																												
19. Jute and other raw fibres	240			240	14,539	14,799	330	27,250	1,457	49				7	336	2,345	2,345	5,29,186	63,653	5,92,839	1,51,068	7,40,907	1,51,068	8,91,975	1,51,068	9,43,043	1,51,068	9,94,111
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sewing, &c.)																												
21. Silk, raw																												
22. Hides																												
23. Horns																												
24. Iron, and its manufactures																												
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures																												
26. Other metals, and their manufactures																												
27. Lime and limestone																												
28. Stone																												
29. Shell-lac																												
30. Stick-lac																												
31. Ghee																												
32. Oil																												
33. Oil-seed																												
34. Lard																												

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BENGAL during January 1876.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BEHAR during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL
	Patna.	Shahabad.	Muzafferpore.	Durbhanga.	Saran.	Chumpran.	Monghyr.	Bagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,175	.....	14	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	1,172	.....	2,811
2. Cotton ...	1,710	.....	3,533	.....	130	.....	200	300	594	483	6,050
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
4. Ditto (European) ...	.....	.....	21	.....	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	39
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	748	.....	423	.....	77	48	75	16	202	.....	1,586
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	400
Lac-dye ...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Red wood ...	2,085	.....	229	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23	.....	2,339
Red earth ...	4	.....	10	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	205
White earth ...	25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Kiramcheeng ...	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	116
8. Indigo ...	4,488	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,988
9. Indigo seeds ...	4,112	.....	50,803	.....	6,428	2,550	.....	.....	8,781	3,016	71,088
10. Betel-nuts ...	2,071	.....	830	151	266	273	2	1,380	8,745	0	8,717
11. Fuel and firewood ...	62,111	.....	22	.....	665	.....	.....	610	.....	.....	63,408
12. Fruits, dried ...	330	.....	155	.....	91	21	.....	2	04	.....	603
13. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	32,063	2,342	1,202	.....	694	503	704	.....	358	1,289	39,104
14. Wheat ...	29,313	.....	4,166	1,905	11,580	10	.....	88	562	1,933	49,410
15. Pulses and gram ...	7,162	.....	23,089	1,954	5,680	1,678	288	315	1,318	1,483	41,976
16. Rice ...	51,671	1,385	43,749	17,257	75,048	.....	1,824	998	688	2,972	1,06,492
17. Paddy ...	80,923	875	8,922	650	9,876	.....	112	18	1,135	16	61,897
18. Other cereals ...	67,783	5,425	30,525	21,347	1,02,825	.....	4,438	744	448	15	2,33,530
19. Gums and resins ...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	320
20. Jute and other raw fibres ...	141	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	307	900
21. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sailing, &c.) ...	1,598	20	39	.....	561	.....	380	205	1,984	1,136	5,931
22. Silk, raw ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	11
23. Hides ...	24,145	.....	.....	.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,140	5,415
24. Horns ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	58
25. Iron, and its manufactures	54	.....	3,054	43	3,140	913	.....	27	931	.....	8,162
26. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	122	.....	266	.....	8	3	.....	6	99	78	582
27. Other metals, and their manufactures	10	.....	73	.....	580	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	923
28. Lime and limestone ...	3,842	.....	164	.....	180	166	.....	.....	1,143	10	5,505
29. Stone ...	23,936	.....	1,708	.....	474	1,554	125	810	609	.....	29,271
30. Shell-lac ...	28	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	59
31. Stick-lac ...	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
32. Oils ...	1,245	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	9	1,281
33. Oil ...	1	.....	28	.....	100	.....	.....	18	50	5	202
34. Oil-seeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed ...	63,436	25	379	.....	12,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,180	1,00,008
Teel ...	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	813
Mustard ...	5,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	42	.....	10,903	17,014
Castor ...	294	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344
Poppy ...	5,216	.....	.....	.....	510	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	5,859
35. Salt (alimentary) ...	14,204	.....	40,836	.....	28,224	6,192	7,303	8,181	20,524	.....	1,40,431
36. Saltpetre ...	15,435	.....	.....	.....	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,435
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjarah, &c.) ...	14,990	.....	983	.....	251	1,130	481	727	428	.....	18,970
38. Spices and condiments ...	5,900	.....	740	21	354	83	104	196	1,269	81	8,018
39. Sugar, refined (miseri, chini, khund) ...	2,628	.....	259	18	250	.....	65	785	618	78	4,701
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	4,163	.....	2,330	.....	180	50	150	1,470	810	1,205	10,467
41. Tea ...	.....	150	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
42. Tobacco ...	632	.....	72	.....	.....	50	.....	30	52	1,104	2,150
43. Liquor ...	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
44. Miscellaneous ...	4,347	140	2,373	.....	879	630	20	204	1,127	1,679	11,299
Total ...	5,10,189	9,862	2,20,670	43,377	2,61,631	10,141	16,275	17,105	51,313	85,907	11,93,400
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals (to be specified)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Goats and sheep ...	417	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435
Birds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150
Cats and dogs ...	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2. Timber ...	4,000	.....	1	.....	3,435	710	225	192	.....	.....	8,563
3. Bamboos ...	94,510	.....	61,750	.....	.....	10,000	33	525	44	.....	1,06,802
4. Coconuts ...	9,379	.....	4,580	600	202	.....	.....	.....	3,750	.....	18,511
5. Gunny bags ...	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
6. Planks ...	831	.....	.....	.....	2,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,811
7. Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	6,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,500	38,155
8. Bricks and tiles ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
9. Miscellaneous ...	1,10,063	123	783	.....	4,272	.....	.....	2,640	199	2,204	1,20,289
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	1,383	.....	1,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	5,755
2. Woollen manufactures ...	1,500	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
3. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	9,940	.....	1,94,685	13,350	1,248	23,950	100	6,800	85,665	.....	3,55,538
4. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	.....	.....	700	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	2,800	1,330	4,930
5. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	14,871	.....	2,787	10	11	1,600	.....	700	22,840	5,900	48,019
6. Ditto European do. ...	.....	.....	7,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,330
Total ...	27,174	.....	2,08,094	13,360	1,559	25,450	100	7,500	1,18,605	7,330	9,03,972

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the districts of ORISSA during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.		
	Cuttack.	Balasore.			
CLASS I.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
9. Cotton	100	...	100
14. Pulses and gram	135	...	135
15. Rice	6,477	200	6,677
16. Paddy	8,154	...	8,154
19. Jute and other raw fibres	100	100
22. Hides	450	450	900
23. Horns	160	...	160
27. Lime and limestone	875	...	875
28. Stone	13,076	...	13,076
33. Oil-seeds—	223	...	223
Linseed	380	...	380
35. Salt (alimentary)	2,454	...	2,454
38. Spices and condiments	1,405	...	1,405
44. Miscellaneous
. Total			34,480	750	35,230
CLASS II.			No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	475	...	475
3. Bamboos	24,410	...	24,410
Gunny bags	20	...	20
Miscellaneous	400	...	400

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the districts of ASSAM during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.						TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.							
9. Betel-nuts	1,486	219	...	750	3,226	33	5,714
10. Fuel and firewood ... ..	...	...	...	...	172	88	88
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	539	...	...	...	363	412	711
13. Wheat	1,141	132	100	...	2,500	1,138	5,011
14. Pulses and gram	7,705	2,085	60	60	25,051	2,206	37,016
15. Rice	277	...	...	...	44,796	...	45,073
16. Paddy ... ..	...	...	...	...	40	64	104
17. Other cereals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
24. Iron, and its manufactures	490	4	...	...	240	...	614
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	80	...	...	...	...	...	69
27. Lime and limestone	10	575	200	...	...	...	785
28. Stone ... ..	...	...	...	...	510	...	510
31. Ghee	10	...	...	...	1	...	11
32. Oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	858	41	899
33. Oil-seeds— Mustard ... ..	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
35. Salt (alimentary)	8,263	2,781	...	5,980	22,049	38	39,128
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjerah, &c.)	190	7	...	...	220	...	220
38. Spices and condiments	204	...	...	...	4,635	130	4,977
39. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund)	2,368	167	...	16	1,900	219	2,376
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shura) ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,388	339	5,258
41. Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...	70	640	710
41a. Tea-seed ... ..	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
42. Tobacco	328	308	...	...	2,078	81	2,865
43. Liquor ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
44. Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	300	312	612
Total ...	23,146	6,329	360	6,806	1,12,261	5,863	1,64,764
CLASS II.							
1. Animals (to be specified)— Cows and bullocks	84	...	...	...	...	...	84
4. Cocoanuts	1,324	3,100	...	...	5,500	...	9,924
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
CLASS III.							
2. Woollen manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	2,200	...	...	...	88,900	400	91,500
5. Ditto (Native) ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	500	...	500
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	5,964	175	100	4,510	35,207	8,500	54,558
7. Ditto European ditto	1,150	1,500	...	...	...	1,200	3,910
Total ...	9,514	1,675	100	4,510	1,24,007	10,700	1,50,900

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVI.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.							TOTAL.
	Cawnpore.	Azamgarh.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazipur.	Gorakhpore.	Budkee.	
CLASS I.								
4. Cotton (European)	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5. Chemicals and medicines	44	...	...	5	2	8	...	113
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—								
Vermilion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Red wood	813	...	501	...	...	35	...	917
Red earth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	34
8. Indigo ... ..	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	18
8a. Indigo seed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500
9. Betel-nuts ... ..	...	...	...	...	43	253	191	40
11. Fruits, dried ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ... ..	...	353	...	...	...	971	909	2,351
13. Wheat ... ..	...	150	...	35	3,990	...	...	4,135
14. Pulses and gram ... ..	...	77	...	265	934	165	...	1,435
15. Rice ... ..	...	1,310	120	10,073	62,066	3,125	...	74,713
16. Paddy ... ..	...	...	150	...	4,100	54	...	4,304
17. Other cereals ... ..	...	105	...	12	24,890	180	...	25,147
19. Jute and other raw fibres ... ..	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ... ..	...	256	...	...	636	718	...	1,547
24. Iron, and its manufactures	50	...	...	...	36	...	...	1,604
25. Other metals, and their manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
28. Stone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	1,250
30. Stick-lac ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
33. Oil-seeds—								
Limeed ... ..	...	40	...	...	85	...	...	125
Mustard ... ..	...	75	...	...	403	...	...	477
35. Salt, alimentary ... ..	...	50	...	...	...	18,633	715	19,238
36. Saltpetre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjerah, &c.) ... ..	...	70	...	193	150	564	70	1,049
38. Spices and condiments ... ..	...	...	...	75	...	42	...	117
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
42. Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	...	253	184	...	437
44. Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	213	88	1,122	...	1,423
Total	407	2,501	881	10,893	68,735	20,274	981	1,43,634
CLASS II.								
2. Timber	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3. Bamboos ... ..	...	3,000	3,000	19	435	80	...	6,434
4. Cocoanuts ... ..	...	...	28,200	28,985	...	21,700	...	75,737
Planks ... ..	...	...	...	400	2,600	...	...	3,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	854	4,500	21,000	84	900	...	26,838
CLASS III.								
1. Leather, and its manufactures	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ... ..	...	...	...	...	400	200	...	600
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ... ..	...	...	...	10	4,570	400	...	5,000
7. Miscellaneous European goods ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	100
Total ... ..	...	7	...	10	4,970	5,930	650	11,580

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of OUDH during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Baraitch.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.					
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
7.. Dyes other than indigo, such as—		23			23
Red wood ...		35		10	45
Red earth ...		6			6
9. Betel-nuts ...		32			32
11. Fruits, dried ...		20			20
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables		15			15
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...		70	83	68	221
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	10	162		12	174
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...		8			8
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...		9			9
28. Stone ...		60	5		65
33. Oil-seeds—					
Castor ...		55			55
35. Salt (alimentary) ...		1,880		60	1,930
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjerah, &c.) ...		444			444
38. Spices and condiments ...		91			91
44. Miscellaneous ...		60	75		135
Total ...	60	2,975	87	130	3,252
CLASS II.					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3. Bamboos ...				100	100
4. Cocoanuts ...		650			650
Miscellaneous ...				300	300

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into NEPAL during January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Nepal.
CLASS I.	Mds.
1. Cotton	21
2. Ditto twist (Native)	10
3. Chemicals and medicines	4
4. Betel-nuts	42
11. Fruits, dried	19
14. Pulses and gram	4
21. Oil	4
23. Spices and condiments	6
44. Miscellaneous	
Total ...	114
CLASS III.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	1,300
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	10,600
4. Miscellaneous Native goods	500
Total ...	12,400

STATEMENTS OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC DURING JANUARY 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The subjoined statement shows the principal articles of traffic consigned by the East Indian Railway Company and imported into, and exported from, Howrah and Calcutta during the month of January 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	OUTWARD OR EXPORTS FROM			INWARD OR IMPORTS INTO		
	Howrah.	Calcutta.	Total.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Beer (not Commissariat) ...	2,093	3,484	5,577			
Betel-nuts and leaves ...	18,108	3	18,111			
Coal ...				7,55,981		7,55,981
Copper and copper-ware ...	6,196	118	6,314			
Cotton screwed ...				55,877		55,877
Cotton twist ...	6,103	73	6,176			
Grains, edible and pulses ...				3,13,490	271	3,13,761
Gunny bags ...	18,287		18,287			
Hides ...				4,543	891	5,434
Iron, 1st class (excluding foreign railway materials) ...	37,475		37,475			
Iron, 2nd class (ditto ditto) ...	15,008	230	15,238			
Lac-dye and shell-lac ...				14,191	645	14,836
Lime ...				21,479		21,479
Opium, manufactured ...				29,408		29,408
Piece-goods, packed ...	96,722 (Rs. 1,36,844 railway fare.)	1,023 (Rs. 1,518 railway fare.)	94,745			
Salt ...	1,56,321		1,56,321			
Saltpetre ...				36,502		36,502
Seeds ...				1,99,654		1,99,654
Spices ...	5,881	14	5,895			
Tan ...				8,154	2,410	10,564
Timber, 1st class ...	7,900		7,900			
Wines and spirits in casks or cases, bottled ...	1,913	2,908	4,901			

* Consigned from Chaugola.

The grand total of goods exported from Howrah and Calcutta amounts to 4,62,792 maunds, the grand total of goods imported into Calcutta and Howrah to 15,79,124 maunds.

The statement is an interesting one, although it does not furnish details, nor indeed give anything more than totals of the trade with the metropolitan terminus. The traffic is certainly large, especially as regards imports. Food-grains amount to 3,13,490 maunds, and oil-seeds to 1,99,654 maunds. The item of coal (7,55,981 maunds) is the largest of all; but that must always be an exceptional item on the railway, and consists of coal imported from the Company's coal-mines at Kurhurbally for consumption on the railway. The total of saltpetre is 36,502 maunds, against 12,674 maunds imported into Calcutta by river routes. Screwed cotton (55,877 maunds) comes almost entirely by rail; the cotton imports into Calcutta by river amount to only 316 maunds. As regards exports, the only large items are piece-goods and salt. At a value of Rs. 100 per maund, which is roughly taken as an approximate estimate, the value of cotton piece-goods sent from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during the month amounts to Rs. 94,75,400. Detailed statements have been prepared and are produced below, showing in detail the destination of the salt and piece-goods sent from Calcutta by rail.

Statement showing in detail the destination of Salt exported from Howrah by the East Indian Railway Company during the month of January 1876.

IMPORTING			IMPORTING		
Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.	Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.
		Mds.			Mds.
Burdwan	Mymaree ...	487	Sonthal Per- gunnahs.	Moorarore ...	750
	Burdwan ...	5,714		Rajgawan ...	223
	Ghoshkara ...	1,014		Pakour ...	355
	Mancoor ...	1,544		Bahawa ...	508
	Paneoghur ...	1,238		Rajmahal ...	700
	Ranoegunge ...	13,774		Sahibgunge ...	1,348
	Burrakur ...	1,490		Kurmator ...	405
	Total ...	30,258		Muddapur ...	1,079
Boorhoom	Bhulpore ...	3,725	Patna	Giridi ...	2,320
	Ahmudpore ...	3,677		Baidyanath ...	810
	Cynthoa ...	4,035		Total ...	8,398
	Total ...	11,437		Mokameh ...	446
Moorshedabad	Rampore II ...	2,334	Patna	Barrh ...	1,855
	Azimungo ...	405		Patna Ghat ...	49,795
	Nulhatoo ...	1,410		Dinapore ...	1,369
	Total ...	4,149		Bihta ...	2,540
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	254	Shahabad	Total ...	56,005
	Kujrah ...	243		Arrah ...	7,238
	Simultola ...	254		Becha ...	985
	Jamole ...	3,185		Rughoonathpore ...	477
	Luckhieserai ...	254		Doomraon ...	1,016
	Burhoa ...	223		Buxar ...	2,020
Bhagulpore	Total ...	4,413	N.-W. Provin- ces	Total ...	11,735
	Peerpointee ...	558		Zummaneah ...	416
	Colgong ...	2,308		Benares ...	477
	Ghogah ...	507		Total ...	893
	Bhagulpore ...	4,814		Total of Bengal ...	4,746
	Sultangunge ...	751		Ditto of Behar ...	89,484
Bhagulpore	Total ...	8,983	N.-W. Provin- ces	Ditto of N.-W. Pro- vinces ...	803
				Grand Total ...	1,36,221

Statement showing the destination of Piece-goods exported from Howrah by the East Indian Railway Company during the month of January 1876.

IMPORTING			IMPORTING		
Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.	Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.
		Mds.			Mds.
Burdwan	Mymaroo ...	40	Guhmer	Guhmer ...	9
	Burdwan ...	564		Zummanah ...	4,918
	Gooshkhara ...	10		Sukuldea ...	15
	Paneeghur ...	29		Benares ...	4,723
	Mancoor ...	35		Ahrora Road ...	15
	Raneegunge ...	738		Mirzapore ...	2,117
	Burrakur ...	813		Sirsa Road ...	59
	Total ...	1,789		Galpoora ...	40
Boerbhoom	Bhulpore ...	90		Nynee ...	150
	Ahmedpore ...	20		Allahabad ...	800
	Cynthea ...	120		Cawnpore ...	17,038
	Total ...	230		Burtna ...	15
Hooghly	Pundooah ...	35		Etawah ...	4
				Agra ...	1,454
Mooredhabad	Rampore Hat ...	62		Hatras Road ...	427
	Azimungunge ...	1,053		Allyghur ...	4
	Nulhatti ...	40		Delhi ...	15,870
	Total ...	1,155		Jushwantnuggur ...	15
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	1,082		Koorjah ...	20
	Kujrah ...	25		Jullundhur City ...	580
	Jamolo ...	105		Loodiana ...	8
	Luckhieserai ...	101		Lahore ...	12
	Burhea ...	14		Mooltan ...	306
	Total ...	1,327		Umritsar ...	3,037
Bhagulpore	Colgong ...	810		Meerut ...	8
	Bhagulpore ...	1,222		Rajporeah ...	110
	Sultangunge ...	50		Oojeorabad ...	8
	Total ...	2,082		Umballa City ...	4
Purneah	Steamer Ghat ...	3,880		Ajmere ...	319
				Ulwur ...	10
Sonthal Per- gunashe	Mooraroo ...	80		Jeypore ...	382
	Pakour ...	104		Dhankoh ...	10
	Bahawa ...	5		Shimbar ...	28
	Rajmohal ...	1,068		Toloneah ...	10
	Sahibgunge ...	510		Raorie ...	43
	Muddapore ...	30		Muttra ...	171
	Giridi ...	100		Hatras City ...	787
	Boidyanath ...	44		Ghazepore ...	711
	Total ...	2,931		Azimgurh ...	55
Patna	Mokamoh ...	319		Jubbulpore ...	770
	Barrh ...	490		Katnee ...	38
	Bucktearpore ...	88		Manickpore ...	20
	Patna City ...	7,593		Mohar ...	40
	Patna Ghat ...	162		Meeran Meer, East ...	8
	Bankipore ...	356		Sutna ...	192
	Dinapore ...	10,710		Acharah ...	10
	Bihta ...	24		Bombay ...	44
	Total ...	19,061		Khundwah ...	4
Shahabad	Arrah ...	528		Nursingpore ...	69
	Behra ...	293		Hurdah ...	8
	Roghhoonathpore ...	75		Nagpore ...	4
	Doomraon ...	800		Etaree ...	5
	Buzar ...	297		Hyderabad ...	4
	Total ...	2,000		Chanderah ...	10
				Gudwara ...	50

Districts (not specified) of provinces other than Bengal and Behar.

Statement showing the destination of Piece-goods exported from Howrah by the East Indian Railway Company during the month of January 1876.—(Continued.)

IMPORTING			IMPORTING		
Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.	Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.
		Mds.			Mds.
Districts (not specified) of provinces other than Bengal and Behar.—(Continued.)	Moradabad ...	80	Districts (not specified) of provinces other than Bengal and Behar.—(Continued.)	Shahgunge ...	16
	Chundouay ...	15		Akrah ...	4
	Sahjohanpore ...	10		Total ...	56,259
	Saharunpore ...	20		Total of Bengal ...	8,149
	Aulawah ...	4		Ditto of Behar ...	31,271
	Cheerol Chowkee ...	127		Ditto of provinces other than Bengal and Behar ...	54,558
	Jounpore City ...	14		Grand Total ...	90,978
	Akbarpore ...	179			

* Difference owing to the conversion of bales and boxes to maunds.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The following statement shows the traffic in salt, piece-goods, jute, gunny bags, rice, sugar, &c., of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the month of January 1876:—

STATIONS.		IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.								
		Jute.	Gunny bags.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Linned.	Turneric.	Hides.	Chilies.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Through traffic	Seraingunge ...	41,568	6,938	...	1,685	...	...	...	241	...
	Naraingunge ...	65,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca ...	16,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,563	...
Goalundo	...	1,60,060	1,901	1,800	...	7,703	287	80	...	...
Rajbarce	...	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgachee	...	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pangsa	...	2,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coomercolly	...	175	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...
Koochtea	...	16,960	8,802	2,021	502	...	10,513	3,661	148	...
Purodah	...	...	1	...	...	...	275	...	58	...
Halas	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	5	...
Allumdangah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Moonsheegunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	219
Choodangah	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	22	3,106
Joyrampore	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	23	...
Ramnugger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	403
Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	14,466	...	...	...	41	...
Buggoolah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	83
Chagdah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...
Total	...	3,04,652	12,642	3,821	16,466	7,703	11,286	8,761	12,377	4,632

STATIONS.		EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.				
		Salt.	Cotton (European) piece-goods.	Cotton.	Iron.	Foreign railway materials.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta ...		...	...	...	...	773
Chagdah ...		...	...	...	1	...
Ranaghat ...		...	136	...	...	...
Buggoolah ...		...	263	29	...	...
Kissengunge ...		...	262	206	16	...
Ramnugger ...		...	12	58	...	...
Joyrampore ...		...	63	23	...	...
Choodangah ...		...	415	128	3	...
Moonsheegunge ...		...	15	...	...	...
Allumdangah ...		1,100	209	128	68	...

STATIONS.	EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.—(Continued.)				
	Salt.	Cotton (European) piece-goods.	Cotton.	Iron.	Foreign railway materials.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Halsa	600	66	138	5	.....
Purodah ... ..	.....	44	133	.....	.....
Jagotee Junction ... ..	.....	26	.....	24	.....
Kooshtea	1,100	6,072	137	201	8,708
Commercoolly	201	1,276	108	.....	.....
Koksa	39	33	.....	.....	.....
Pangsa	600	64	351	80	.....
Belachhee	200	21	.....	.....	.....
Rajharree	1,002	94	.....	.....	.....
Goalundo	1,220	6,943	367	626	.....
Through traffic { Dacca ... ..	.....	6,101	.....	.....	.....
{ Naraingunge ... ..	.....	2,221	.....	.....	.....
{ Serajgunge	2,500	3,449	.....	181	.....
Total	8,562	28,565	1,830	1,106	9,490

The total quantity of imports into Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway amounts to 3,89,808 maunds, the total quantity of exports amounts to only 69,038 maunds. The statement given above shows only the most important articles of traffic. The through traffic with Serajgunge, Naraingunge, and Dacca, is carried by the Company's steamers, which run regularly between those places and Goalundo, the terminus of the railway.

It is evident, on comparing this statement with the returns of boat traffic for the month, which are illustrated in detail in previous pages of this issue, that very much still remain to be done by the Eastern Bengal Railway if it is ever to attract a considerable proportion of the traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta. Unquestionably a large share of jute is carried by the railway. Jute is a material in which European capital is invested, and it is of importance to secure a rapid arrival in Calcutta; but even of jute, about half the produce that finds its way to Calcutta comes all the way in river boats. The railway line runs near the sugar-producing mart of Kotechandpore, and draws at the Kissengunge station a considerable quantity of sugar. The Chooadangah chillie-producing country sends its surplus produce to Calcutta by rail. The Rungpore tobacco is sent in appreciable quantities to Goalundo, and thence to Calcutta. Hides and skins seem distinctly to prefer the railway routes wherever possible; but it must be admitted that the railway entirely fails to attract the traffic in food-grains and in oil-seeds, and these items constitute beyond doubt the bulkiest and most important portion of the local trade. It is in imports, however, that the Eastern Bengal Railway is more successful than it is in exports. As far as imports are concerned, the traffic in jute is always so large as to redeem to a great extent a comparative failure in other staples. But the bulk of the exports is quite insignificant compared with the total bulk of the imports. 8,562 maunds of salt during the month is a small quantity, and contrasts unfavourably with the large quantities of salt sent by the East Indian Railway. The explanation of this fact lies in the obvious circumstance that the rivers to the east are all open, while the Bhagiruthee, which is in competition with the East Indian Railway for a long portion of its length, is closed; and, as regards the Chord line, the East Indian Railway passes through a tract of country inaccessible by river. The East Indian Railway possesses thus advantages in attracting an outward trade, which the Eastern Bengal Railway does not. The piece-goods consignments sent from Calcutta amount to 28,565 maunds, which at Rs. 100 per maund represent a money value of Rs. 28,50,900. Although the principal quantities are destined for Kooshtea, Goalundo, and through traffic, there is a small local exportation to almost all the stations along the line.

INDIGO REPORT ON THE SEASON 1875-76.

We have been favoured by the firm of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley of Calcutta and London with a copy of their subjoined report on the indigo season of 1875-76:—

Calcutta, 25th February 1876.

The indigo crop of last year has been a satisfactory one as to quantity, but has not furnished the large proportion of good and fine produce which was

expected at the opening of the season. The generally assumed maxim that a large crop must necessarily be a predominantly good one has, therefore, to be for once abandoned.

From our different reports of last autumn, our friends will know that prolific crop returns from Tirhoot led to a gradual increase of the total estimates to about 1,25,000 maunds. This figure has pretty nearly turned out to be correct, as the season closes with a visible aggregate of 1,28,000 maunds, which, divided over the different districts, show the following figures:—

Bengal	30,600 maunds, against 31,500 maunds in 1874-75
Tirhoot	70,100 " " 18,500 " "
North-West, &c.	27,000 " " 31,000 " "

Total ... 1,28,000 maunds, against 81,000 maunds in 1874-75.

The above quantity was disposed of as follows:—

About 1,13,000 maunds by public sale.
" 9,500 " by private contract.
" 2,600 " by shipment for planters' account.
" 1,800 " by sale in the bazars.
" 1,100 " left for sale.

About 1,28,000 maunds total, equal to about 32,500 chests.

Shipments may be divided into—

13,994 chests to Great Britain	against 6,700 in 1874-75.
6,396 " to France	3,000 "
5,845 " to Germany, Belgium, and Holland	6,400 "
273 " to Italy and Switzerland	100 "
2,507 " to Russia	2,400 "
1,531 " to America	900 "
1,586 " to the Gulf, &c.	700 "

Comparative table of exports showing approximate figures.

SEASONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Great Britain.	France, Italy, and Switzerland.	Germany, Holland, and Belgium.	Russia.	America.	Gulf and Levant.	Total Crop.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
1866-67	12,000	7,973	3,200	1,800	851	2,538	28,700
1867-68	10,900	5,976	2,700	1,000	1,163	1,509	23,800
1868-69	9,800	6,414	5,000	2,700	2,000	1,764	27,800
1869-70	8,800	4,008	3,500	2,100	1,757	1,827	22,800
1870-71	10,700	1,540	4,770	3,170	2,530	1,780	24,600
1871-72	7,500	4,700	5,800	4,050	1,650	750	24,500
1872-73	8,450	6,715	11,551	1,070	842	2,013	33,600
1873-74	10,300	4,015	7,300	2,650	2,000	1,454	29,000
1874-75	6,700	3,100	6,400	2,400	900	700	21,500
1875-76	13,800	6,700	5,000	2,500	1,550	1,600	32,000

Reviewing the above figures, the following remarks will be of interest—

No. 1.—Great Britain receives about two-fifths of the whole crop; most of our leading import houses have had a share in these transactions, which commended themselves from the broad view of speculation. True, not the best, but perhaps the intrinsically cheapest, part of the crop has gone into their hands. The bulk of the exports for English account is not of a desirable character, but has been secured during the flattest period of the season. As entire parcels gone forward to England, we mention the marks { P & O; }, { E P; }, one quarter share of the mark { Gale }, and the entire mark { M & S }.

No. 2. France.—Orders from this country were freely given, not only by the regular traders in the article, but also by speculators, who approached the market early with a considerable amount of confidence.

No. 3.—Germany, where the languishing state of trade seems still to have a paralysing influence upon the consumption of the article, had given her orders sparingly, with the utmost caution, and we have reason to believe that the regular importers have operated on an almost unprecedentedly small scale. The Northern ports have, however, succeeded in securing a fair and comparatively cheap share of the imports, having been strongly assisted by a multitude of tempting firm offers, with which they seem to have been inundated.

No. 4.—Russian orders were small, but mostly liberally limited. It would appear that old stocks and a curtailed consumption have likewise discouraged importers to a certain extent.

No. 5.—America.—The reports from this country have been for some time extremely discouraging, yet exports to the United States have assumed greater proportions than was generally expected in the face of an apparently much weakened consuming capacity. We may mention the remarkable feature in this trade, namely the continued great willingness with which the American importer overpays indigo of a certain appearance, without having regard to the intrinsic merits of the article as to colour.

This year's imports into the United States will testify more than ever to the abovementioned fact.

A large crop of 1,28,000 maunds, the unsatisfactory state of trade in general, without visible prospects of an early improvement, heavy losses on last year's importations,—all these circumstances together formed formidable elements of discouragement for the regular importers.

Amongst all the consuming countries, France alone appeared as an almost unimpaired buyer; Germany and Russia, as sufferers to great mercantile prostration, came forward with a certain amount of timidity, quite justified by the momentary position of their trade and industry.

English houses, in occupying themselves with the article, did so deliberately, taking, as mentioned above, a broader view of the situation, which, on the 1st November, presented itself about as follows:—

BENGAL INDIGO.			
	1876.	1875.	1874.
Probable stock in London on the			
1st January	7,000 chests, against	8,000	5,700
Crop shipping	32,000	21,500	29,000
Visible supply for 12 months ...	39,000	29,500	34,700
Price ruling for good medium consumers per lb	sh. 5-6	sh. 6-6	sh. 6-9

Purchases appeared therefore tempting for them, if feasible on the parity of the established London October value. Later on in the season their operations were somewhat stimulated through the rapid fall of the rate of exchange.

We annex, as usual, a small table showing the price fluctuations during the past season:—

RESPECTIVE DATES OF THE SEASON.	BENGAL AND TIRHOOT.							BENARES, PL. OUDS, AND OUDS.						
	Extra fine and fine shaggy.	Good medium shaggy.	Single and half shaggy and middling.	Fine defective.	Good middling consumers.	Good ordinary consumers.	Ordinary supplies.	Shape of good character.	Good soft shaggy consumers.	Good plant (old s.)	Ordinary Ouds.	Ordinary Ouds.	Very ordinary Ouds.	
Decline on the average rates of season 1874-75, exchange combined.														
2 Nov.—2 Dec.	85-75	70-65	60-65	nothing offered	55-60	60-65	65-70	none	none	55-60	40-50	30-35	30-40	
2 Dec.—2 Jan.	75-55	65-40	60-70	60-50	70-60	70-65	65-70	80-90	60-65	55-40	45-40	30-30	30-35	
2 Jan.—20 Jan.	65-60	50-40	60-50	50-55	70-55	65-55	65-50	none	55-45	45-35	40-35	30-20	30-20	
20 Jan.—7 Feb.	60-65	40-50	60-40	50-45	55-45	55-50	60-45	none	55-40	45-40	35-30	30-25	20-15	
7 Feb. to end of the season.	60-70	none	55-65	none.	60-65	60-65	50-45	none	none	45-50	35-25	25-20	20-15	

As average values of the season, we quote for indigos valued by July:—

7s. 6d.	7s.	6s. 6d.	6s.	5s. 6d.	5s.	4s. 6d. per lb.
Rs. 215	235	210	192-8	175	160	110 per fy. maund.

The sales opened on the 23rd of November and came to an end on the 22nd February.

Extremely moderate rates for all kinds were paid at the opening under the overshadowing influence of the large crop and the uncertainty regarding the quality, also in the absence of the usual number of orders.

As the season advanced, the general expectations regarding quality became more and more disappointed; prices for clean and fine indigo hardened. On the other hand, defective kinds, on account of their preponderance, declined, and ordinary consumers, appearing largely in every sale, were much neglected.

In this way about half the crop found buyers at prices which may be quoted *par* with London October rates to 3d. below.

The new year opened with a better demand; the low ruling rates attracted some increased speculation; a host of Continental orders, which had been held back, came pouring into the markets, causing, as a natural consequence, a strong reaction in favour of the article, aided still further by the rapid decline of exchange, which made remittances in indigo against funds lying here almost absolutely necessary.

Prices for middling consumers went at one time fully Rs. 25 above the lowest point in December. The last two important sales of the season showed however a relapse, and closing quotations, taking exchange into consideration, are almost on the level of the opening rates.

Before finishing our remarks on the run of prices, we may add that Calcutta valuations for fine indigo have also this season been made much below the values indicated by the London types, which appeared out of proportion dear compared to other kinds.

The more the sales advanced the more it became evident that the general high expectations as to quality would be sadly disappointed. There was an abundance of coarse, close, or defective produce, sparingly intermixed with some fine and good middling parcels; the second half of the crop contained a proportionately better assortment, yet it would almost appear as if old-established marks, such as the DB, MORAN, and the produce of several other Chumparun factories, were losing year after year a part of their former good character.

Chuprah produced some few lots of the finest indigo ever manufactured, but the outturn of this province lacked generally a little more shape.

Bengal factories gave on the whole but little satisfaction; the J & R W marks, although containing some very fine indigo, did not come up to their usual standard.

Purneah furnished not more in quality than a poor average.

The insignificantly small Benares produce was absolutely bad, and Oude and North-West produce decidedly inferior.

Crop prospects for the year 1876 must be called doubtful, inasmuch as the sowing season in Tirhoot approaches under rather gloomy prospects.

The rainfall of last year ceased sooner than usual, enabled the planters to secure a bumper crop, but proved far too scanty for the requirements of the soil which is now being taken under cultivation. For planting and growing indigo the Tirhoot planter is entirely dependent upon the moisture left in the soil from the previous year's rainfall, and we hardly exaggerate if we state here that this moisture will prove insufficient, if rain (which is however unlikely,) does not favour the cultivation.

Bengal planters require a good crop, so as to make up their losses of the last two ruinous seasons. Should they again be unfortunate, a large part of the cultivation, for want of funds, may be abandoned.

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THE DISTRICT OF NOAKHOLLY.

No. I.—ITS GROWTH AND CHARACTER.

In the north-east corner of the Bay of Bengal the alluvially formed soil has been for many years extending the mainland in a southerly direction by the accretions of a succession of churs. The present station of Noakholly, which was some years ago very close to the big river of the Megna, is now eight miles north of the coast. There are, however, indications of the river cutting again in this direction, and with such agencies at work great changes may set in at any time. The map of Bengal here shows a river-face and seaboard tract broken into islands by the numerous channels and estuaries of the Megna, where it pours the united waters of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal. The country generally referred to includes the islands at the mouth of the Megna and the mainland between the Megna and the Big Fenny on the east, the old boundary of the Moghul empire. The largest of the islands, Dukhin Shahbaspore, with its adjoining churs, was transferred to Backergunge in 1869 owing to an agitation, which seems to have been the subject of a standing protest from Dukhin Shahbaspore ever since. The Noakholly district has in the present year been extended north and east by the addition of Chagal-naya thana from Tipperah and Mireswaree from Chittagong for the formation of the Fenny sub-division of the district.

The district of Noakholly is an extensive low-lying plain, intersected with rivers and interspersed with groves and with jungle here and there, and is traversed in all directions by good roads converging on the station. It is faced with hills on the north and east, and terminates towards the south in marshy tracts and the islands off the coast. The flora and fauna are of great variety. Creepers and ferns and coral-like mosses spring up,

and birds and beasts of many kinds have their haunts here; species of the Indo-Chinese character begin to appear; fish abound, and reptiles and insects also are numerous. There is a wealth of green herbage and of luxuriant foliage. The feathery crowns of coconut palms, and the lofty tufts of myriads of slender betel-nut palms in symmetrical array, constantly figure in the landscape. The appearance is always picturesque, and in the large rivers, where these groves reach to the water's edge, shining forth above and reflected below, there is scenery of much tropical beauty. The district seems, however, in most ordinary respects to be flat, dull, and uninviting, except to those interested in it by unavoidable connection. One or two solitary Europeans and a handful of Bengalee strangers, mostly from Bickrampore, do the work of government, and the trade of the country is in the hands of outsiders. The district is remote and isolated, and seems to require the development of complete local administrative resources to enable it to advance like other parts of Bengal.

The history of the district of Noakholly may be conveniently marked by the following periods, which will be noticed in the course of this article:—

- I.—Bhullooa, the debateable land—from the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth century.
- II.—Noakholly and the eastern frontier outposts of the Moghul empire—A.D. 1606 to A.D. 1666.
- III.—The period of unsettled government—A.D. 1666 to A.D. 1760.
- IV.—The period of imported capital for the cloth and salt trade—A.D. 1760 to about A.D. 1827 and A.D. 1836.
- V.—The period of agricultural improvement, rice-growing, and petty trade—the present half-century.

Before the Mahomedans came, Bhullooa, the name by which the mainland and the coast of Noakholly has been longest known, is said to have had "a local habitation and a name" in the ancient independent Hindu kingdom of Tipperah, which included all the country east of the Megna, from Tipperah on the extreme north to beyond Chittagong on the south. This great alluvial plain, skirted with islands and the sea on the south, became the very heart of the border land or debateable country in dispute between Tipperah and Arakan. After the Mahomedans (A.D. 1203) had broken down the Hindu power in West Bengal, and, gradually advancing east, had a century later established themselves at Sonargong, the last stronghold of centralised Hindu government in Bengal, Tipperah was attacked and humbled, and henceforward Bhullooa appears as the centre of the debateable land between the new Mahomedan power and the people of Arakan, who then held Chittagong and the country below.

Situated beyond the dreaded waters of the Megna, this country, the confines of the true "land of Bharat," tradition says, was rejected by the sons of Pandu; still Sita, Rama's wife, by her wanderings hallowed the land, and it too shares in the legendary lore and religious traditions of the Hindu world. The gods of the Hindus sojourned in the hills that rise above the Bay, and the altars of Sib extend as far as Adinath, below Chittagong. These legends seem to show that at the Megna a barrier was reached, and that these are the bounds where the advance of Hinduism was stayed.

Pergunnahs Bhullooa and Jugidiya, and pergunnah, Sundoop (at one time consisting of three islands, Sundoop, Hattiya, and Bamni,

which last is now part of the mainland), and the other pergunnahs included in the thanas taken to form the district of Noakholly in 1822, formed originally a part of the independent sovereignty of the Rajah of Tipperah. They then contained a population free from Mahomedan elements, and remained thus till about a century after the Mahomedan conquest of Nuddea and West Bengal in 1203. Toghril, the Pathan Emperor's Viceroy, provoked, it is said, by a Hindu Rajah, invaded Jahajinagar (Tipperah), the place of ships, and some elements of Pathan Mahomedanism then became engrafted in the people. A.D. 1353 Shyamsuddeen overran eastern Bengal, taking the capital Sonargong, and united Eastern and Western Bengal, bringing both under one Mahomedan government, then centred at Gour. Within two centuries of that time (A.D. 1565) foreign visitors found the population of the coast country here to consist almost entirely of Moors or Mussulmans. A.D. 1583 Azim Khan, the Emperor Akbar's General, drove the insurgent Afghans from the centre of Bengal, and, as was usual under such pressure, many fled eastward. The breaking up of Gour from pestilence was followed by a further emigration of Mahomedans eastward. Some further elements of population have been introduced by foreigners coming by sea to the river-ports and islands of the Bay of Bengal. Forceful conversions and the proselytising spirit of Islamism, and the social customs of the Mahomedans, especially that of polygamy, as well as their superior energy, have contributed to make a population that was in very early times composed of people of the trans-Megna inferior Hindu type to consist at present of about three-fourths Mahomedan and one-fourth Hindu and of other races.

Though the country under notice contributed its quota, and was shown in the revenue settlements of the Moghul empire (A.D. 1588,) under Sirkar Sonargong, and in the administrative divisions at the subsequent settlements, still no proper order was maintained among the people. Noakholly being the border land between Mahomedan Bengal and Arakan, it had been from time to time peopled with foreign immigrants as military settlers. As a debatable land it was a scene of continual violence and disorder, which kept the population in a state of fluctuation for the worse as regards numbers. The earliest date of any record of authority maintained by the Moghul government in Sundeep is alleged to have been A.D. 1662.

From the year 1666, the date of the subjugation of the Portuguese in the Bay of Bengal, and the conquest and capture of Chittagong from the Arakanese by the Moghul Government, to 1760, when British influence began to be felt, there still was a period of unsettled government, in which the violence and greed and cruelty of men under little or no restraint were openly displayed in harrying the country and in organised piracy, and terrified and destroyed the inhabitants by midday violence and outrages of the most appalling kind. People were burnt alive in the open day. At night whole families would leave their habitations and seek safety and sleep in parties together in the jungles, choosing rather to perish from exposure and from the attacks of wild beasts, than to be a prey to their fellow-men and to be tortured to death to try to make them give up that which they had not. Though properly constituted authority long remained in abeyance, the presence of the British began gradually to check lawlessness, and it is recorded that "the mutsuddie (or clerk) of any English gentleman was a name of great consequence here with natives in 1765." The commercial residents protected their work-people, and evil-doers kept themselves and their misdeeds at a distance, and shunned observation.

After this time the country speedily became dotted with English factories for the Government bafta cloth manufacture. They were of two kinds: head factories, where the cloth was washed and packed and exported, and out-factories, where simply advances were given. These factories were situated throughout the mainland near the navigable khals.

The Jugies or Hindu weavers, and many others, prospered exceedingly while Government was directly interested in the production of this fabric. Twelve lakhs a year the trade was said to be worth to the people of these pergunnahs, and it appears to have flourished for about half a century. Many families in the district then accumulated property, and trace their present affluence from their connection

with the Government trade in bafta cloth. The remains of these factories, which were well built and strengthened with a wall loopholed and battlemented and protected with cannon, and guarded by an armed and disciplined force, are fast disappearing, as the buildings have been sold and dismantled for the beams and rafters and other woodwork, and Nature reasserts herself with tenfold vengeance in a soil that has been well tended and then abandoned. These factories have lapsed into the densest of jungle. The ruins of the greatest of these (Char Pata) stand just beyond the boundary of Noakholly, in the Tipperah district. Inside the four walls and partitions of the great building unroofed, and with every particle of woodwork torn away, grows a forest of trees surmounting the whole with a crown of foliage, and foliage within darkens the long rows of window openings. The great factory-house contained a private residence and suit of offices for business and administrative purposes, and a court and a jail. There is a winding chamber at the main entrance to the house, which is pointed out by the people there as the "jamghar," or death-cell for condemned malefactors. It is probably a durwan's lodge, a sort of kennel flanking the entrance hall on the left after passing through the gateway. The walled garden, the godowns, magazine, barracks, sentry-boxes, tanks, dhobie's house—buildings with more than a hundred rooms it is said,—are very spacious. The newel-staircases, and the sentry-boxes are as white and fresh as though recently repaired. Some of the cannon, the neighbours say, were removed by the late Mr. E. Sandys, c.s., to the station of Comilla. These great ruins, more bricks and mortar, are not very picturesque, but there they stand—now their work is done,—the remains of a factory and a fort where commerce and government of necessity grew up side by side developing wealth and righting wrong in a time of misrule and lawlessness. They help to tell the tale of the Company Bahadur, and aid the imagination in dealing with its reality. It is a desolate pile near the rivers Dacoitea and the Megna in the tract still much infested with bad characters. Many of these factory ruins, or sites where the ruins have disappeared, are marked by enormous tanks once used by a host of dhobies for washing the cloth sent in by the weavers. Chief of the western factories was Char Pata, two miles from the Dacoitea and the Megna, and other factories in the west of the district were at Lakhyipore and Dalal Bazaar. On the east side of the district Khayara is pointed out as the site of a head factory, two miles from the Burburiya Ghât on the Big Fenny. Kalyandee was another chief factory to the east, and also Kuthirhaut and Jugidiya. The chief factories were near rivers navigable all the year round, just as the old Moghul frontier military outposts had been.

The Government salt manufacturing trade was developed concurrently with the cloth trade, which it survived for some years. It was chiefly in the hands of Mahomedans, many of whom made large fortunes and accumulated properties which have descended from them to the present possessors. This trade enriched the district to the extent, it is said, of some twenty lakhs or more annually. The salt business was transacted at the following arungs:—Dukhin Shahbazzore, Dhunia Mania, Hattiya, Sundeep, Jugidiya, Lalgunge, Bhullooa, Bamni, and Nizampore in Chittagong district, which was within the Bhullooa salt agency. Once every year, in November, seven lakhs or more were advanced at Noakholly to the molunghis for the manufacture of salt. People from all parts flocked into the station. There were grand festivities. Marriages, feasting, and nautches, took place; debts were paid off, and nuzzurs were given to the landholders. To meet the difficulty of remittances, the Salt Superintendent of Bhullooa was made collector of the revenue of pergunnah Bhullooa and some other pergunnahs in the year 1780. The manufacture, it appears, was abolished in 1836 and transferred to Chittagong. The salt manufacture kept a large area of the country in a wild state for fuel for the salt furnaces. The history of pergunnah Jugidiya shows this. Fortunately these restrictions had been gradually withdrawn before the great demand for rice set in, and with it a new era for Noakholly.

The decline of the cloth manufacture at the beginning of this century was a period of great depression for the weavers and many others who had made a living by the manufacture. The Jugies tried to keep it on after the Government connection had ceased. English thread was imported. This being cheaper than the home-spun

thread, put it out of the market, and the women left off the extensive spinning business. The Jugies still went on manufacturing country-made cloth out of English thread, but very soon English cloth made of English thread appeared in the market cheaper than the home-made cloth of English thread, and the Jugies' trade declined. They have nearly all come upon the land for a livelihood. Similarly, too, since the gradual abandonment of the salt manufacture, the Mahomedans have betaken themselves to their natural occupation of agriculture, combined with boating and petty trade.

A century ago much of the Noakholly district was jungle. Rice was so easily grown, and was so cheap, that it was not worth cultivating to any extent beyond what was necessary to provide for each household; and even then the land under cultivation often yielded so much beyond the needful supplies that it enabled the talookdars, under the prevailing custom, to enslave numbers of people who, during occasional scarcities, emigrated from the inland neighbouring places to the coast land, where, from the constancy of the rainfall and other causes, the inhabitants do not appear to have ever suffered from a dangerously short harvest.

Improvement in this part of the country may be dated from about 1781, when the revenue division of Tipperah, including Noakholly, was established. Slow progress, however, began to be made owing to prevalence of disorder and the insufficiency of protection from murders, dacoities, and robberies, until after the formation of Noakholly as a separate district in 1822. Since then the people have steadily thriven, and open violence has been considerably checked, and crime appears to have decreased, notwithstanding that much crime still probably escapes notice. The price of rice has also from many causes doubled during the last twenty years, and land is being brought under the plough as fast as it is fit, and custom has developed a system of leases at progressive rates of rent, with certain privileges which favour the reclaiming of new land. A low class of Hindus (Halya Das), who are good cultivators and patient toilers, first take in hand the jungly land, and after many contests with the herdsmen reclaim it. After a time they are ousted by the Mussulman cultivators, who, though lazier, keep the money they make and outbid the Dases for the land, taking it at higher rates from the intermediate tenure-holder when the rough work of clearing and cultivating has been done. The Halya Dases move off where new lands are becoming fit.

It has been seen that the long period of the cloth and salt manufacture materially added to the prosperity of the country. Its decline was followed by a gradual rise in the value of agricultural produce, and consequently by agricultural improvement and an extension of cultivation. All classes appear to be now enjoying greater prosperity than at any time before, although fortunes cannot be so rapidly made as in the old days of salt manufacturing. The profit from the rice exported in an ordinary year is a set-off against the loss of the profits of the previously employed capital, and it is far more widely diffused. While the former period of cloth and salt was at its height, the "ten years' settlement" of the land revenue was made permanent. It appears, however, that any advantages that it was calculated to produce were long retarded owing to the prevalence of disorder and the peculiar circumstances of the locality. Alluvion and diluvion, inundations, zemindary mismanagement, the temper of the tenantry, the salt manufacture, the absence of any great demand for land, and the lack of encouragement from outside, contributed towards this failure of agricultural improvement.

It will have been understood that Noakholly, as the collectorate and magistracy are now styled, was not one of the originally formed districts of this province. In consequence of the prevalence of dacoities and robberies in this part of the country, the separate district was formed in 1822 known as "the collectorate of Bhullooa and the magistracy of Noakholly," process within which was dated from Soodharam. This last is the name of the bazaar formed some ninety years ago by a local resident at the head-quarters of the Superintendent and Collector of Bhullooa, and now included in the district town of Noakholly. The jurisdiction of the Moonsif's Court and of the sudder thana of the district takes its name from Soodharam. The head-quarters site appears to have been originally occupied for the convenience of the salt manufacture, the Salt Superintendent of Bhullooa

being also Collector of Bhullooa within the revenue division of Tipperah. It was ultimately made a permanent administrative centre because it was accessible, and because also the worst of the zemindars, who were a perpetual cause of uneasiness to the authorities, lived in this neighbourhood. Bhullooa is the name of the treasury, and an official designation, therefore, of the Collector in charge; but the district and station are now known as Noakholly. The old collectorate name of Bhullooa has fallen into disuse, and is becoming abandoned for that of Noakholly for all administrative purposes. This change was made for the sake of uniformity in May 1867. Bhullooa is the name of the mouzah and tehsil cutcherry, giving its name to the very large pergunnah which originally comprised the greater part of the mainland of Noakholly, extending from the coast line on the south-west. From this pergunnah, by which this part of the country was known to foreign visitors, a collectorate, formed about a century ago and abolished a few years after, was named. This was revived about 1780, and the name of Bhullooa was retained side by side with Noakholly when a regular district was formed in 1822, as the Collector and the Magistrate were not then the same officer. In 1773 there were English Collectors of the divisions of Bhullooa and Lakhypore dependent on the district of Dacca. These were reunited with Dacca.

On the subject of names and places in the district of Noakholly the following remarks are offered, as they may be of interest. It has already been said that the district was the frontier of the Moghul empire, and fortified with frontier outposts. It appears that the tracts of country called Bhullooa and Jugidiya were long ago widely known as places of importance. Bhullooa was the frontier outpost or thana guarding the entrance into the country through the Bhawanigunge khal on the west, and Jugidiya was the frontier outpost guarding the entry through the Little Fenny and Big Fenny on the east. More than two and a half centuries ago—perhaps three centuries—the formation of a new khal midway between these river approaches, called Noakholly, left the country between the military thanas of "Jagdea and Bhulwa," east and west, exposed to the incursions of the Moghls and other pirates; and then in the Emperor Jehangir's time a military thana was placed near the sea on a site commanding the Noakholly khal, which was called "Thana Noakholly," and though long forgotten this has contributed in a great degree to the naming of the district. A glance at the map of the district will explain. There was no chur or mouzah of that name, and no police-station jurisdiction under the British Government called Noakholly thana. Noakholly was the last formed military outpost on the eastern frontier of the Moghul empire. Chittagong was conquered and captured by the Moghuls from the Arakanese by an expeditionary force organized in this neighbourhood, with thana Noakholly for the basis of operations, in the year 1666. There was a combined attack from Noakholly and Bhullooa on the west by water, and from Jugidiya by land, along the line of route south between the hills and the coast line towards Chittagong. There was no mouzah, no chur, and nothing to give the name of Jugidiya, except that a comparatively small tract of wild country on the coast near the mouths of the Fenny was so called, as there was a rude shrine to Kali there, and the tract was known as "Jugidiya," "worthy of a devotee." A place in this part of the country near the Fenny was occupied as a military outpost by the Moghuls, known as "Thana Jagdea." There was a stronghold there, all traces of which have disappeared. This tract was formed into a zemindari by a strong up-countryman, and subsequently was settled as pergunnah Jugidiya. Miles of chur land have since formed below south and east, and have been settled permanently with the proprietors as accretions to pergunnah Jugidiya. Bhullooa was the oldest frontier outpost, and was constantly strengthened by military settlers, and latterly by an organized military colony of 1,400 or more khoshbash tenure-holders. The location of the above forts and garrisons explains the plan of attack on Chittagong in 1666, as well as the principal reason why Bhullooa was the scene of a decisive battle between the Moghuls under Islam Khan and the Arakanese and Portuguese in 1610, Bhullooa being the place where there was the greatest concentration of force for the protection of the eastern frontier. These were the mainland strongholds, and further south in the Bay there were ports on the islands of Sundep and Dukhin Shahbapore

guarding the approaches east and west. There were also the mainland militia of the Hazaris and khoshbash tenure-holders, and the Sundee legion, a local train band called "Shirk Hasba," together with the Nawab of Dacca's fleet for the defence of the eastern frontier. The outline of the country and plan of defence resemble the ancient and recently reorganized coast defences of Somersetshire near the Weston and Bridgewater Bays, where the country is similarly exposed and intersected by the Axe and the Brue, and the Bridgewater river and its confluents, the Parret and the Tone. There were strongholds at Bridgewater—Breen Down and Whorl—commanding these rivers and guarding the coast, and also a stronghold on the Steep-Holms, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel near Weston-super-Mare. At those points in old days the British fought the Saxons and the Saxons fought the Danes, and the same positions have again been occupied to help towards completing the cordon of the British coast defences.

The fluvial and tidal action by which the district of Noakholly has been formed is still at work. New chur and island formations appear, Dagi Chur, as it is called,—land which is under water at full tide, and is visible during the ebb. Such accretions and island formations gradually emerge from the water, and as soon as they cease to be overflowed by the tide, an engagement for the land at a nominal rent is entered into as a venture. When the grass and bush spring up, roving herdsmen, wild men speaking a barbarous patois, come down to pasture large herds of cattle on the young herbage, putting up sheds for the beasts, they themselves bivouacking in the open. The person who has made his venture on the land now compels the cattle-owners to pay a grazing-rent at so much a head a year for their cattle, and a rent for cutting fuel is taken—"gorkati." In course of time, as the land becomes fit for the plough, the person settling for the land will get a man of energy, if not of substance, to take charge (howladar) of the cultivation of as much land as possible, and will give him a lease of the land for a term of years. The howladar, who is a pioneer of cultivation, and afterwards often a leader of a colony of resident cultivators, will induce non-resident (paikast) ryots from the neighbouring places to plough and sow the lands, and the crops will be watched and harvested from temporary huts, and the grain carted away to their permanent holdings. As time progresses and the land improves, and the cultivation is permanently extended, ryots are induced to settle on the land and become resident (kludkast). They dig large tanks for fresh-water supply and raise high banks for foundations for their homesteads in the low country (which is intersected by rivers and numerous water-courses), and plant them round with betel, coconut, and date-palms, plantains, mandar, and other trees, and dig drains, throwing up the earth to form pathways among their scattered homesteads, so as to combine footpath-making with some slight drainage; and thus they settle with their families and their children, and their herds increase and hâts are established, and in a generation or so the new formation has become like the rest of the district. Noakholly has been formed and settled like this apparently from one end to the other.

A remarkable feature of the Noakholly district is the "bore" or tidal wave that traverses the channels leading into the Megna. It makes all the water dangerous at times from the Bhiawanigunge khal to the east coast of the Sundee channel. At every full and new moon, especially at the time of the equinoxes, the bore lasts for some days before and after, and has to be carefully reckoned with by those whose business is on the water. The tide, as it runs up the Bay, is confronted by Sundee and Hattiya and the churs between, and the current is divided. The main current speeds away to the right up the Fenny rivers, and the remainder round by the coast to the west, where, north of Hattiya, it is met by the left or counter current, which, after swerving round Hattiya, has been deflected in that direction by the west coast. The united volume of the water rushes on like a white wall from 14 to 20 feet high at a pace of about 15 miles an hour, until exhausted at the northern limit above the Bhawanigunge khal as far as Raepore on the Dacoitea. As the course of an earthquake can be marked by the outcry of the people, so the loud shouting of "ban, ban" warns the approach of the flood. The expanse of water is wrinkled and rippled far ahead, while the white-crested wave is seen, and the roar of the water heard, coming along some five or six miles off. There is a regular scare.

Birds fly off from the banks, and the alligators swim out into the deep water; the boats high and dry far up the khals are quickly uplifted and afloat, and the crews work anxiously and hard for the safety of their boats, even in these sheltered creeks, till the flood has passed, and then only can the boats venture on their course. The bore is the creation of the churs; but besides this there are whirlpools occasionally formed, and strong eddies and rushes of water are encountered in the channels about the islands in bad weather, especially when there is a strong southerly wind at the beginning and at the end of the rains. The water is then sometimes blown in a heap and rolled miles in on the islands and on the mainland.

Nulchira, on the south of the island of Hattiya, suffers periodically from an inundation of salt water. It is the south-east wind for the most part that brings the salt flood on the lands and kills the crops.

The south west hurricanes during the equinoctial gales do much damage. In the cyclone of November 1867 the storm-wave swept right over the island of Hattiya from end to end, a distance of some twenty-five miles.

The navigation of these parts is also difficult and dangerous owing to the different channels of the Megna being studded with shoals and bars, many of which are constantly shifting.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CALCUTTA, MARCH 1876.

The following statements show the imports and exports of the principal articles of trade into and from Calcutta from and to places beyond British India during the months of March 1875 and 1876:—

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Articles imported in March 1876 compared with March 1875.

ARTICLES.	March 1876.	March 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Beer and porter gallons	21,314	48,767	...	...	25,453	54.6
Coal tons	8,221	8,807	...	...	5,586	63.4
Cotton piece-goods pieces	3,519,137	5,409,467	...	...	1,949,330	35.4
Ditto twist and yarn lb	790,030	1,038,220	...	...	248,220	31.3
Ditto sewing thread "	8,227	25,486	...	...	17,259	67.7
Ditto ditto gross	2,246	191	2,055	1,075.8	...	...
Flax canvas bolts	800	1,036	...	...	237	21.9
Ditto piece-goods pieces	990	1,090	...	...	1,000	90.3
Gums cwt.	352	2,302	...	...	1,950	84.7
Hides and skins "	62	...	82	...	...	...
Ditto ditto No.	3,697	...	3,697	...	...	...
Lac, stick cwt.	...	144	...	...	144	...
Metals "	42,704	78,760	...	...	36,056	45.8
Provisions "	2,330	...	2,330	...	...	...
Salt tons	23,279	38,744	...	...	15,465	39.9
Silk piece-goods yards	130,216	48,310	81,906	180.5	...	...
Spices cwt.	7,002	5,701	1,211	21.5	...	...
Spirits gallons	6,502	38,736	...	...	32,234	83.2
Tobacco cwt.	295	...	295	...	...	...
Wines and liquors gallons	13,476	32,784	...	...	19,308	58.8
Woollen piece-goods yards	93,601	104,503	...	...	10,902	8.5

VALUES of the undermentioned Articles imported in March 1876 compared with March 1875.

ARTICLES.	March 1876.	March 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Beer and porter	48,771	1,11,037	...	...	62,266	55.7
Coal	83,135	1,04,230	...	...	1,41,115	72.6
Cotton piece-goods	78,80,369	85,00,413	...	...	7,00,044	8.3
Ditto twist and yarn	6,31,708	13,00,086	...	...	6,68,394	61.4
Ditto sewing thread	18,247	18,061	186	1.0	...	...
Flax canvas	12,900	16,297	...	...	3,397	20.4
Ditto piece-goods	16,415	25,803	...	...	9,388	50.1
Gums	5,424	26,348	...	...	20,924	79.4
Hides and skins	11,385	7,965	3,421	44.7	...	...
Lac, stick ... ..	...	7,177	...	...	7,177	...
Metals	7,78,224	10,34,911	...	...	2,56,687	24.5
Provisions	87,976	69,474	...	...	18,502	10.6
Salt	8,17,007	10,64,768	...	...	2,47,761	29.9
Silk piece-goods	78,798	31,618	47,180	132.4	...	...
Spices	1,48,978	62,889	86,089	137.9	...	...
Spirits	67,753	2,22,597	...	...	1,54,844	79.9
Tobacco	27,488	18,085	...	...	9,403	47.8
Wines and liquors	1,44,580	2,91,179	...	...	1,46,599	71.1
Woollen piece-goods	1,00,523	1,08,294	...	...	7,771	7.1
Bullion and specie	1,11,588	31,24,304	...	...	30,12,716	94.6

QUANTITIES of the undermentioned Articles exported in March 1876 compared with March 1875.

ARTICLES.	March 1876.	March 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	24,868	62,420	...	...	38,058	60.0
Gunny bags	2,322,174	600,392	1,721,782	286.7	...	...
Gunny cloth	781,323	39,237	746,086	1,898.9	...	...
Hides and skins	722,418	1,160,053	...	...	437,635	37.7
India-rubber	1,522	1,410	112	8.6	...	...
Indigo	1,030	1,037	23	2.2	...	...
Jute	500,219	504,487	1,762	0.3	...	...
Lac	14,202	11,481	2,721	23.7	...	...
Oil-seeds	439,503	440,512	...	...	29,539	6.6
Rice	454,576	248,263	206,313	83.1	...	...
Safflower	90	13	77	592.3	...	...
Saltpetre	54,168	62,794	...	...	8,626	13.7
Sugar	9,786	6,580	3,206	48.7	...	...
Tea	807,904	1,266,988	...	...	399,084	31.5
Tobacco	11,370	6,738	4,632	68.8	...	...
Wheat	64,044	1,000	62,075	3,152.6	...	...

VALUES of the undermentioned Articles exported in March 1876 compared with March 1875

ARTICLES.	March 1876.	March 1875.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	Rs. 6,17,552	Rs. 14,71,815	...	...	Rs. 8,53,963	58.0
Gunny bags	5,62,800	1,42,027	4,20,773	296.3	...	...
Gunny cloth	79,807	5,308	74,499	1,387.8	...	...
Hides and skins	15,46,064	24,45,107	...	...	9,00,043	30.8
India-rubber	1,00,975	93,282	7,693	8.2	...	...
Indigo	2,77,941	3,30,436	...	...	58,495	17.4
Jute	27,60,774	29,06,200	...	...	2,05,426	6.9
Lac	9,08,891	3,38,608	5,69,783	168.2	...	...
Oil-seeds	21,26,120	22,02,872	...	...	4,76,252	18.3
Rice	15,78,060	8,38,516	7,41,153	88.3	...	...
Safflower	2,700	670	2,030	302.9	...	...
Saltpetre	4,38,628	5,37,113	...	...	98,485	18.3
Sugar	83,725	59,002	23,823	30.7	...	...
Tea	7,52,322	11,44,400	...	...	3,92,077	34.2
Tobacco	81,141	48,090	33,051	88.3	...	...
Wheat	1,03,115	7,700	1,84,415	2,305.0	...	...
Bullion and specie	1,76,760	5,00,278	...	...	3,23,518	61.8

In the imports for March 1876, with the exception of cotton sewing thread, hides and skins, silk piece-goods, spices, and tobacco, every other article shown in the tables exhibits a decrease. The increase in silk piece-goods is wholly from Marseilles. There is again a large increase in spices. The increase in tobacco is due to the importation of cigars from Hong-Kong and Singapore. The falling off in beer continues as in the past month. The fall in the value of coal has affected imports. The principal decrease in cotton piece-goods is in grey T cloths, madapolams, dhooties and white shirtings, and mulls. The fall in twist and yarn is in grey and white from the United Kingdom. In salt the falling off is in Liverpool pungah solely. The decrease in metals is to be expected after the very large imports of last month. It is principally in copper sheets from Great Britain. There is a partial set-off in increase of cake copper from Australia. In spirits the decrease is entirely in brandy from Great Britain, and that in wines in claret from France. The falling off in bullion is very nearly covered by the cessation of imports from Great Britain.

On the export side the following articles show an increase:—Rice, owing to continued large exports to Great Britain and Mauritius; lac, attributable both to increased quantity exported as well as to very greatly enhanced tariff value; wheat, owing solely to the very large quantity exported. All to Great Britain. The increase in value of sugar is owing to increased exportation chiefly to San Francisco. Tobacco shows a fair increase; nearly one-half the whole quantity has gone to Great Britain. In India-rubber the increase is from exportations to America, and in safflower to the United Kingdom. The large decrease under hides is in cow hides, of which the exports to Great Britain were five lakhs less in value, and only half the quantity

of the corresponding number in the preceding year went to New York and Boston. Exports of buffalo hides to New York were two lakhs less in value. The decrease in value of indigo is owing to low prices, the quantity having been slightly in excess. In oil-seeds the falling off is accounted for by diminished exports of til and poppy seed. The fall in tea is all in the exports to Great Britain; there was a very large increase, however, in January. The decrease in saltpetre is all in shipments to France. The decrease in bullion and specie is owing to only one exportation on private account to Ceylon.

The usual statements showing the destination of gunny bags and tea are appended. There seems to be a large field for exports of the former to California, the wheat crop being reported very largely in excess of the produce of ordinary years.

Exports of Gunny Bags and Tea during March 1876.

GUNNY BAGS.			TEA.		
	Pieces.	Rs.		lb.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	79,062	20,148	United Kingdom ...	8,07,249	5,71,752
Italy ...	3,400	671			
Alexandria ...	90,551	33,180	Mauritius ...	80	80
Port Said ...	25,200	4,530			
Aden ...	10,000	1,450	Ceylon ...	405	337
Ceylon ...	92,500	25,215			
Bussorah ...	10,200	2,040	North America ...	90	90
Mauritius ...	150	28			
Hong-Kong ...	3,81,405	50,000	Australia ...	40	33
Straits Settlements ...	2,19,365	62,805			
Demerara ...	12,517	3,030	New Zealand ...	40	30
San Francisco ...	8,11,600	1,28,771			
United States ...	81,000	17,403			
Australia ...	5,02,230	2,12,854			
Total ...	23,22,780	5,62,800	Total ...	8,07,004	752,322

THE COINAGE AND CURRENCY OF INDIA.

The following article, on a subject of general interest, is republished from Mr. Clements Markham's monograph on the moral and material progress of India for the year 1872-73.

The paper deals with matters of much interest, but there remain one or two questions on which further explanation is called for. Properly speaking, there is now no circulation of gold-mohurs: they are used for hoarding, or as a source of gold, but as a coin they are never used. The Mint mark certifies the weight and fineness of metal, and this makes them saleable, but they answer no purpose of currency in India. The reason is simply that they are not legal tender. In the old days gold and silver coins were both legal tender, and this lasted as long as the proportion of the values of the metals remained about the same. But for many years past no attempt has been made to readjust the value of the coins, and silver superseded gold, so that the later Coinage Acts have ceased to contemplate gold as a tender at all.

Cowries are still used in Bengal for fractions of a pice. In Bombay the pie is largely used, but it was too large a medium for many transactions, and notwithstanding the rise of prices the cowrie holds its ground where procurable.

The action of the Government in 1843 is not clearly stated; it is believed that action was taken at that time in connection with the withdrawal of the Furrukhabad rupee or some similar measure. Although several of the native Princes in India still coin silver coins of native states have never been legal tender in British India. At one time the Government followed the old Moghul plan and had coins of purely provincial circulation, all issued under the authority of the Supreme Government.

There is no doubt that the number of sovereigns in India is largely overestimated by Mr. Markham, but it is difficult to furnish an even approximately correct estimate on such a subject.

The silver rupee was first introduced by Sher Shah, the intruding Pathan, who had temporarily ejected the Emperor Humayoon, in 1542, the weight being 11½ mashas. The rupee of the Emperor Akbar—called the *jildy*—was of the same weight and value, being 179½ troy grains of nearly pure silver. The later rupees of Akbar's successors weigh 175 grains. The towns of Agra, Ahamdabad, and Kabul, alone had the privilege of minting gold. Allahabad, Surat, Delhi, Patna, Kashmir, Lahore, Multan, and Tandah, coined silver; and 28 towns were allowed to fabricate copper coins. On the breaking up of the

Moghul empire numerous mints were established by the subadars and others who assumed independence, and the abuses that thus arose were very great. The East India Company therefore, in 1773, resolved that all rupees coined for the future by them should bear the impression of the 17th year of Shah Allum, and thus this *sicca* rupee retained the full value of the original rupee of the Moghuls. At about the same time the Surat rupee was adopted as the currency of the Bombay presidency, of 178·3 grains troy. This rupee was in 1800 ordered to be struck at Bombay, and was fixed at 179 grains weight (161·7 pure).

The Benares mint was established by Rajah Bulwant Singh, under a sanad from the Emperor Muhammad Shah, in 1730. When Benares was ceded to the Company in 1775, the mint remained under native management until 1795; and it was abolished in 1829. Its rupee was of 175 grains; and it also coined a copper coin largely, called the *trisuli*, from a trident with which it was marked.

On the cession of the Doab in 1802, the rupee struck at the Fathigarh mint, of 165·2 grains, was assumed as the standard of the new territory, and was commonly called the Fathigarh rupee. In 1819 its standard was increased to 180 troy grains, with the same quantity of pure silver. This mint was abolished in 1824, after having coined Rs. 7,75,42,114. Its abolition temporarily caused a great increase in the value of silver, which gave rise to pressure in the North-West Provinces, felt most severely by the agricultural classes.

The Sagar mint had been set up by the officers of the Peishwa in 1779 at Garha Mundlah; it was continued by the British as a useful centre of issue, and a new building was erected in 1824; but this mint was abolished in 1835.

The unit of the Hindu system of currency was of gold; and in the southern states, where the Muhammadans did not gain ascendancy, this system always continued in force. The *kuns* of Mysore and the south are the *pagodas* of Europeans, which in 1796 were the principal part of the remittance annually made from Madras to Bengal, caused by the balance of trade in favour of the latter province. A pagoda was worth 3½ rupees; and when, in 1818, the silver rupee of 180 grains (165 pure) was established at Madras and declared to be the standard coin, all accounts and public engagements were ordered to be converted at an exchange of 350 rupees for 100 pagodas. The Muhammadan gold coin was the gold-mohur, and by Bengal Regulation of November 21st, 1792, it was declared to be legal tender in all public and private transactions. Sir John Shore recommended silver as the only legal tender; and in 1818 the high standards of the gold-mohur and *sicca* rupee having been found inconvenient, their value was ordered to be reduced to the standards of Bombay and Madras: the gold-mohur 204·7 grains (187·6 true), and the rupee 191·9 (175·9 true). These were to be legal tender from January 1st, 1819. From 1801 to 1833 Rs. 33,71,31,778 were coined at the Calcutta mint; Rs. 10,58,15,663 at Benares, up to the abolition of its mint in 1829; Rs. 7,26,95,732 at Furrukhabad; and Rs. 53,27,503 at Sagar: in all Rs. 52,09,70,676. The copper coins issued from the Calcutta and Bombay mints were quarter and half-anna pieces. For very small payments, cowries (*cypræa moneta*) were in use, but by 1834 they had ceased to be imported, and had been nearly superseded by the copper piece. They are still, however, made use of for fractional payments, 400 cowries being equal to one anna.

The foundations of the Calcutta mint were laid in 1824, and it was completed in 1830. The Bombay mint was also completed in the same year; and the coinage of silver was commenced at the Madras mint in 1841. But the Madras mint was closed on August 31st, 1869. By Acts XVII and XXI of 1835 a new coinage was introduced. By Act XIII of 1836 the *sicca* rupee was declared not to be legal tender after January 1st, 1838, but was to be received by weight, subject to a charge of 1 per cent. for re-coinage. For silver coinage the Company's rupee was substituted, with double, half, and quarter pieces, the rupee being of 180 grains (165 pure). For gold coinage the gold-mohur, or 15-rupee piece, also of 180 grains (165 pure), was established, with 30, 10, and 5-rupee pieces; and the copper coinage was to be a copper piece of 100 grains, with a double pie and pie; the pie being only legal tender for fractions of a rupee. These were the only coins to be struck at the Company's mints, and the coinage of India has not since been altered. The double rupee has never been coined. In 1843 measures were taken to displace all silver currency except the Company's rupee; for the native States continued to exercise their right to coin money, which caused some inconvenience. Gold coins have practically ceased to be in circulation. In the year 1872-73 the quantity of bullion received for coinage at the Calcutta mint was 810lb troy of gold, 112,857lb of silver, and 101 tons of copper. The importation of the precious metals has decreased very sensibly; the amount of gold imported into Calcutta being less by 322,134l., and of silver by 2,583,218l. The total import of gold in 1872-73 amounted

to 844,842l., and of silver to 2,583,218l.; exports of gold 16,368l., and of silver 59,612l. The gold imported into Bombay was 1,345,740l., and of silver 1,444,780l. At the Calcutta mint there were coined 18,794 gold-mohurs, 2,749 ½-gold-mohurs, 1,711 ¼-gold-mohurs, 77,88,035 rupees, and 9,38,376½, 9,13,625½, and 8,08,837 rupees worth of half, quarter-rupee, and two-anna pieces; also 9,84,424 copper pie pieces and 1,80,00,000 Ceylon cents, halves and quarters. The latter item accounts for the large receipt of copper. At Bombay no gold and no copper was coined; but 2,80,95,600 rupees, 5,52,800 half rupees, 3,38,500 quarter rupees, and 3,62,800 two-anna pieces. It is estimated that the coin in circulation, being calculated from the actual British coinage for the last 25 years for all India, is represented by 1,62,00,000 rupees worth of gold-mohurs, 1,58,00,00,000 of silver, and 2,96,00,000 of copper. It is also believed that there are 10,000,000 sovereigns in India, as they are found in every village in the Bombay presidency, where there is a special demand for the St. George and Dragon sovereigns of George IV and the later Victorias for religious purposes. Gold is mainly used for hoarding and ornament.

At about the same time as the currency was fixed, chartered banks were established at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The Chartered Bank of Bengal was constituted by Act VI of 1839, with a capital stock of 75 lakhs, with power for further increase, 275 shares (11 lakhs) being the property of the Government. The nine directors were to be nominated, six by subscribers and three by Government. The Chartered Bank of Bombay, by Act III of 1840, was to have a capital stock of not less than 50, nor more than 56 lakhs, three lakhs being Government property, and two out of the nine directors being appointed by the Government. The Madras Chartered Bank was formed by Act IX of 1843: it was to have a capital stock of 30 lakhs, three being the property of Government, and three out of the nine directors were to be appointed by the Governor of Madras in Council. These chartered banks, previous to 1861, issued a limited circulation of notes, confined almost exclusively to the presidency towns; and the great financial measure, with a view to a more general paper currency throughout India, is due to Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax).

The introduction of a paper currency dates from 1861. India had been steadily draining Europe of silver bullion at the rate of 10,000,000l. a year; the circulating medium was silver, and there was an incessant transmission of large remittances to and fro over the length and breadth of the land. The great expense and inconvenience of carrying about heavy packages of silver rendered the introduction of a paper currency—a measure of no small consequence to the welfare of the people of India. Mr. Wilson originally proposed the adoption of this measure in a Minute dated 25th December 1860. But his scheme received some modification in the Act to provide for a Government Paper Currency (XIX of 1861), which was passed when Mr. Laing was Financial Member of Council. A Department of Issue was established for the issue of promissory notes, payable on demand, for sums not less than Rs. 10. Mr. Wilson intended to have issued notes as low as Rs. 5. The head Commissioner of the Department of Issue is the Master of the Mint at Calcutta, and the Master of the Bombay Mint is also a Commissioner. Circles of issue are established, each with a chief town as a centre or place of issue of notes, with subordinate agencies of issue within the circle. The head Commissioner provides the promissory notes, which are issued at the different centres in exchange for silver, or for other notes; and the whole amount of the bullion or coin so received for notes must be retained as a reserve, with the exception of such an amount, not exceeding four crores of rupees, as the Government may from time to time fix, the amount so fixed being invested in Government securities. The notes are deemed to have been issued on the security of silver received for them, of the money invested, and of the general credit of the Government. The promissory notes are legal tender within their respective circles. A short Act (I of 1866) was subsequently passed, altering the conditions on which persons tendering bullion or foreign coin were to receive promissory notes in exchange. In the first Act it was provided that such persons might be required to pay the expense of melting and assaying such bullion or foreign coin. The new Act entitled them to receive a certificate acknowledging the receipt, and the value, after deducting the expense of melting and assaying, and also stating the interval on the expiration of which the holder shall be entitled to receive notes in exchange. In March 1862 an agreement was made with the chartered banks, to continue in force for five years, which provided for the issue and payment of the currency notes through their agency, and for the establishment of branch banks with the same object. The notes are of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and Rs. 1,000; and up to 1867 ten circles had been established—at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Trichinapalli, Vizagapatam, Bombay, and Karachi. The amount of notes to be issued was not to exceed 4,000,000l. beyond the bullion held in deposit, but in 1870 the limit was raised to 8,000,000l.

In 1866 the circulation of these notes had reached to over 10,000,000*l*. Since that time the demand for notes has steadily increased. In Bengal the value of notes paid into the treasuries in 1872-73 was 3,000,000*l*, and of those paid out 2,500,000*l*, which largely exceeds the total of the previous year. Small notes were in great demand in the interior, while large notes travel back to Calcutta. The notes are cashed as freely as possible at all the treasuries, and are really passing into circulation. In the North-West Provinces there has also been a considerable increase in the circulation of the currency notes. From May 1872 there was a steady monthly increase up to the end of March 1873. 1872-73 was the first year of issue of the five-rupee notes, which met with a favourable reception, 18,590 having been issued during the year. This shows that paper currency is not only used as a medium of exchange in remittance, but that it is applied to the ordinary transactions of daily life and petty trade. The tendency to make use of Government paper is reported to be gradually gaining ground among the people of the North-West Provinces; 414,633*l* worth were in circulation in March 1872, and 1,285,215*l* in the end of March 1873. Of this 676,026*l* worth were in the hands of the public, against 222,302*l* worth in 1872. In the Madras presidency there has been a marked progress in the issuing and cashing of notes of the treasuries during 1872-73, and in the Calicut and Cocanada circles there has been a considerable and extended increase in their use throughout the year under review. In Bombay there was an increase of 341,000 notes, received and issued, over the previous year; and in Sindh, the five-rupee notes are reported to be a great convenience, and to be freely used by the people. The currency notes are acquiring the ready confidence of the public; and this measure, which was first worked out by Lord Halifax, has, in a very great degree, promoted the convenience and commercial welfare of the people of India.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

(*Republished from the Commercial History and Review of 1875. ECONOMIST, March 11th, 1875.*)

THE most important event of 1875, as regards the bullion trade, is the fall in the price of silver, arising (1) from the pressure of the sales on account of the demonetisation of silver in Germany, and (2) from the more permanent cause of the sudden and progressive increase in the production of silver in California and along the Pacific coast.

The following is our usual table:—

(II.)—*Silver 1875-66—Shipment to East, Bills Drawn by India Council on India, Imports of Silver into United Kingdom, Average Price in London, and Average Rate of Bank Discounts.*—Pixley and Abell's Circular.

YEARS.	Silver sent to East.	Bills drawn by India Council.	Imports of Silver into United Kingdom.	Silver Coined in United Kingdom.	Average price of standard Silver in London.	Average Bank rate of discount.
1866	2,360,000	7,000,000	10,740,000	490,000	61½	7
1867	640,000	5,012,000	5,092,000	190,000	61	2½
1868	1,650,000	4,140,000	7,110,000	300,000	60	3
1869	2,880,000	3,700,000	6,730,000	670,000	60½	3½
1870	1,680,000	6,080,000	10,650,000	370,000	60	3
1871	3,710,000	8,440,000	16,520,000	700,000	60½	3½
1872	5,650,000	10,210,000	11,140,000	1,240,000	60½	4½
1873	3,000,000	18,940,000	12,300,000	1,080,000	59½	5½
1874	7,090,000	16,380,000	11,800,000	800,000	58½	5½
1875	3,710,000	16,300,000	9,500,000	590,000	58½	5½

In 1875 the export of silver to the East was little more than half the export of 1874. The price in London was 56½*d*, against 58½*d* in 1874 and 60*d* in 1873. (The price of 56½*d* has fallen in February 1876 to 53*d*.) The India bills sold in London have risen from 10 to 16 million pounds.

The following extract gives the facts relating to the increased and increasing silver production on the Pacific coast:—

"The production of silver on the Pacific coast, according to estimates published in the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce* of January 12th, 1876, rose from £18,000 in 1860 to 5½ million pounds in 1872, 8½ million pounds in 1873, 9½ millions pounds in 1874, and 11½ million pounds in 1875. It will thus be seen that the production has been more than doubled since 1872; and although the ratio of increase for the past three years has been but moderate, the increase in 1875 alone was 25 per cent., and is the more significant as being but the first fruits of fresh discoveries of ore of enormous extent and great richness. The Journal above referred to alludes to these discoveries as making the year 1875 'one of the most notable known on the coast,' and

adds, 'The discovery of this vast deposit will not improbably be followed by others of greater or less extent; and in fact it seems that we are but at the beginning of the realization of the vast mineral wealth hidden in the bowels of our mountains.'

"A glance at the reports of some of these Mining Companies tends to confirm the opinion that even far lower prices for silver than have yet been reached would yield a very handsome profit to the miners, and would not, therefore, tend materially to check the production.

"Thus the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company is shown by the report for 1875 to have raised during the year 169,307 tons of ore, producing \$16,731,600, and of this large sum more than \$12,000,000 appears to have been distributed in dividends to shareholders on a capital of \$411,000. There are two or three other mines the accounts of which exhibit scarcely less startling results, although of course they are exceptions to the rule, and stand out in strong contrast with hundreds of less successful ventures. But it is quite evident that the fresh discoveries to which allusion has been made are expected in San Francisco to lead to further very astonishing results. In the face of such an actual and prospective increase of production, it would seem that the demand for the East, so far from increasing, has fallen off. The direct export of bullion (chiefly silver) from San Francisco to China in 1875 was \$7,168,649, against \$8,324,675 in 1874; while the export of silver from Great Britain to the East was only about £4,000,000 in 1875, against £6,840,000 in 1874."—*Times*, February 1876.

The following three tables (III, IV, V,) will enable us to trace in some detail the progressive increase in the production of silver, and also the fluctuations in the production of gold:—

(III.)—*Gold and Silver—1848-75—Production in California and United States, according to Statement of PROFESSOR RAYMOND, United States Commissioner of Mining.*

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1848	2,000,000	10,000	2,010,000	1861	8,000,000	400,000	8,400,000
1849	8,000,000	10,000	8,010,000	1862	7,810,000	900,000	8,710,000
1850	10,000,000	10,000	10,010,000	1863	8,000,000	1,700,000	9,700,000
Average	6,300,000	10,000	6,310,000	1864	9,220,000	2,200,000	11,420,000
1851	11,000,000	10,000	11,010,000	1865	10,640,000	2,250,000	12,890,000
1852	12,000,000	10,000	12,010,000	Average	8,850,000	1,450,000	10,310,000
1853	13,000,000	10,000	13,010,000	1866	16,700,000	2,000,000	12,700,000
1854	12,000,000	10,000	12,010,000	1867	16,340,000	2,700,000	11,040,000
1855	11,000,000	10,000	11,010,000	1868	9,600,000	2,400,000	12,000,000
Average	11,800,000	10,000	11,810,000	1869	9,700,000	2,000,000	12,300,000
1856	11,000,000	10,000	11,010,000	1870	10,000,000	3,200,000	13,200,000
1857	11,000,000	10,000	11,010,000	Average	10,070,000	2,000,000	12,070,000
1858	10,000,000	10,000	10,010,000	1871	8,700,000	4,460,000	13,160,000
1859	10,000,000	10,000	10,010,000	1872	7,200,000	5,160,000	12,350,000
1860	9,200,000	10,000	9,210,000	1873	7,200,000	7,160,000	14,350,000
Average	10,250,000	120,000	10,370,000	1874	8,430,000	6,080,000	14,400,000
				1875	8,400,000	7,120,000	15,520,000
				Average	8,000,000	6,000,000	14,000,000

NOTE—This table, and tables IV and V, are compiled from materials given by the New York Commercial Chronicle, 22nd January 1870.

The march of the figures in the column relating to silver is striking. The year 1871 shows twice the produce of 1866, and the year 1875 shows nearly twice the produce of 1871.

The next table (IV) gives producing regions in detail:—

(IV.)—*Gold and Silver—Production in 1874 in United States, as given by PROFESSOR RAYMOND, United States Mining Commissioner.*

District.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£
California	3,800,000	650,000	4,450,000
Nevada	2,950,000	4,200,000	7,150,000
Colorado	420,000	620,000	1,040,000
Montana	600,000	110,000	770,000
Idaho	280,000	100,000	380,000
Arizona	700,000	270,000	970,000
	8,810,000	5,950,000	14,760,000
New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, &c.	250,000	800,000	1,050,000
	9,060,000	6,750,000	15,810,000

Nevada is the great silver field, and is also next to California as the gold field.

The next table (V) gives estimates of the production in, and export from, the United States of gold and silver during the twenty-six years since 1850:—

(V.)—*Gold and Silver, 1850-75—twenty-six years—Production and Exports of United States—In million pounds (£ = \$5).—PROFESSOR RAYMOND'S figures.*

Particulars.	Gold. £	Silver. £	Total. £
Production, 1850-1875—26 years	1,440,000	500,000	1,940,000
Exports in excess of imports	1,360,000	370,000	1,730,000
Retained in United States	80,000	130,000	210,000

NOTE.—The *New York Chronicle* says that on 1st January 1860 the Banks of the United States (not including California) held in specie 10 million pounds, and the sub-treasuries one million pounds more—in all (say) 20 million pounds. It was estimated that in 1860 there was in circulation outside the Banks (and outside California) about 20 million pounds, making a total of (say) 80 million pounds.

The average annual production of gold in all parts of the world was—

Periods	Per annum £	Periods	Per annum. £
1857-61 (5 years)	22,930,000	1867-71 (5 years)	20,210,000
1862-66 (5 „)	20,610,000	1872-74 (3 „)	18,710,000

NOTE.—The distribution of gold production in 1871 was—California, 6 million pounds; Australia, 5½ million pounds, and Russia, 1½ million pounds. Total, 19½ million pounds.

The “wear and tear” of the existing stock of gold probably absorbs 2½ to 3 millions per annum, leaving 16½ millions available for coin, manufactures, &c.

During the eighteen years 1857-74, the total annual production of gold fell from 23 to 19 millions, or 17 per cent. During the last two or three years the produce has shown a tendency to augment. This tendency seems likely to become important, for the Director of the United States Mint reports that there is good reason to believe that in the current year 1876 the gold production of California and Nevada will be increased from 6 millions up to 10, chiefly by means of the large yield of the Comstock lode. Such an augmentation would carry the total yield from 19 to 23 millions, or to the level of 1857-61, and would remove many of the difficulties beginning to be felt in consequence of the declining or stationary supplies of gold, in the face of enlarged requirements for the metal on the part of countries which have adopted, or will adopt, a gold standard.

The countries which have already adopted a gold standard are—Great Britain and the Colonies, United States, Germany, Holland, Portugal, and Brazil. Most of the South American States and Egypt encourage the use of English gold coins.

Russia, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Turkey, still retain a silver standard, but they all suffer from a chronic plague of depreciated paper, which has driven nearly all the gold and silver away. France adheres to the double standard; and if specie payments were restored in that country, silver, as being cheaper than gold, would be predominant. In India silver is the standard metal.

At this moment the cash reserves (nearly all gold) of the leading countries are—

	£
Bank of England	22,000,000
Imperial Bank, Prussia	23,000,000
Austrian National Bank	13,000,000
Netherlands Bank	13,000,000
Bank of Belgium	5,000,000
Imperial Bank, St. Petersburg	30,000,000
Bank of France	100,000,000
	70,000,000
	170,000,000

NOTE.—The total of the annual supplies of gold during the 27 years (1849-75) may be stated at 670 million pounds. The total new gold coinage in Germany to 31st February 1876 has been 66 million pounds; new silver coinage, 10 million pounds.

The present indications are that silver will continue to fall in price. In the silver standard countries named above this fall will greatly benefit all debtors, and proportionately damage all creditors. The interest on the public debts of those countries when payable in silver will be less and less burdensome; but all wages and salaries payable in silver will gradually rise as the metal falls. The most serious case as regards ourselves is India. Already the exchange with Calcutta has fallen to about 1s. 8d. the rupee, and there is already, therefore, a serious discouragement to the sending of goods to India, and a considerable inducement to bring goods from India, and for the obvious reason that the rupees obtained in India by the sale of English goods will

only buy less and less sterling money in London; and *vice versa*, the sterling money received in England by the sale here of Indian goods will buy or “lay down” more and more rupees at Calcutta.

The following statement shows the foreign trade of India, 1873-74.

Presidency.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
Bengal	15,200,000	2,000,000	22,800,000	400,000
Madras	3,600,000	400,000	6,800,000	600,000
Bombay	12,100,000	3,400,000	24,100,000	800,000
Burma	1,800,000	.....	8,500,000	.....
	32,800,000	5,800,000	55,000,000	2,000,000

NOTE.—Against the excess of 23 millions of exports here shown has to be set the sums due in England by the Indian Government for interest, pensions, and establishments, and the amount of fortunes accumulated and allowances sent home by private persons.

The influence which will do most to mitigate the struggle of the depreciated paper countries to arrive at a gold standard is the establishment within them of sound systems of banking. Banks in which confidence is placed will sooner or later draw into use the immense masses of hoarded coin which exist in all backward and unsettled countries, and will replace metallic money to a large extent by notes and other forms of credit. This, however, is a change which not even railways and telegraphs can render otherwise than slow and fluctuating.

The following extract carefully epitomises some of the leading facts relating to former variations in the price of silver as measured in gold:—

“Some interesting notes have been published lately in Germany by Dr. Soetbeer on the variations in the proportionate values of gold and silver at different dates and epochs. In ancient times the relative value of gold to silver was 1 to 13½, and towards the end of the old Roman Empire of the West it rose to about 1 to 14½. In the Middle Ages, and down to the 15th century, the standard was about 16 of silver to one of gold; but after the discovery of America, the value of gold fell rapidly until the proportion stood at 10½ to 11 of silver to 1 of gold, which relation was maintained with but little fluctuation during the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. After that date gold began to rise again in value, and by the end of the 17th century the proportion had become 1 to 15. The standard of comparative value fluctuated backwards and forwards at about that figure during the 18th century, and at the close silver was about 15½.

“Up to 1850 silver had never fallen so low as 16, while from 1850 to 1852, owing chiefly to French coinage operations, and the absorption of silver for the double standard in that country, the price of that metal tended to advance slightly. It was never higher than 15, but still it was considerably less than 15½. After 1859 the course of the price of silver tended downwards by almost imperceptible steps, but it was not until 1873 that the price began to be decidedly low. It then fell to 16.08 in relation to gold, and by the end of 1875 had touched in London 16.80, or 57½d. in London. Since the beginning of the 16th century gold has “appreciated,” as against silver, almost 50 per cent., and nearly 7 per cent. of that “appreciation” has occurred since 1862; while, if we compare the high price of silver in 1869 with that ruling in the latter period of 1874, the value of the metal will be found to have fallen nearly 18 per cent.

“The case is somewhat different if we substitute for the market price of silver bullion the arbitrary standards of relative value fixed by various Governments, such as that of France, when the fall is, of course, considerably less; but even at the standard of 1 to 16, the amount of silver coined as in Germany into 67 thalers is only worth 19.38 marks in gold, instead of the 20 marks gold-piece. The disparities in price which fluctuations like these show bring out very strongly the difficulty which besets any country which has to deal with a double monetary standard. If the one metal grows dear, then it becomes cheaper to pay all debts in the other, and any attempt to demonetise one metal almost inevitably disturbs the delicate balance and causes annoyance and loss through the sudden fluctuation in values which that causes. It is quite clear from figures, such as we have given, which Dr. Soetbeer has apparently collected with much care, that a difference of 1 per cent. in the relative values, let alone 3 or 6, must for this reason unsettle business and beget currency troubles. These have come heavily enough on Germany from this source alone lately, and no way out of the difficulty would be so speedy as one that brought up the price of silver sharply to its level before 1862. But of such a rise in value there is as yet no sign.”—*Times*.

The next table (VI) gives for the three years, 1873-75, the bullion reserve (nearly all gold), and the circulation of the official Banks of France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium.

(VI).—Leading Foreign Banks.—1873-75.—Notes in circulation and bullion and reserve.

DATE.	BANK OF FRANCE.		BANK OF PRUSSIA.		BANK OF AUSTRIA.		BANK OF BELGIUM.	
	Notes.	Bullion.	Notes.	Bullion.	Notes.	Bullion.	Notes.	Bullion.
1st January 1873...	111,500,000	81,700,000	45,500,000	27,600,000	32,500,000	14,200,000	11,700,000	4,700,000
1st July "...	115,700,000	81,000,000	49,700,000	35,400,000	35,500,000	15,100,000	14,100,000	5,000,000
1st January 1874...	115,800,000	80,900,000	44,000,000	35,200,000	30,000,000	11,100,000	12,500,000	4,200,000
1st July "...	100,000,000	47,800,000	42,700,000	35,500,000	30,200,000	11,200,000	11,800,000	3,900,000
1st January 1875...	105,900,000	53,800,000	41,000,000	30,300,000	30,100,000	13,000,000	13,100,000	4,700,000
1st July "...	102,700,000	50,700,000	37,800,000	31,000,000	24,300,000	11,200,000	12,800,000	5,300,000
1st March "...	98,900,000	52,700,000	48,300,000	29,400,000	29,100,000	13,500,000	12,900,000	4,000,000
1st October "...	95,500,000	50,100,000	30,800,000	25,900,000	30,300,000	13,700,000	12,700,000	3,000,000
1st November "...	95,800,000	54,300,000	35,200,000	25,000,000	32,200,000	13,000,000	12,000,000	4,000,000
1st December "...	95,000,000	54,500,000	34,200,000	25,200,000	30,100,000	13,000,000	12,500,000	4,700,000

NOTE.—In France, through 1873, the market price of gold was 2 to 3, average 7½ per mille premium. In Bank Notes—in 1874 bank notes were at par; in 1875, the same.

In Austria, in 1873, the premium on gold was 8 per cent.; and in 1874 it was 5½ per cent.; and in 1875 it was 8½ per cent.

In Italy, in 1873, the premium on gold was 9 to 15 per cent.; in 1874 it was 11½ per cent.; and in 1875 it was 8 per cent.

The most striking part of this table is the addition of 12 millions pounds (52 to 64) to the cash reserve of the Bank of France in 1875. That reserve is now more than double what it was ten years ago. The notes of the Bank of France have been at par all through 1874-75. The Bank of Prussia (since 1st January 1876 the Reichsbank, or Imperial Bank of Germany,) has had its cash reserve reduced in 1875 from 30 to 23 million pounds through the calling in of the small notes. The changes in the other banks are not important.

The range of the rates of discount in the European markets in 1875, as shown by the following table (VII), has been within narrow limits:—

(VII).—European rates of Discount, 1871-75.—Average Annual rates per cent. per annum at places as under for First Class Bills.

PLACES.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Principal Bank.	Open Market.	Principal Bank.	Open Market.	Principal Bank.	Open Market.	Principal Bank.	Open Market.	Principal Bank.	Open Market.
London	3½	2½	4½	4½	5	4½	5½	5½	5½	5
Paris	6	3½	5½	4½	5½	5	5½	5½	4½	5½
Frankfurt	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Amsterdam	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Hamburg	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Brussels	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Berlin	4½	3½	4½	4	5	4½	5	4½	4½	3½
Vienna	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
St. Petersburg	7	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Turin	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Madrid	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

REGISTRATION IN BENGAL.—No. III.

STATISTICS.

On the first introduction of the Registration Law into Bengal, advantage was not taken of it to the full extent anticipated. The number of registrations for the year 1865-66, the first year during which the Act was in operation, amounted to 98,183 only. The Registrar-General, in his annual report for that year, complains that in many districts the law was hardly understood, whilst in Assam it would seem to have been systematically ignored. The following table shows the progress that has subsequently been made during the last ten years:—

	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.		Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Number of offices.	
	Affecting immovable property.					Other registrations optional.
	Compulsory.	Optional.				
			Rs.	Rs.		
1865-66	40,970	50,500	37,493	3,25,080	178	
1866-67	101,428	40,546	51,391	3,19,754	198	
1867-68	112,700	41,535	50,815	3,34,954	197	
1868-69	125,439	46,794	45,730	3,67,371	173	
1869-70	130,320	50,034	50,330	4,18,707	175	
1870-71	139,368	50,368	51,898	3,53,638	180	
1871-72	150,077	55,481	51,703	3,78,136	180	
1872-73	174,798	67,190	57,163	4,25,819	198	
1873-74	208,519	79,499	65,441	4,82,506	221	
1874-75	250,340	90,970	74,583	5,53,325	240	

The fluctuation in the number of registrations may be traced to causes general or local. The great increase in 1866-67 was attributed by the Registrar-General to a more widespread acquaintance with the strict provisions of the law, aided as the law had been by the action of the courts, to a reduction of the fees for registration, and to the effects of the scarcity which prevailed in the previous year over the greater part of the Lower Provinces. During the last four months of 1865-66 there had been an increase in the transactions of the department. The year 1867-68 was undistinguished by any exceptional distress or exceptional prosperity, and the number of optional registrations is less than that of the previous year. In the year 1868-69 no less than 15,000 contracts were registered in Chumparun in consequence of indigo disputes. The large increase in the registration of deeds relating to immovable property in 1869-70 is not to be explained by any exceptional circumstances, and is attributed to the growing popularity of the registration system. The falling off in the number of optional registrations in the following years is attributed on the one hand to the effects of the heavy income-tax, and on the other to the abundant harvest of those years; whilst the heavy stamp duty imposed on deeds of gift by the general Stamp Act, 1869, is supposed to have interfered with the execution of deeds of that class.

The year 1872-73 commences a new era; that of the so-called rural system, under which registration offices are planted at every convenient centre to facilitate work. The number of transactions has increased very largely under that system, and appears to be still increasing. In the year 1874-75 a further impetus was given to registration by the prevailing scarcity, and the total number of registrations came up to 238,573, whilst the number of offices has increased from 156 to 246 in the space of three years. There has been a proportionate increase in the work and revenue of the department.

The Inspector-General remarks in his report for 1872-73:—"On the whole, if judged by these figures, the result of the rural system of registration seems to me to be as favourable as could reasonably have been anticipated. Bengalees are slow in accustoming themselves to anything new, and no official machinery comes into full work among them at first. An idea seems to be prevalent that rural offices are a mere revival of the old kazi system of registration; but it will gradually become known that they are subject to the same rules as other officers, as well as to constant supervision and inspection."

The following statement shows in a comparative form the transactions of the year 1873-74 and 1874-75 as far as compulsory registration is concerned:—

DISTRICTS.	COMPULSORY.									
	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 7).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clause 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsory registered under section 17, clause 4.	Total compulsory registration.			
Number.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Bengal.	27	21	2,201	2,101	1,978	2,573	1	1,283	1,758	1,922
1. Burdwan	5	4	200	219	177	509	1	1,239	1,513	20
2. Bankura	16	9	444	460	607	825	2	185	543	954
3. Berhampore	23	27	1,002	1,355	966	1,203	12	366	928	4,302
4. Midnapore	28	24	1,163	1,137	608	842	6	1,219	1,120	888
5. Hooghly	5	11	604	935	347	525	1	747	917	728
6. Howrah	30	35	3,562	2,934	1,930	1,819	3	8,722	3,547	6,080
7. 24 Parganas	26	34	1,009	1,231	670	732	1	24	61	506
8. Calcutta	0	12	125	440	712	1,077	10	1,529	1,774	30
9. Nadia	0	12	582	431	670	677	10	11,811	10,739	884
10. Mooredhaddi	20	18	429	405	727	1,011	0	800	1,055	603
11. Dinakere	7	15	297	360	194	211	1	172	244	30
12. Maldah	7	7	118	202	401	404	3	471	557	190
13. Rajshahi	12	7	115	117	207	332	2	258	58	651
14. Rangpur	14	21	725	752	554	555	6	61	828	945
15. Bara	8	0	110	129	178	178	17	30	26	799
16. Patna	10	18	144	209	160	271	1	627	1,109	1,881
17. Darjeeling	1	1	85	92	25	41	1	2	2	12
18. Dacca	0	2	453	442	139	177	1	78	34	274
19. Ferozepore	41	30	1,171	1,338	1,190	1,312	1	912	1,215	2,599
20. Purnea	6	8	354	474	414	551	1	8,254	8,075	1,312
21. Mymensingh	16	19	1,270	1,435	324	755	2	10,658	17,063	5,123
22. Sylhet	28	30	984	1,067	610	612	1	233	3,891	4,637
23. Chittagong	19	8	2,107	1,369	439	208	10	1	25	0
24. Noakhali	13	12	1,290	1,380	803	824	52	15,375	21,290	394
25. Tipperah	9	16	600	953	880	1,147	8	5,782	8,770	725
Bihar.	12	10	506	619	480	700	20	7	1,409	1,734
26. Patna	20	21	1,421	1,418	1,637	1,787	20	40	172	206
27. Gaya	20	20	950	955	1,253	1,370	11	3	240	209
28. Shahabad	0	7	829	922	1,620	1,703	3	8	10	1,631
29. Tirhoot	20	12	2,195	1,673	1,900	2,145	5	13	103	98
30. Saran	14	26	674	681	1,213	1,144	20	4	52	08
31. Chumparun	0	1	89	95	186	311	1	11	27	4,401
32. Munger	14	13	744	638	1,104	1,388	5	5	113	97
33. Bhagalpur	10	8	408	375	721	738	5	30	40	2,782
34. Purnea	4	0	402	404	856	884	2	307	226	2,657
35. Southern Parganas	6	3	80	75	194	223	1	59	62	453

Number.	DISTRICTS.	COMPULSORY.									
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 7).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsory registered under section 17, clause 4.	Total of compulsory registration.			
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
36	Orissa.										
37	Cuttack	8	8	439	327	305	376	67	60	42	46
37	Pooree	7	1	381	463	333	354	190	225	900	970
38	Balasore	5	5	209	109	219	146	8	1	26	74
	Chota Nagpore.										
39	Hazardeebagh	2	4	96	91	309	350	2	...	147	100
40	Lohardugga	2	6	135	14	510	647	3	0	171	205
41	Singbhoom	1	13	13	7	25	27	7	...	6	102
42	Manbhoom	2	2	192	152	342	360	...	...	500	648
	Total	507	373	31,004	31,729	28,325	33,519	200	202	100,380	100,325

It will be seen from this statement that leases form the largest item among documents tendered for registration, and that the districts of Chittagong, Backergunge, Jessore, Fureedpore, and Nonkholly, furnish the largest number of perpetual leases. It is said that these leases are not usually granted to agriculturists, and that the object of granting them to middlemen is to obtain enhancement of rent. At the same time, it is not to be forgotten that in the districts where perpetual leases prevail there are local conditions which render it highly probable that leases of this description would be given to the actual cultivators. Except under special circumstances, it can hardly be advantageous to the zemindar that middlemen should take land in this way unless waste lands are included under the leases at a fair rent. On the other hand, it is reasonable to expect that in districts where Mahomedans are numerous, inundations prevalent, diluvion common, and cultivation expensive, zemindars would be willing to grant such leases. It may be supposed that the middlemen or talookdars who take these leases are not unfrequently the representatives and managers of associations of cultivators. In the divisions of Behar and Rajshahye, where the land is mostly in the hands of a few wealthy zemindars and noblemen, perpetual leases are less common, owing, no doubt, to the fact that these classes are exceedingly averse to parting with their hereditary lands. In Orissa the greater part of the land is under temporary settlement, and subinfeudation is therefore impossible in that province. Sales also are rare, for agriculturists are unwilling to sell their thanee lands, on which their homesteads generally stand.

The rate at which perpetual leases and permanent subordinate tenures have been recently created in the Lower Provinces of Bengal promises considerable complication in future years, the remedy for which it is at present impossible to foresee. Land-jobbing is not generally prevalent throughout Bengal, although it cannot be denied that the permanent settlement does give direct encouragement to speculations, by which absentee capitalists, having obtained the fee of vast estates, may sublet them in small compact talooks or leases at considerable profit. Leases for tenures of years are subject to considerable variations according to the interest or caprice of the zemindar concerned. The indigo districts, owing to the nature of the agreements given by the cultivators to the planters, exhibit the greatest variations.

The leases that have been granted of recent years in Bengal are shown in the subjoined tabular statement:—

	Perpetual leases.	Leases for tenures exceeding one year.
1866-67	23,475	34,988
1867-68	37,778	35,532
1868-69	30,830	40,182
1869-70	54,506	53,310
1870-71	47,360	54,798
1871-72	47,171	62,222
1872-73	54,926	64,944
1873-74	66,386	75,139
1874-75	100,325	83,902

Sales do not appear to be more prevalent in Bengal than they were ten years ago; the small increase shown in the transactions of the Registration Department is as much due to an increased knowledge and observance of the law as to commercial activity and progress. Mortgages vary in number from year to year. When the crops are good, they are fewer than they are in bad years.

The following statement shows the value of property transferred during the last seven years, and will be examined with interest. The decline in the number of deeds of gift has already been noticed, and there can be no doubt that a heavy stamp duty tends not only to decrease the number of such deeds, but also it is a direct inducement to undervalue the property transferred.

With reference to deeds of sale, it is noticeable that whilst the number of such deeds have increased steadily, their average value has decreased from about Rs. 490 to Rs. 350. The cause of this declension is not at present apparent. The subject, however, is of importance, and no doubt now that attention has been called to it an explanation will be forthcoming:—

	Gifts.	Value of property transferred in Bengal sales.	Annual value of perpetual leases.	Total value of all deeds relating to immovable property.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	13,95,273	2,71,32,004	20,98,788	7,36,32,287
1869-70	14,81,363	2,80,14,522	24,41,915	8,56,58,153
1870-71	11,53,332	2,40,06,814	21,85,667	7,94,74,828
1871-72	5,07,062	2,69,63,749	21,14,368	7,96,27,302
1872-73	5,21,188	4,03,67,256	14,69,020	9,75,55,345
1873-74	8,02,004	3,84,92,186	20,19,382	10,03,72,712
1874-75	4,53,815	3,61,67,691	24,96,971	9,57,79,357

The small annual value of perpetual leases, compared with the very large number of transactions, also seems to demand explanation. It might perhaps be assumed either that the majority of such leases are small holdings, or that large premia, or *salami* as it is called, are paid for them; but the consensus of opinion of local officers is against the first hypothesis, whilst statistics show that the fines or premia paid seldom exceed twice the annual rent. In a general paper of this kind space will not allow a full discussion of the subject, but it is hoped that hereafter each class of deeds may be discussed in detail in these columns, and that the subject may be treated more fully with the light of the available statistics. It will, it is believed, be found that the practice in granting such leases varies in almost every district.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA.

THE population of the town of Calcutta according to the census taken in January 1872 was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christians	12,917	8,439	21,356
Hindooes	189,422	101,712	291,194
Mahomedans	96,260	36,871	133,131
Others	1,258	652	1,910
Total	299,857	147,744	447,591

MORTUARY STATISTICS.—The annexed table shows the return of deaths in the town of Calcutta from 1865 to 1875, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Total deaths.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Christians.		Hindooes.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1865	23,242	61.47	816	443	2,807	6,040	2,976	2,688	17	8	14,116	9,126
1866	20,263	52.90	738	344	2,081	4,093	2,856	2,819	25	1	12,043	7,548
1867	19,097	52.00	453	240	4,417	3,100	2,350	1,500	17	5	7,133	4,944
1868	15,733	34.83	473	343	1,530	3,350	2,521	1,474	39	7	5,583	5,180
1869	12,706	33.85	463	380	5,118	3,227	2,390	1,406	13	2	7,901	4,904
1870	10,102	26.73	302	263	4,000	2,794	1,602	1,030	10	3	6,013	4,099
1871	10,300	27.85	359	370	4,090	2,706	1,078	1,129	9	1	6,129	4,171
1872	11,823	30.41	430	295	4,777	3,394	1,839	1,301	8	0	7,039	4,764
1873	11,537	29.81	394	287	4,515	3,074	2,001	1,273	10	2	6,916	4,641
1874	12,651	29.3	383	374	4,933	3,808	2,141	1,413	5	0	7,457	5,194
1875	15,073	38.67	413	331	5,940	4,468	2,406	1,681	14	6	8,522	6,520

These figures show a fluctuation, in the space of five or six years, of mortality from upwards of twenty thousand deaths a year to between ten and twelve thousand only. If this be a fact, it is a fact unprecedented in sanitation. Can it be true, it has been asked, that while 23,042 persons died in Calcutta in 1865 (when there was no famine), and more than 20,000 in the next year (when there was famine in the provinces), that only 10,102 died in 1870, 10,300 in 1871, 11,823 in 1872, and 11,537 in 1873? The interest of this inquiry becomes of the first importance when we are told that this decrease is simply the result of improved sanitation—or, in other words, that upwards of 10,000 lives a year are being saved by the mere adoption of a proper water-supply and effective drainage. The difficulty of the inquiry is considerably enhanced by the indication of increased unhealthiness that has marked the two past years 1874 and 1875, when the water-supply and drainage

have been even better than they were previously, and when there has been no apparent reason for declaring generally that the town has become more unhealthy.

The system under which births and deaths have been and are collected in the city is as follows. The Justices are empowered, under section 94, Act VI (B. C.) of 1863, to keep a register, and sections 98 and 99 of the Act render it penal on those who are bound to give information to refuse or neglect to do so. In 1864 the registration was first introduced, the town being divided into six districts for the purpose. The registrars appointed were, with one exception, medical men with some practice amongst their countrymen. In April 1868 these paid posts were abolished, partly on the ground of economy, and partly because the accuracy of the returns were suspected; and the duties of the registrars were transferred to the police inspectors of the twenty-one sections into which Calcutta is divided for police purposes. The collection of the statistics has always been supervised by the Health Officer of the Justices. The mortuary data are now obtained from two sources. One set of returns is submitted weekly by each police inspector of the deaths occurring within his jurisdiction, whilst a second set is obtained from the sextons of the Christian cemeteries, and the clerks at the several burning-ghats and burial grounds in the town and suburbs. The clerks are paid servants of the Justices employed in this duty alone, and they ascertain from those accompanying a corpse where the death occurred. Separate lists are prepared and furnished to the Health Officer of all deaths occurring in the suburbs.

Under the old system before 1868 were included only the births and deaths which occurred within the street boundaries of the town: under the new system not only the town is included, but also the Fort, Maidan, Coolie Bazaar, and the river boats and shipping.

The following note, has been recorded by Dr. Payne, the Health Officer of the Justices, regarding the system under which the registration of births and deaths is effected in the metropolis:—

The method at present adopted makes provision, I think, for registration as complete as it can be made. Where error is possible, it will take the direction of excess by inclusion of deaths which are not rightly attributable to Calcutta. There seems to be only a minimum risk of failure of record.

The thanas are centres of registration districts, and the police inspectors are responsible for the registers which are kept there. Every death must be registered, and the persons liable are specified by law. It is true that there is the same obligation with regard to births, and it is largely ignored. But in the case of deaths there are checks which make ignorance impossible. A dead body must be disposed of by cremation or interment, and due entry is made at the cemeteries and burning-ghats of the name and belongings of each person carried there. These records serve as an efficient check on the thana registers, and month after month the latter are supplemented with information received from the former, after which inquiry is made into the cases, and they are entered at the thana.

In the Calcutta hospitals, although all deaths are promptly registered, the system would gain by greater uniformity of practice than now prevails.

The Medical College and the old Chandney Hospitals register at the nearest thana, but the Police and Mayo Hospitals do not furnish special registers, their deaths being recorded only at the burial grounds and burning-ghats.

The Campbell Hospital, situated beyond the municipal limits, furnishes a return to this Office of all deaths, and from it those properly attributable to Calcutta are recorded here. In this return there is a column for entry of previous residence.

From the General Hospital no information is received. Its dead are buried in the Military cemetery, from whence also no returns are made. Sick persons are admitted into this hospital from the town, and the omission of all record from this hospital and from the Lock Hospital at Alipore and the Lunatic Asylum is the only fact I have discovered in the nature of omission in the entire system. Provision has been made for proper returns from the last-named places. I shall have occasion to return to this subject.

Returns from the Christian churches and Protestant cemeteries are received, with the exception of the Military burial ground at Bhowanipore.

The Mahomedan cemeteries are all situated in the suburbs. At each of the principal places, viz. Kasba Bagan, Manicktollah, Teeljullah, and Gobra, there is a moonshee or sub-registrar employed by the Justices, who registers all interments of Calcutta bodies, and his record is compared with the thana registers. Each of these men visits the smaller burial grounds in his neighbourhood.

At Ekbalpore there is a large cemetery to which no servant of the Calcutta Justices is attached, but from this the Suburban Municipal Office furnishes monthly returns to this Office. The same is done in respect of the burning-ghats of Kalighat.

There are a few private Mahomedan cemeteries, in which only the dead of single families are entered, from which no information is received. The voluntary registration required by law is the only source of information.

And there are in the suburbs a few plots of land under no personal charge set apart for Mahomedan use, in which clandestine burials may occur. These places are understood to be very sparingly used, and they are at a long distance from town.

From the Armenian, Jewish, Parsee, and Chinese cemeteries, no special returns are received; but these people, with the Mahomedan proprietors of private cemeteries, are the only inhabitants of Calcutta whose death record depends solely on voluntary registration.

The port is not within municipal limits, nevertheless every death among ship crews, whether it occur on shore or afloat, is included in Calcutta mortuary returns, and the same is true of deaths among the garrison and establishment of Fort William.

In this manner there are attributed to Calcutta deaths which arise beyond the territorial limits of municipal jurisdiction; but the river population was included

in the last census of Calcutta, and for statistical reckoning the inclusion of these deaths is right.

The same practice is followed in Fort William, but the fort returns include the deaths of sepoys at Alipore.

Again, the large city hospitals attract many sick from a distance, who swell the death list of the place. Therefore I have said that the risk of error lies in the direction of excess.

Similarly, the suburban returns, including all who die in the General Hospital, whether from Calcutta or the river population, and soldiers who, becoming sick in the fort, die in the Garrison Hospital, present to this extent more deaths than are their due. It is obvious that some of these deaths are doubly registered. The shipping sends sick seamen to the Medical College, to the General Hospital, and to the Howrah Hospital, and all deaths occurring at these places are reported to Calcutta as deaths among the river population, and registered here.

The above are the particulars of a system which I venture to think affords as much security as a system can afford for complete death registration. Failure is possible either as a result of design or neglect. Design on the part of persons interested in evading the law may frustrate any systematic procedure, but neglect, I think, has a very small chance of escaping undetected here, and this is as much as can be hoped for under any method applied to a people not enthusiastic in the cause of order, nor quick to acknowledge the uses of law.

It is the general conviction that an important change for the better has taken place in the sanitary condition of Calcutta; and it is impossible to attribute so general a conviction simply to the improvement shown in the mortuary returns. It is more than probable that the city is healthier than formerly. That this is a fact, would seem to be corroborated by the return of mortality supplied by the Calcutta hospitals. The following statement illustrates the prevalence of cholera in Calcutta from the year 1866 to 1871, and shows the proportion of cholera deaths in hospital, of the number of which there can be no doubt, to the cholera deaths reported by the Municipality. The hospitals referred to are the Medical College Hospital, the General Hospital, the Chandney Hospital, and the Municipal Pauper Hospital:—

	No. of cholera deaths in hospital.	No. of cholera deaths reported by Municipality.	Percentage of hospital deaths from cholera to those reported by the Municipality.
1866 ...	938	6,826	7.3
1867 ...	305	2,268	7.4
1868 ...	487	4,178	8.6
1869 ...	483	3,592	7.4
1870 ...	210	1,560	7.4
1871 ...	92	790	8.6

The number of deaths from cholera reported by the Municipality is strongly corroborated by the fact that the number of cholera deaths in hospital preserves an almost even ratio of proportion.

At the same time it must not be forgotten that there has been an increase in the death-rate both in the municipal returns and in the Calcutta hospitals during the past three years, and that the improvement in the health of the town, which was so marked in 1870, 1871, and 1872, and which was coincident with the improved drainage and water-supply, to which it was rather confidently attributed, has not been sustained. The following statement, derived from the returns of the Medical College Hospital, also seem to show that while the prevalence of cholera may have diminished of late years, its deadliness has not, but that on the contrary cholera has of late years proved more fatal both with Christians and Natives:—

Statement of admissions and death-rates from cholera in the Medical College Hospital, 1866 to 1870.

Years.	CHRISTIANS.			NATIVES.		
	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of deaths.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of deaths.
1866 ...	167	75	44.9	840	424	50.5
1867 ...	70	27	38.6	243	126	51.8
1868 ...	150	54	36	418	181	43.3
1869 ...	104	38	36.5	384	223	58.1
1870 ...	64	20	31.2	177	84	47.5
1871 ...	28	9	32.1	95	41	43.2
1872 ...	26	16	61.5	107	69	64.5
1873 ...	44	23	52.3	149	83	55.7
1874 ...	41	18	43.9	110	56	50.9

The above statistics show that while the prevalence of cholera has become considerably reduced of late years, the deadliness of its character is by no means diminished; and it certainly seems difficult to understand how it is that with better drainage, better water-supply, and better sanitary conditions generally, the disease has assumed a rather more, than less, fatal character.

The following statement shows in one view the ratio of deaths in Calcutta during the eleven years from 1864 to 1874, inclusive:—

Cause of Death.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
FROM ALL CAUSES	56'40	61'47	54'06	52'00	56'33	53'86	50'75	27'25	26'41	25'81	28'23
From zymotic diseases, viz.—											
Cholera	9'88	13'44	19'06	6'01	11'05	0'80	4'15	2'12	2'55	2'58	2'97
Dysentery	5'19	6'17	6'77	4'52	4'45	4'45	2'76	2'50	2'44	2'37	2'60
Diarrhoea	1'11	2'06	3'31	2'20	1'93	1'46	1'76	1'35	1'30	2'87	1'56
Fever	9'80	14'20	14'55	10'24	9'72	10'13	0'33	11'25	11'18	10'54	10'33
Small-pox	1'09	13'03	22	0'0	11	10	1'40	0'09	0'1	0'7	2'3
Measles	0'4	0'3	0'4	20	0'0	0'2	50	0'0	0'1	0'2	11
Carbuncle	0'2	0'4	0'6	10	0'7	0'07	0'1	0'1	0'2	0'1	0'1
Croup	0'2	0'8	0'3	0'2	0'1	0'3	0'1	0'3	0'2	0'3	0'6
Metria	0'0	1'4	1'3	1'4	1'2	2'6	2'2	3'1	1'8	2'2	1'7
Rheumatism	0'0	0'8	1'0	1'2	0'7	0'3	0'3	0'2	0'2	0'3	0'3
Diphtheria	0'1	0'6	0'1	0'1	0'0	0'1	0'1	0'1	0'2	0'1	0'0
Other zymotic diseases	1'03	1'9	31	15	41	32	15	15	0'8	1'6	0'5
Total from zymotic diseases	20'71	50'30	43'63	25'81	28'04	25'09	19'03	17'90	18'16	17'40	18'53
From constitutional diseases	1'45	1'85	1'26	1'19	1'05	1'47	1'09	1'49	1'37	1'62	1'04
local diseases	2'61	5'18	4'90	2'83	4'15	4'87	4'37	4'81	4'23	4'04	4'47
developmental diseases	1'28	2'42	2'98	3'28	2'30	1'08	1'13	1'10	1'05	1'73	1'60
Violence	1'2	0'1	0'1	0'1	0'7	0'0	0'5	0'0	0'1	0'0	0'0
causes not ascertained	0'7	1'04	0'9	0'8	0'9	0'9	1'70	1'19	1'72	1'72	0'9

The rates of mortality shown in this statement, with the exception of the two years 1865 and 1866, are certainly very low for an Oriental city, and are lower than the rates recorded for other large cities in India. Unfortunately, however, no confidence can be placed in the present population returns, and it was found necessary in the past month to take a new census of Calcutta, upon the results of which future calculations will be based. While, therefore, the data before us are sufficient to enable us to calculate the comparative healthiness of particular years, they are insufficient to enable us to assert that Calcutta is healthy or unhealthy as compared with other towns: and the fact that no reliance can be placed upon the old census renders it impossible to apply the usual tests to ascertain the accuracy of the returns. It is only possible to analyze the returns with one another: it is useless to bring them all into comparison with a common standard afforded by the census of the population. Any analysis must therefore be incomplete. The following remarks investigate the subject from only one point of view, and that is with reference to the mortality among the sexes in the different classes of the population:—

The ratio of male to female deaths during the past eleven years among the Hindoo population is as follows:—

	Number of Deaths.		Proportion of Males to Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1865	9,307	6,040	60'6	39'4
1866	8,081	4,982	61'9	38'1
1867	4,417	3,100	58'8	41'2
1868	5,532	3,356	62'2	37'8
1869	5,118	3,257	61'1	38'9
1870	4,009	2,794	58'9	41'0
1871	4,000	2,706	59'6	40'3
1872	4,777	3,208	59'2	40'8
1873	4,515	3,074	59'5	40'5
1874	4,932	3,508	58'4	41'6
1875	5,940	4,203	58'2	41'8

The average ratio of the mortality of Hindoo males to Hindoo females during these eleven years is exactly 60 to 40. On the other hand, the average ratio of the population according to the census of 1872 is 65'1 males to 31'9 females. So wide a discrepancy between the mortuary and the census returns would appear to prove clearly that one or other must be wrong. A wide disparity between the number of the sexes is no more than was to have been expected in a place so exceptionally situated as Calcutta. It is known that large numbers of clerks and others come to take service in Calcutta, leaving their families behind them in Burdwan and other districts. Palkee-bearers especially, and domestic servants, come up from Orissa and leave their wives behind them. The number of up-countrymen on temporary service in Calcutta is very large. There are certainly more Hindoo men than women in Calcutta. But it seems probable that the proportion given by the census is wrong, and that that afforded by the mortuary statistics is nearer the truth. The consistent proportion shown year by year is very much in favour of the mortuary figures. If we assume that the census is right, it must be acknowledged that the mortuary returns are not only wrong, but wrong in exactly the same proportion every year for a period of eleven years. The probabilities also are that the disproportion between the sexes is not so great as the census would indicate.

Among the Mahomedan population the proportion of mortality is as follows:—

	Number of Deaths.		Proportion of Males to Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1865	3,976	2,638	60'1	39'9
1866	3,898	2,210	63'7	36'3
1867	2,266	1,599	58'6	41'4
1868	2,521	1,474	63'1	36'9
1869	2,298	1,406	62	38
1870	1,602	1,130	60'9	39'1
1871	1,678	1,128	61'2	38'8
1872	1,829	1,209	60'4	39'6
1873	2,001	1,278	61	39
1874	2,141	1,412	60'3	39'7
1875	2,406	1,651	59'3	40'7

The average ratio of the mortality of Mahomedan males to females is therefore 60'9 to 39'1—almost exactly the same ratio as was found to exist in the case of the Hindoo population. But the average ratio of the population according to the census of 1872 is as many as 72'3 Mahomedan males to only 27'7 females.

The discrepancy between the census returns and the mortuary returns in this case is extraordinary. There appears to be no reason why the proportion of females to males should be especially small among the Mahomedan community. If a large number of domestic servants and persons engaged in trade and other avocations belonging to the Mahomedan persuasion live in Calcutta without their families, the same is equally true of the same class of people professing the Hindoo religion. Moreover, polygamy being more prevalent among Mahomedans than among Hindoos, such a large disparity in the percentage of females to males in Calcutta among these two sections of the community was the less to have been expected. There can be little doubt that the mortuary returns, which, as in the case of the Hindoos, preserve a remarkable uniform proportion of mortality over many years, are more trustworthy in this respect than the returns of the census.

Throughout the whole period under review the death returns for all classes outside the Christian, Mahomedan, and Hindoo communities are shown as follows:—

	Number of Deaths.				Proportion of Males to Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
1865	16	5	21	1865	76'2	23'8
1866	28	1	29	1866	96'6	3'4
1867	17	5	22	1867	77'3	22'7
1868	22	7	29	1868	75'9	24'1
1869	12	2	14	1869	85'7	14'3
1870	10	2	12	1870	83'3	16'7
1871	2	1	3	1871	66'7	33'3
1872	3	...	3	1872	100'0	...
1873	10	2	12	1873	83'3	16'7
1874	2	...	2	1874	100'0	...

Thus we have a total of 147 deaths returned as the mortality of a population of nearly 2,000 persons (1,920, census of 1872), in ten years. In the years 1871 and 1872 the casualties amongst these classes are declared to have been only six in number, and in 1874 only two in number, while we may be reasonably certain that they were many times as numerous. At the same time it must be recollected that amongst these small communities the Chinese and Parsees are so peculiar in the disposal of their dead and their places of sepulchre, that if we are to take them as a test alone the case would not be conclusive. It seems probable that both the census and the mortuary statistics relating to these classes of the community are incorrect.

Turning, however, to the Christian population of the city, we find ourselves in the presence of less anomaly. The census returns of 1866 and 1872 respectively make the strength of this part of the population as follows:—

	Number of Deaths.				Proportion of Males to Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
1866	13,531	9,480	22,991	1866	58'9	41'1
1872	12,917	8,439	21,356	1872	60'3	39'7

It is difficult indeed to suppose that there were really 1,021 fewer Christian females in Calcutta in 1872 than there were in 1866; but such was the fact if the returns are to be trusted. The mortality registers meanwhile show a death-rate in 1865-66 of 66'2 males to 32'8 females, while the death-rate of the six years 1867-1872 accords with the census of 1872, and is 60'3 males to 39'7 females. Both the census of Calcutta and the mortuary returns are probably accurate as regards the Christian population of the town.

The proportion of deaths between the sexes generally, taking all classes of the community, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Christians, and

other classes, from 1865 to 1872, according to the returns, was as follows:—

			Males.		Females.
1865	...	...	60.7	to	39.3
1866	...	...	62.8	"	37.2
1867	...	...	59.1	"	40.9
1868	...	...	62.2	"	37.7
1869	...	...	61.7	"	38.3
1870	...	...	59.5	"	40.5
1871	...	...	59.5	"	40.5
1872	...	...	59.5	"	40.5
1873	...	...	59.8	"	40.2
1874	...	...	58.9	"	41.1
1875	...	...	58.5	"	41.5

Thus the average throughout the whole period was 60.4 males to 39.6 of females, a proportion that corresponds closely with the census of 1866, according to which the proportion between the sexes was 61.2 men to 38.8 women.

But the census of 1872 sets all comparison at defiance, since according to these returns but one-third of the population is female, the proportion being 67 males to 33 females. The mortuary returns are thus completely at variance with the census; for while the mortality of the last six years points to the existence of a growing proportion of females in the city, the census shows a heavy falling off in their numbers—

Ratio of mortality in 1870-1875	...	59.3	40.6
Population according to the census of 1872	...	67.0	33.0

STATISTICS OF BIRTH.—The city of Calcutta is so wholly abnormal as regards the numerical proportion of the sexes, and the birth returns are so incorrect, and would be of so little value even if they were correct, that the inquiry into birth statistics is of very secondary importance.

It is hardly possible to make an estimate of what might reasonably be expected to be the birth-rate in a population so abnormal as that of Calcutta. To ascertain the extent of the departure from normal conditions the adult population only must be taken into account, and the aged and the young excluded. It must also be remembered that of the adult population, even where returned as married, a very large proportion is in the condition of virtual widowhood. The cohabiting part of the adult child-producing population requires to be known to form any opinion as to what the birth-rate ought to be in the city; and no return of this order is procurable. The registration is, as will be shown, probably imperfect, but the birth-rate must be expected to be very low. Exact information is wanted concerning the adult female population of the city. The number of dancing-girls, prostitutes, &c., requires to be known; the widows also, and the number of women also who, though entered as married in the returns, are really living an unmarried life. A large metropolis may naturally be presumed to have drawn to it a considerable population of women from the districts, who have left their husbands on some ground or other, and are earning their own subsistence in Calcutta. Among the female immigrants who come to Calcutta for work, we certainly are not likely to find pregnant women; while those who may become so from cohabitation in the city will be anxious to return to their native villages for confinement.

The annexed table shows the return of births furnished by the Municipality from 1865 to 1872:—

YEARS.	Total births.	Ratio per thousand of the population.	Christians.		Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Others.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1865	5,908	19.3	407	889	1,973	1,688	811	711	10	5	5,300	2,793
1866	4,970	11.1	345	817	1,010	1,503	602	561	3	9	2,540	2,410
1867	4,595	10.8	351	816	1,687	1,438	594	489	4	5	2,580	2,348
1868	5,048	19.6	800	279	1,922	1,682	783	677	15	5	2,999	2,943
1869	5,964	18.5	887	898	1,985	1,885	805	740	10	4	3,057	2,907
1870	5,861	17.8	303	248	1,784	1,594	642	636	4	1	2,778	2,479
1871	5,169	11.8	385	288	1,835	1,594	672	540	1	4	2,733	2,376
1872	4,563	10.5	208	216	1,641	1,113	592	405	1	2	2,437	2,125
1873	4,373	10.2	291	269	1,545	1,373	591	469	4	1	2,431	2,141
1874	4,668	10.4	288	277	1,680	1,426	602	479	2	2	2,479	2,184
1875	7,001	18.6	406	388	2,373	2,088	941	846	5	4	3,725	3,276

According to the returns of the Calcutta census of January 1872, the number of children not exceeding one year of age is as follows:—

CHRISTIANS	{ Males ...	408
	{ Females ...	308
	Total	714
HINDOOS	{ Males ...	2,923
	{ Females ...	2,732
	Total	5,655

MAHOMEDANS	{ Males ...	1,214
	{ Females ...	398
	Total	1,612
OTHERS	{ Males ...	21
	{ Females ...	7
	Total	28
GRAND TOTAL	{ Males ...	4,484
	{ Females ...	3,445
	Total	7,909

In examining these figures it will be observed that the male births invariably preponderate: thus—

In 1865	...	53	per cent. of the births reported are males.
" 1866	...	51	" " " "
" 1867	...	53	" " " "
" 1868	...	53	" " " "
" 1869	...	51	" " " "
" 1870	...	52	" " " "
" 1871	...	54	" " " "
" 1872	...	53	" " " "
" 1873	...	53	" " " "
" 1874	...	53	" " " "
" 1875	...	53	" " " "
" the census of January 1872	...	56	" of the children less than one year old are males.

If we carry on our analysis into the great divisions of the population, we find that of Christians—

In 1871	...	54.5	per cent. of the births reported are males.
" 1872	...	48.4	" " " "
" 1873	...	62	" " " "
" 1874	...	44.8	" " " "
" 1875	...	61	" " " "
" the census of January 1872	...	60.8	" of children under one year of age are males.

We find that of Hindoos—

In 1871	...	53.6	per cent. of the births reported are males.
" 1872	...	51.7	" " " "
" 1873	...	52.9	" " " "
" 1874	...	53.6	" " " "
" 1875	...	53.3	" " " "
" the census of January 1872	...	60.8	" of children under one year of age are males.

We find that of Mussulmans—

In 1871	...	56.4	per cent. of the births reported are males.
" 1872	...	64.4	" " " "
" 1873	...	54.2	" " " "
" 1874	...	66.7	" " " "
" 1875	...	67.7	" " " "
" the census of January 1872	...	75.3	" of children under one year of age are males.

And that of others, in which are included Chinese, Jews, Parsees, &c.—

In 1871	...	42.9	per cent. of the births reported are males.
" 1872	...	83.8	" " " "
" 1873	...	80	" " " "
" 1874	...	60	" " " "
" 1875	...	58.6	" " " "
" the census of January 1872	...	75.0	" of children under one year of age are males.

Proceeding to another point, and limiting ourselves to the two principal classes of the community, it may be noted that of the whole population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1872—

65.0 per cent. are Hindoos,
29.0 " are Mussulmans,

and that this percentage is closely maintained among the population from twelve years to forty years of age (Hindoos 64.7 per cent., Mussulmans 30.9 per cent.), within which limits all the people who get children may be said to fall.

But according to the record of births, while in—

1871, 66.3 per cent. of the whole are Hindoos, and 23.4 per cent. are Mussulmans,	
1872, 66.9 " " " " " " " "	23.8 " "
1873, 63.8 " " " " " " " "	23.8 " "
1874, 66 " " " " " " " "	23.2 " "
1875, 63.7 " " " " " " " "	25.5 " "

in the census of January 1872 not less than 70.2 per cent. of children not exceeding one year of age are Hindoos, while only 20.3 per cent. are Mussulmans.

Applying, moreover, one more test, and contrasting the census with the vital returns, we find that the census gives 714 Christian children under one year of age to 523 births reported in the previous year; 5,555 Hindoo children to 3,427 births; 1,612 Mahomedan children to 1,212 births; and 28 children of other classes to 7 births. The total number of children under one year of age according to the census of January 1872 is 7,909; the total number of births reported by the Municipality in the previous year is only 5,169.

The general result of these calculations shows that the birth statistics of the Calcutta Municipality are untrustworthy. The general average of the birth-rate according to the registration figures is about 12 per thousand of the whole population according to the census of 1872. Even under all the special circumstances above described it is not

possible that such a birth-rate can be correct. In the past year 1875 the rate has risen as high as 15.6 per thousand, which is much higher than that of any other year since the registration has commenced. On *a priori* grounds it may, therefore, be assumed that the figures are wrong. An analysis of the number of births according to sexes proves the error. The consistent and large preponderance of male over female births is full of suspicion, and throws discredit on the whole. It can admit of no satisfactory explanation. The preponderance is most marked in the case of Mussulmans. A small preponderance was perhaps to have been expected; but although in Europe male births certainly exceed female births, it is very doubtful whether this is the case in India. The inconsistencies of the birth statistics with the census returns of 1872 are fatal to the accuracy of the former. They show plainly that a large proportion of births, and in particular of Mahomedan births, are suppressed. At the same time some conspicuous blunders in the census are made apparent. Many girl-babies have evidently not been entered in the census, and among Mahomedans at least 25 per cent. have not been entered. The returns of boy-babies may perhaps be trusted.

The Municipality registers show only four or five thousand births in Calcutta per annum. If the returns were accurate, it is estimated that they would show about eight or nine thousand.

TRADE CENTRES OF BENGAL.

No. III.—MONGHYR.

Few trade centres in India are more favourably situated than Monghyr. With the Ganges on one side and the East Indian Railway on the other, traders can send their merchandise over the greater part of India by rail when the demand for it is urgent, or by water when there is no occasion for haste and the market is dull.

Nor is there any difficulty in ascertaining within a few hours the state of the markets, not only in India, but nearly all over the world. If, as appears to be the case at present, a good rice harvest in Bengal makes it probable that Behar rubber cereals will not be in much demand in Calcutta, the merchant can ascertain during the day by telegraph the advisability or otherwise of sending his superabundant stock to Europe.

But the golden age of the Monghyr merchants is of comparative recent date. In the year 1780 Mr. Samuel Davis, Assistant Magistrate of Bhagulpore, who was deputed to ascertain the early history of Monghyr, reported that the old people told him of a time, not long since passed away, when the surrounding country was a wild jungle, without the smallest vestige of cultivation, and inhabited only by hermits, who resided in the woods and on the rocks in the vicinity of the Ganges. One of these holy men is reported, with the aid of the god Bishkarma, the patron of artists, to have built a fort on the present site of the station, and called it Monghyr; whilst he himself and his successors were content to remain at a distance of a mile east of the fort, at the little temple called Chandi Sthan, which is still in existence.

The idea of calling in the aid of the god and building a fort, though not for himself to live in, appears to have been dictated by a profound policy and forethought on the part of the hermit, for the place was soon after selected as a residence by the Rajah Karram, who distributed such large sums among hermits that they assembled from all parts of the country to shower blessings on the Rajah in exchange for the largesses which he bestowed. The Rajah appears to have lived on the highest point within the fort, on the site now occupied by the mansion known as Karram Chaura, belonging to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and which formed the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for some months during the recent famine.

But besides the charity so liberally bestowed by Rajah Karram, the neighbouring hot spring of pure water at Sitakund, said to have burst forth from beneath the pyre ignited to test the purity of the princess Sita after her return from a residence in Ceylon, formed an additional attraction to the place, and Monghyr in time began to attract not only hermits, but husbandmen, who came to settle on such land as they found productive, and to cut the jungle. Cutting the jungle, however, in those days was not unattended by danger, as may be imagined from the fact that long after Monghyr, under British rule, had become one of the most fertile districts in Bengal, over a

thousand persons were reported annually as killed by tigers on the estates of the Maharajah Sir Jye Mungul Singh alone, and wild boars occasionally entered the fort.

But the great civilizer Steam, and good roads, are now rapidly exterminating wild beasts in Monghyr. Grain, oil-seeds, tobacco, saltpetre, and a hundred other products of the soil, are collected in the district, with hardly a casualty from tigers, and many years have elapsed since a wild boar has been seen in the fort.

The trade in country produce is chiefly in the hands of Bengalees, who have furnished the following figures of their export to Calcutta during the past year from Monghyr and their branch depôts at Khagarria and Surajgharra—

	Maunds.
Wheat	48,483
Gram	35,951
Rice	568
Oats	478
Peas	1,029
Masur and fahar	608
Linseed	1,02,021
Castor-oil seed	19,928
Poppy seed	12,988
Mustard seed	83,976
Sesamum	608
Ghee	6,928

The Bengalees calculate that about two-thirds of the export trade in wheat, gram, and oil-seeds at Monghyr are in their hands, the remaining one-third being in the hands of petty local traders, who also export peas, barley, Indian corn, sorghum, locally known as *chota jenera*, chillies, kulai, rahar, potatoes, the condiment known as *ajwain* (*ligusticum ajowan*), coriander seeds, and oats.

The figures furnished by the petty traders do not appear sufficiently reliable for record, but the relative quantity of each commodity exported is indicated according to precedence in the above list.

It may be noted that mustard seed is produced in larger quantities than linseed in the districts, but a vast amount is locally consumed; whereas the local demand for linseed being almost nil, nearly all is exported to Calcutta *en route*, it is said, to Europe.

A very considerable trade in hides has sprung up of late years in Monghyr, and traders declare that a skin which twenty years ago could be got for three annas will now find a ready sale at one rupee four annas. The consequence is that the cattle of the district, taken as a body, are almost as valuable dead as alive, and the muchis' hands are full. Indeed, such eagerness do those much-abused people display in flaying the carcass, even before vultures appear upon the horizon, that their trade has almost passed into a synonym for cattle-poisoner. But although a few head of cattle are undoubtedly killed by poison every year, there is no reason for supposing that the crime is nearly so prevalent as the natives say it is. The number of hide merchants in Monghyr at present is five, and the number of hides exported during the year is said to be 36,000.

The fort of Monghyr being built on a foundation of quartzite rock, effectually keeps off any encroachment by the Ganges; but the river oscillates like the pendulum of a clock, taking, it is said, about eighty years between each oscillation. The nearer the river comes to the rocks, the more convenient for the merchants; and last year it arrived at its southern limit, close to the previously mentioned temple of Chandi Sthan, and the priests point out the marks on a palm-tree embedded in a peepul made by the towing ropes eighty years ago. But this year the oscillation northwards has recommenced, and merchants wishing at this season to despatch their grain by water have first to cross nearly half a mile of sand, into which their bullocks sink knee-deep at every step.

The recent introduction of the road-cess into the district is beginning to benefit the merchants in no small degree, although they do not contribute a farthing to the cess. During the past year the large rice tract towards Kurukpur has been opened out by a metalled road which joins Monghyr to Kurukpur, and by the next cold season a bridged road, over which a tandem may be driven without much fear of casualties, will connect Monghyr with the chord line at Jamui, a distance of over forty miles.

Europeans who visited Monghyr in former years appear to have been much impressed with the hardware manufactured there, and they called the town the Birmingham of India. But this is certainly comparing

small things with great, for many a second-rate firm in England consumes more iron during the year than all the hardware manufacturers taken together in Monghyr. Any one paying a visit to a gunsmith's manufactory in the town of Monghyr will look in vain for any of the modern appliances invented for the destruction of life. Instead of tall chimneys, steam-hammers, boring and other machines, with a hundred hands to guide them, the visitor will see probably a little old man squatting with his nose resting on his knees, hammering a piece of Swedish iron into shape, whilst his little son, working at the bellows, brings the sooty stock of charcoal to the required glow. Another man in the corner of the hut is filing up the gunlocks, which are firmly grasped between the manufacturer's toes, or he is chiseling out the stock from a rough block of sissoo-wood. A parakeet is sure to be screaming on his perch suspended from the verandah, for the unmelodious Indian blacksmiths seem to have a particular fancy for such birds. When the gun is ready it appears to European eyes rather a suspicious weapon, more dangerous to friends than foes, and inclined to burst on the slightest provocation. But in reality it is a serviceable weapon, and certainly cheap at the modest price of Rs. 20 for a double-barrel, or half that sum for a single-barrel fowling-piece. But even these prices can barely compete with English guns, and consequently the comparison between Birmingham and Monghyr is becoming more and more marked, not to say ridiculous, every year. Formerly the great fair held at Caragola Ghât, in Purneah, was a great mart for the sale of Monghyr firearms; but now, from motives of policy, the sale there has been disallowed. Only four persons during the past year took out licenses for the manufacture of firearms, and the amount of guns and pistols turned out during that time did not, it is alleged, exceed one hundred.

Besides guns and pistols, spear-heads and toasting-forks are made by the gun-manufacturers. The latter article is invariably presented for sale to visitors. Bishop Heber, and Dr. Hooker, as well as less distinguished persons, bear testimony to the fact that the natives of Monghyr seem much impressed with our national partiality for toast. A hundred years has caused little or no variety in the hardware exposed for sale, and expostulation with the manufacturers has little or no effect in producing articles suited to the progressive age. The same remarks apply to the carpenters and cabinet-makers of Monghyr, whose skill in turning out inlaid ebony cases, necklaces of betel-nut, palm-wood, horn, and ebony brooches and bracelets of antiquated shape and pattern, is unsurpassed. These articles would have probably a very extended sale but for the tedious procedure required before the sellers will accept the proper price of their wares, small profits and quick returns not forming as yet part of the Monghyr necklace-seller's creed. It is useless inquiring what the native gentlemen or ladies pay, for they look on them as most barbaric ornaments, fit only to adorn the bodies of Sonthals, Kols, and such like uncivilized tribes, and they wonder at the enlightened European taste which leads the ladies to wear such things in company with the gay feathers and plumes of birds.

But the Monghyr carpenters do not only excel in making inlaid cabinet-ware: they are equally clever in turning out chairs, tables, and almiraes at prices which make the export of such articles to Calcutta a source of considerable profit; and the trade might be extended to almost any extent if the carpenters could be persuaded to lay in a good stock of wood, and not use it until it is well seasoned. The kinds of wood chiefly used by the Monghyr carpenters are—

Bijisar (<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>).	Abnus (ebony), (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>).
Sissu (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>).	Katal (<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>).
Toon (<i>Cedrela toona</i>).	Am (<i>Mangifera Indica</i>).
Babul (<i>Acacia Arabica</i>).	

The trade of the Monghyr carpenters should not be dismissed without mention of the modern and most useful vehicle, known as the bamboo spring-cart, which is turned out in perfection for the modest sum of Rs. 40 complete. A pony and harness will cost a similar sum; so that a person must be very poor indeed who cannot keep his carriage in Behar. These carts or carriages, which combine cheapness, lightness, and strength, are invaluable in the district, and the road must be very bad where the bamboo cart cannot get along. A broken bridge or occasional precipice-like breach even will cause only a few minutes'

delay; for whilst the servant, who sits behind, having taken the pony out, is leading it over to the opposite side, the driver dismounts from his perch and wheels the cart with little difficulty after the horse, or the aid of passers-by may be invoked to lift the carriage bodily to the other side. There appears no reason why bamboo spring-carts should not be introduced into England. One was figured in *Land and Water* about a year ago, but the papers have not mentioned their appearance hitherto either in Regent-street or Rotten-row.

Among the exports from Monghyr which have not hitherto received as much attention as they deserve may be mentioned roofing-slate, produced in any quantity from the adjacent quarries in Abhaipur, which lie buried in the most picturesque portion of the Karkapur hills. These quarries, which, were they in Europe, would soon make the owner's fortune, are not much patronised here, and tiles are seen on nearly every unthatched house. The only use which the natives make of slate is turning it into plates or dishes; and considering that these articles are exposed for sale in every bazaar, it is evident they have a considerable local sale. The principal export of slate at present is to Durbhunga, where the young Rajah's guardians find it useful in various ways. It was expected at one time that the East Indian Railway would patronise the quarries to a great extent, but it appears that the slates are too heavy for general roofing purposes.

Not far distant from the quarries is a hill of quartzose granite or millstone grit, utilized for grindstones, which are sold all over Behar and exported to some extent to other districts.

Lime is exported from Monghyr in considerable quantities; the coarsest kind is made from kunkur or nodular limestone, which about the time of the "drift" or "boulder clay" of Europe appears to have been washed from the limestone formations of the Himalayas and deposited all about Behar by the Ganges during its oscillations north and south.

The stone is burnt in kilns in order to expel the carbonic acid gas, and the residue is collected and sold as low as Rs. 8 per ton. The best lime, however, is made from the shells of fresh-water molluscs belonging to the genera *unio* and *ampullaria*. The former kind, known as the mussel, is so abundant that even in the tank which adjoins the Government gardens at Monghyr hundreds may be gathered within a distance of a few yards. The Ganges flood replenishes the tank yearly, and the mussels get their supply of lime washed by the rains from the Himalayas. Shell-lime, which is very pure, sells for Rs. 60 per ton.

Much of the *khus-khus*, the fragrant root of a species of andropogon grass, used for tatties in Calcutta, is exported from Monghyr. It is collected in the low-lying Farkia pergunnah by the Khanjars, or string-makers, and sells locally as low as Rs. 120 per ton. Thatching-grass from pergunnah Farkia is exported *via* Monghyr to Bhagulpore and other neighbouring districts, and firewood in some quantities to similar places.

Monghyr for many years has had a considerable trade in cage-birds, the principal species being the European starling, which visits the district during the cold weather, several species of *mynahs*, *amadavats* or *lals*, the *harveea* or green bulbul, and skylarks, which, however, in this country will not sing in confinement.

Any person who could devise a method for sending fish from Monghyr, so that they may arrive fresh in Calcutta, would find little difficulty in attaining the highest rank among merchants. Although the main body of the natives of Monghyr eat fish, the supply appears unlimited, and the price is so low that it seems hardly worth while to go fishing in Monghyr. A few days back a portion of the tank adjoining the Government gardens was dragged, and about one hundred carps and siluroids were taken out, averaging 5lb a piece. As the highest bid for this haul was only five rupees, or ten shillings, it was considered not worth while to come to terms, and the fish were distributed among the poor people employed in the gardens and elsewhere.

Among imports to the town of Monghyr, piece-goods and salt are the most important. The Marwaris, who may be called the Jews of India, monopolize the trade in cloth, and they supply nearly all the people of the district with Manchester goods. They lend money also at exorbitant interest, and have an extraordinary love for hoarding money.

It appears strange that these persons, whose actual wants are few, who are content to live on the meanest fare, whose furniture consists of a wooden stool and a pillow, both heirlooms by the way, as their colour and polish proclaim, rise early and late take rest, and eat the bread of carefulness in the pursuit of gain, which, so far as the outside world can judge, can be of no possible use to them, not even that of bragging of their wealth, for, on being asked, like old Isaac in *Ivanhoe*, each is ready to declare that he is not worth a zeechin, and that so far from getting profit by his merchandise each transaction involves an absolute loss.

As a contrast to this wealthy race are the Monghyr outcast domes, who make the neatest baskets in the world from wheat-straw and the fibres of various grasses. These poor people may often fairly declare that they lose by their transactions, for it is difficult to imagine how baskets involving such patience and labour as these do can be turned out at the miserable price which they command. But basket-making is in favour not only with the lowest castes, but also with the highest ladies in the land, who weave them with much ingenuity and elegance as a means to while away the zonana hours which hang heavily on their hands. They are of course not made for sale, but a few specimens have been presented to the Museum at Monghyr, where they may now be seen and admired. After piece-goods and salt, 60,000 maunds of which were imported by Bengalee traders during the past year, the following articles are the chief imports into Monghyr:—

From the East.	From Nepal.
Jute and gunny bags.	Tough fibrous paper.
Cocoanut oil.	Bay leaves.
Betel-nut.	Spikenard.
Rattans.	Chiretta.
From the Begousserai sub-division and western districts.	Musk.
Sweet potatoes.	Ginger.
Tobacco.	Lichen.
Saltpetre.	Indian madder.
Turneric.	Sal and deodar resins.
Molasses.	
Cotton.	
Patna potatoes.	

The native of Monghyr finds hardly any other calling so congenial to his mind as trading. As a rule, he finds honesty the best policy, and cases of fraud amongst traders are consequently of rare occurrence. This is a golden age for him. He contributes little or nothing to the revenues of the State, whilst the river, rail, and roads, are open to him, and his merchandise is protected as though a moiety of his profits went to pay the police who keep the dacoits and robbers in check.

As a rule, traders appreciate the protection which the Government holds over them, and express themselves grateful for it, acknowledging that it will be an evil day for them if ever the Government should leave them to protect their merchandise themselves. That this is the fact may be demonstrated by the following incident illustrating native timidity, and which may close this brief sketch of the trade of Monghyr:—

The irrigation works at Karrakpur, some 15 miles south of Monghyr, are fast approaching completion, and the two sides of the embankment which is to dam up the little river Mun have been gradually getting nearer and nearer each other, until at last the final effort was to be made and completely close the narrow gorge through which the water flows. It appears, however, that a wild rumour got abroad that, in order to make the work successful, a couple of workmen were to be sacrificed on the spot by the contractor. When the hour arrived for stopping the water, the contractor, an English gentleman, arrived on the scene with two thousand workmen, all of whom had heard of the intended sacrifice, but who were apparently individually buoyed up with the consolation that, according to the theory of chances, it was 999 to one against his being either of the selected victims. At a given signal the 2,000 baskets were filled with earth, and each man hurried to throw the contents into the breach. The contractor, who was in happy ignorance of the sinister rumour, was naturally somewhat excited and anxious that the work should proceed properly, and seeing one of the workmen throwing earth in the wrong place, seized him by the neck

in order to direct him aright, but the man unfortunately slipped and fell into the water. Then a panic seized upon the crowd. It was evident that the sacrifice had begun, and, throwing down their baskets, the terrified workmen started off across country as fast as their legs could carry them, never thinking for a moment to rescue their fellow labourer or prevent further sacrifice except by running away. It was lucky, however, for the work that, on looking back, some of the fugitives saw the contractor, not, as they expected, keeping the man's head under water, but actually helping him out, with profuse apologies and promise of buckshish for the mishap. It then occurred to the fugitives that after all the rumour of sacrifice must be an idle tale, and they returned quietly to their work.

THE PROPORTION OF RICE TO PADDY.

THE experiments testing the relative proportions of husked and unhusked rice have been continued in the Midnapore district, and an abstract of the result of the experiments is published below. One set of weighments was made at Contai, and represents the result of a method which appears to be peculiar to that part of the country. The paddy was first immersed into water, where it was allowed to remain for a day or two. It was then placed in the sun in earthenware jars and husked before it became dry. It is said that the quantity of rice thus husked will outweigh the rice derived from the same amount of paddy that has been fully dried. There seems, however, reason to doubt this, and the outturn of the Contai cleaned rice is certainly rather less than more than that obtained by the ordinary methods. Large quantities of the Contai rice find their way to Calcutta in the unhusked state, and are there of course husked in the ordinary method. No particular pains were taken about the Contai experiments, and they may be taken to represent the average results of husking according to the method in that locality.

The ordinary method of husking which was followed in all the other experiments is as follows. The paddy is first steamed or rather scalded in boiling water for about ten minutes, and is then spread out to dry. A *dhenkee* or rice-pounder, the pestle of which is of wood, is used to divest the grain of the chaff, and the chaff and grain are then winnowed with a hand-fan. The mortar is usually merely a hole made in the earth. In the Midnapore jail experiments reported by Mr. Larymore in the last issue of this paper, the mortar was a trifle better, being made from the root or trunk of a tree, which was sunk in the ground and then hollowed out. In Midnapore the experiments were carefully conducted, and more than ordinary precautions were taken to avoid wastage.

Mr. Larymore's experiments bring out one result which seems to account for the generally prevailing impression that rice is to paddy as 1 : 2, viz. that while the weight of the outturn of rice is fully two-thirds of the paddy, the cubical contents of the outturn is only a little more than one-half. The natives almost invariably use dry measure for rice, and hence look upon the proportion of rice to paddy as one-half. It is really, with reference to the weight of the outturn, a proportion of very nearly two-thirds on an average.

NAME OF PADDY.	Quantity of paddy.	Quantity of rice obtained.	Quantity of chaff obtained.	Wastage.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Akandi ...	1	84 1			These experiments were made at Contai, in the Midnapore district, with common winter rice, which was husked after the native manner on the spot.
Nagarchini ...	1	22 0			
Narsinjatta ...	1	25 0			
Hausful ...	1	23 8			
Patrisola ...	1	24 8			
Kamsal ...	1	24 0			
Boldiarangi ...	1	25 0	Not stated.	Not stated.	
Neulipatan ...	1	31 0			
Average results ...	1	23 5	2	
Goyabalee ...	1	25 5	13 0	1 11	These experiments were made in the town of Midnapore with common winter rice, and were conducted with more than ordinary care.
Nona ...	1	26 12	13 4	1 0	
Soondaral ...	1	26 15	13 0	1 1	
Kalmoo ...	1	26 15	13 0	1 1	
Ilamjoy ...	1	27 0	13 0	1 0	
Kamod ...	1	27 0	13 0	1 0	
Average results ...	1	26 10	12 5	1 2	
Nona ...	1	26 9			These experiments were also made at Midnapore with common winter rice, and were conducted with more than ordinary care.
Urapodisai ...	1	26 8			
Hyanta ...	1	26 12			
Hoongee ...	1	26 0			
Sajhantee ...	1	26 12			
Kamsal ...	1	27 12			
Average results ...	1	26 12			

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE NARAIL SUB-DIVISION, IN JESSORE.

The readers of the *Statistical Reporter* are aware that Sir George Campbell appointed special Deputy Collectors to conduct special agricultural inquiries in four selected districts of Bengal, and that Jessore is one of the districts regarding which very careful inquiries were made and a valuable report submitted to Government. Baboo Ram Shunker Sen's investigations have already been reviewed in these columns. They extended, however, only to the northern sub-divisions of Jhenidah

and Magoorah, and to the southern part of the district comprised by the Bagirhat sub-division and the Jessore Soonderbuns. Time did not admit of the inquiry being extended to the Sudder, Khoorna, and Narail sub-divisions.

Regarding the Narail sub-division, however, which occupies the eastern portion of the central tract of the district, considerable information has been collected from other sources, and the following notes will help in some measure to afford agricultural statistics regarding the gap between the northern and southern sub-divisions of the district.

The annexed tabular statement puts together in a convenient form some of the most important statistics regarding the chief staples of agricultural produce in this tract:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Names of principal crops.	Approximate date on which the preparation of land for each crop begins.	Approximate date on which each crop is sown.	Approximate date on which each crop is planted out.	Approximate date on which each crop is reaped.	Average amount and value of produce of a standard beegha of each crop on an average of five years.	Rent paid for a standard Bengal beegha of land.	Estimated cost of cultivation independent of ryots' labour, and nature of expenditure.
Paddy ... Amun ...	February and March, commencing by firing the stubble of the previous year and followed up by ploughing.	Begins about 15th March, and sowings go on all March and April to 15th May.	No planting out of this crop.	All December to close of January.	13 maunds, value Rs. 11.	Rs. 1-4 to 1-5	Rs. 3-6 to 5 per beegha.
Ditto ... Aous ...	Early in January, about the first week, by ploughing.	15th March, after the first spring showers, to the close of April.	Ditto	From 10th July and in all August.	8½ maunds, value Rs. 6	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ... Degga ...	Ditto	Ditto	No planting out of this crop.	From 10th November	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ... Boro and Raida.	About November, after the inundation subsides, by removing weeds from beets.	December, after clearing all weeds from the lands transplanted from nurseries.	In January, when the paddy is about 10 inches high; again in about three weeks for the last time.	Boro in April to 15th May; Raida in October.	Mixed and sown together, reaping about 13 maunds of Boro and 8½ of Raida, value Rs. 16.	Rs. 1-10 to 1-12	Ditto.
Oil-seeds ... Mustard and Rai	November, as soon as the water recedes and the lands dry.	About 10th November, after ploughing.	No planting out	From 15th February to middle of March.	2 maunds, value Rs. 6	Rs. 1-8 to 1-12	Seed 8 annas; ploughing Rs. 1 to 1-8.
Ditto ... Linseed	About the first week in December.	About the 15th December.	Ditto	15th March to end of April.	Very limited quantity sown. No information.	Rs. 1-4 to 1-6	Seed about 8 annas; ploughing Rs. 1 to 1-8.
Pulses ... Kahlai	About 15th October, as the inundation recedes.	About 15th October broadcast.	Ditto	From 15th February to middle of March.	5 maunds per beegha, value Rs. 2-8 to 3.	Ditto	Expense of reaping about 8 annas.
Ditto ... Peas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ... Khesari	Ditto, or a little later	Ditto	Ditto	20th February to middle of March.	5 maunds per beegha, value Rs. 3-5.	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ... Cheena	Between the 20th November and 20th December.	About the 20th November.	Ditto	Beginning of April to May.	4½ maunds per beegha, value Rs. 3-8.	Ditto	Seed about 8 annas; ploughing Rs. 1 to 1-8.
Ditto ... Job	About the first week in December.	Ditto	Ditto	15th March to 15th April	2 maunds per beegha, value Rs. 1-4.	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ... Jute or Kosta.	About the 10th of April, after the spring showers.	About the 15th April, after ploughing.	Ditto	About middle of August to September.	1½ maunds, value Rs. 1-4 to 1-8.	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ... Indigo	January and all February.	In March, after the first spring showers; also about the middle of October, broadcast on chura as the inundation subsides.	Ditto	From 15th June, and during all July to middle of August.	About 12 bundles per beegha; value fluctuates.	Special arrangements are made.	Cultivated under special management.

Paddy is placed first in order in the above list, and to the ryot it is decidedly the most important of the different crops raised by him during the year. The amun or late rice specially is the mainstay of the population; next in order is the aous or early rice, and then the boro and raida rice, which are not in themselves of much importance, but being cultivated on the marshes that abound in the sub-division, are useful as supplementary crops after the aous and amun are gathered, and give employment during the winter and dry months to the ryots in isolated villages.

Of oil-seeds two varieties of mustard, viz. surso and rai, are largely cultivated; and during January the low-lying lands, left moist and fertilized by the annual inundation, extending over several miles of country, may be seen covered with the bright yellow flowers of this useful crop. Mustard oil is consumed by the people, and is also an article of trade. Linseed is also exported. This crop first rose in importance during the Crimean war in 1854, but the demand has since fallen off, and the cultivation is now very limited.

Jute or kosta is cultivated for cordage used in building ryots' huts. The area brought under cultivation is small, and the fibre prepared in a rude fashion is sold in the bazaars for local consumption. There is scarcely any export trade in the article.

The cultivation of indigo fell off very considerably after 1860: indeed, in almost every factory in the sub-division it was abandoned, but it is now reviving under an improved system of contracts and more liberal management. Several factories which were in a state of decay have been re-opened and repaired, and the ryots have taken up the

advances offered by the planter. The sub-divisional officer has, when riding over the country, been sometimes taken for a planter, and been urged to open some closed factory close by, and to make advances to the cultivators in the neighbouring villages; and it may be hoped that this is an indication that the cultivation of indigo is now increasing in popularity.

The different varieties of pulses also form an important item in the profits of the cultivator, besides furnishing for home use the *dal* curry, a very necessary and palatable adjunct to his insipid rice.

Besides the regular annual crops of cereals, oil-seeds, and indigo, the betel vine is largely grown on the high lands bordering the numerous rivers that intersect the country by a distinct caste of ryots; and the forests of the betel-nut, cocoanut, and date-palms that mark the course of rivers by a dense and evergreen foliage, add largely to the profits of the cultivators and to the luxuries of ryot life.

Operations begin for the sowing of amun paddy about the 20th February, or, if there has been much rain in February, early in March, by firing the stubble of the preceding year's crop. This process goes on through all March, and as a field is cleared the ashes are ploughed into the soil. The stubble is fired about 4 o'clock of a hot dry day; the flames spread rapidly, and as the shades of evening close over the landscape, the effect of vast wheels on fire is very striking. The smoke from these wheel fires becomes at times disagreeable, hanging over fields and villages like a thick fog. After the spring showers fairly set in, the firing process is discontinued and the ploughing of the soil is rapidly pushed on. For aous paddy the preparation of the land begins about the middle of January, as the

higher lands on which the crop is grown become sufficiently dry to admit of the plough being used. As such lands are used for winter crops, ploughing is often delayed till March, the plough being put in after the winter crop is out. By the 20th March ploughs are in full work. For the boro and raida no ploughing is required. The paddy is sown on low swampy ground soon after the inundations subside; about the middle of December preparations begin by removing the rank weeds, called by the natives "kalmi," that grow so luxuriantly during the rains, spreading over the waters of the inundation in patches sufficiently thick to bear the weight of a man, and forming, as the waters subside, a thick crust of vegetation over the land. The paddy is sown in the soft ooze found below the crust. Oil-seeds and pulse are winter crops, and require little preparation, the seed being scattered broadcast over the soft earth soon after the waters of the annual inundation recede.

Sowings of amun paddy begin in March, after the first spring showers, and are continued throughout April and May. Aous paddy is sown in March and April. Boro mixed with raida, in the proportion of nine parts of the former to one part of the latter, is sown on the slimy ooze left on the bheels after the flood waters subside. The seed is sown on plots cleared of weeds, and these plots are the nurseries for the growth of seedlings till the plant is fit for transplanting. Winter crops are sown in November. For indigo there are two sowings, viz. the October and the spring. During October the seed is thrown broadcast on the soft alluvial deposits left by the floods. For spring sowings the land is hoed and ploughed during the winter months and the seed scattered after the spring showers are fairly set in.

Planting out, as the operation of removing paddy seedlings from the nurseries to the fields is termed, is unknown, except for the boro and raida paddy. The seedlings of boro rice are transplanted during December to the lower and permanently submerged portions of bheels, and sown in six to ten inches of water; a second transplantation takes place in January, when the growing plant is sown in deeper water and allowed to mature.

The reaping of the amun paddy, the principal harvest of the year, begins about the first week in December, and is continued throughout the month to about the close of January. The reaping of aous paddy takes place in July and August. The boro and raida crops are cut about April and May. Winter crops of cereals, oil-seeds, &c., are gathered in March and the first half of April. The cutting of indigo begins with the manufacture in June, and is continued till August, as the plant is required for the vats.

The value of the produce of a standard beegha of amun paddy would be about Rs. 11 the beegha, yielding about 13 maunds of paddy. The value of course fluctuates with reference to the season and the quantity brought into the market, but a careful inquiry held by the Magistrate gave the above result: 13 maunds of grain, value Rs. 11, would be what a ryot would expect as a fair average return. The average yield of aous paddy is 8½ maunds per standard beegha, value Rs. 6. Boro and raida may be classed with the amun paddy, but the value of boro appears to be higher, averaging about a rupee per maund. The reason for a higher value is that during the amun harvest paddy is thrown on the market in such large quantities that prices fall, while boro is cut when paddy is at its highest value.

The mode of cultivation is primitive in the extreme. The implements of agriculture are of the most defective and imperfect form. Hoeing, except for indigo, is entirely dispensed with as too laborious an operation. The soil is scratched with a rudely constructed plough, the handle of which communicates but little power of directing it, and the share scarcely penetrates the ground to a depth of three inches. The business of the harrow is performed by an instrument like a ladder, on which the husbandman stands, guiding two sets of bullocks yoked to it. Bullocks are used for ploughs and harrows, but they are small, meagre specimens of the bovine race. In the soft alluvial lands of this low-lying sub-division, the ploughs, harrows, and oxen, such as they are, answer however all purposes of agriculture, and the prolific soil yields its increase. Manure is never used: the soil is so fertile that it will bear crop after crop sown without intermission. The annual inundation has certainly a fertilizing influence. The weeds that grow and decay on the land, ploughed into the soil, together with the ashes of burnt stubble, tend to enrich it. Irrigation is not necessary, and is never resorted to except for the boro crop, when a prolonged drought in February and March renders the operation necessary. The water is obtained from the deepest part of the bheel, sometimes by opening a narrow khal and allowing a spring tide to flow over the land.

It is difficult, on account of the various customs of the country, to form a perfectly correct estimate of the cost of cultivation. The *ganthee* or mutual-help system largely prevails. Five or ten cultivators, each the owner of a plough and a pair of bullocks, form a *ganthee* or party, and

the land belonging to the members are ploughed, weeded, and reaped by the entire party taking the fields in turn. No expense for ploughing is incurred beyond the first cost of instrument and bullocks; but when ploughing has to be paid for, Re. 1 to Re. 1-8, and even Rs. 2 per beegha, will be the cost; Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 must be added for weeding, 12 annas to Re. 1 for reaping, and 8 annas per beegha for seed, making a total cost of Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 4-12, according to the local rates. For winter crops the cost of weeding may be deducted, and there will also be a further reduction of ploughing expenses for the different leguminous crops. In estimating the expenses and profits of a ryot, the operations of the whole year must be considered. Taking, for example, a beegha of ordinary high land, the following table will show the costs and profit:—

Cost of Cultivation.				Value of Crops.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Ploughing	...	2	0 0	Paddy	...	11	0 0
Weeding	...	1	0 0	Mustard	...	6	0 0
Seed	...	1	8 0	Peas, kalai, &c.	...	3	0 0
Reaping	...	2	0 0				
Watching	...	1	0 0	Total	...	30	0 0
Litigation	...	0	8 0	Deduct costs	...	9	8 0
Rent	...	1	8 0				
Total	...	9	8 0	Profit	...	10	8 0

It is estimated that 6,19,000 beeghas of land are annually cultivated in paddy, the outturn being of both amun and aous paddy 74,28,000 maunds, value Rs. 52,00,000. The area of winter crop cultivation is about 2,06,000 beeghas, yielding mustard 4,06,000 maunds, value about Rs. 4,00,000; other cereals 6,09,000 maunds, value about Rs. 3,00,000. About 25,000 beeghas are sown in indigo. The outturn fluctuates, but the produce of the different factories may be stated at 500 maunds, value Rs. 1,12,500. The above are approximate figures. Accurate information on the extent of cultivation can only be obtained after a very detailed inquiry and measurement. Zemindars and ryots appear to have bestowed but little or no thought on the matter.

Paddy is exposed to many risks; storms and high winds affect it injuriously. Shell-fish are also often very destructive: they nip the stalks of young shoots. Water-fowls eat a good deal of the newly-formed ears if a field is not closely watched. Caterpillars are frequently injurious: they creep up a stalk, perhaps in full ear, eat into the succulent portion of it, and the spike falls to the ground and decays. Inundation is seldom injurious to paddy so low down as Narail, and experience shows that the higher the inundation the more luxuriant is the growth of paddy. Winter crops are not so exposed to risks, and unless the season proves extraordinarily bad the ryot may safely calculate on a fair return.

Rotation is not practised in the sub-division, and land is seldom allowed to lie fallow. Two or three crops in succession are often taken from the same land without apparently exhausting it.

The chief caste of cultivators among the Hindoos is that of the Halya Das, but other castes, such as weavers, gardeners, chundals and muohis, are also taking largely to cultivation. Mahomedans are almost entirely cultivators. Since the indigo disturbances the Boonas or Sontalis, brought into the district in former years by indigo-planters for factory work, are now settling down as agriculturists.

At the beginning of this century the greater portion of the Narail sub-division was a vast swamp. The topographical features of the country are now much altered by the opening of the Moochee Khal above Magoorah. The khal, now a broad fluent stream, connects the Nobogunga with the Gorai river. The silt-laden water of the Ganges flows freely into the Nobogunga at Magoorah and into the Bankana river at Lukhipasa, and also through a cross-channel at Koomargunge into the Chittra. Spilling over the country through numerous channels, the waters leave a rich deposit each year. Swamps have in many places been obliterated, and low-lying lands are now rich alluvial plains, yielding not only pasturage, but crops of indigo, aous rice, and winter crops. From being simply a rice-producing swamp, the Narail division can now boast of as large a variety in the products of the soil as any of the more favourably situated divisions on the north; and with the increased productiveness of the soil the condition of the cultivator has also improved. It is not at all improbable that the tract of land comprised in the Narail division will in the course of another fifty years be higher and more valuable than the lands of the Sudder and Jhenida divisions; for while the rivers of those divisions are closed against the admission of the muddy waters of the Ganges, Narail is being raised and renovated each year by the silt brought down the new channels formed within comparatively recent years.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT RELATING TO BRITISH INDIA.—NO. IV.

THE following statements relating to railways in British India are republished from "The Statistical Abstract" which was compiled last year by Mr. Waterfield, of the India Office:—

No. 39.—Length of line open on each Railway in India on the 31st of December in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.										
East Indian (including Jubbulpore branch) ...	1,129	1,129	1,133	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,504
Eastern Bengal ...	110	110	113	113	113	156	156	156	156	156
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	105	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Sindh ...	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253
Punjab ...	703	815	858	875	875	1,259	1,259	1,278	1,278	1,278
Delhi ...	305	305	305	305	305	310	340	389	406	406
Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	611	645	645	678	707	783	832	832	854	858
Madras ...	79	127	144	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
South Indian: Great Southern of India ...	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	187
Carnatic ...	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
STATE.										
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Nulhattee ...	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Khamgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawuttee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattee branch of Bombay and Baroda line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ward Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,369	3,568	3,937	4,017	4,287	4,834	5,079	5,384	5,702	6,102

* The Jubbulpore branch, 224 miles, was opened 1st June 1867.

† Amalgamated 1st July 1870.

‡ Amalgamated 1874.

§ Purchased by the Government 1st April 1868.

|| Purchased by the Government 1st April 1872.

¶ Closed temporarily in December 1874.

No. 40.—Mean Mileage open on each Railway in India during each of the undermentioned years ended 31st December.

RAILWAYS.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.										
East Indian (including Jubbulpore branch) ...	1,129	1,129	1,133	1,353	1,353	1,353	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,504
Eastern Bengal ...	110	110	113	113	113	156	156	156	156	156
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	105	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Sindh ...	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253
Punjab ...	703	815	858	875	875	1,259	1,259	1,278	1,278	1,278
Delhi ...	305	305	305	305	305	310	340	389	406	406
Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	611	645	645	678	707	783	832	832	854	858
Madras ...	79	127	144	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
South Indian: Great Southern of India ...	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	187
Carnatic ...	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
STATE.										
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Nulhattee ...	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Khamgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawuttee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattee branch of Bombay and Baroda line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ward Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,083	3,473	3,787	3,984	4,168	4,579	5,017	5,208	5,540	5,979

* The Jubbulpore branch, 224 miles, was opened 1st June 1867.

† 12 miles of Mopani branch opened for coal traffic 3rd September 1872.

‡ 17 miles opened in May and remaining 2 in August 1865.

§ 58 miles open for half the year and 32 for about three months of 1873.

|| 22 miles open for nine months in 1875.

¶ 119 miles opened 9th October 1874.

No. 41.—Number of Passengers conveyed on each Railway in India in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE					YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER				
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.										
East Indian, Main line ...	4,134,945	4,166,036	4,426,611	4,833,829	4,903,788	5,130,606	5,210,903	5,508,309	5,806,942	6,792,052
" Jubbulpore line ...	...	...	...	...	180,553	215,723	228,314	201,184	241,714	239,177
Eastern Bengal ...	1,155,291	1,179,903	1,180,200	1,240,388	1,295,292	1,324,907	1,376,880	1,542,731	1,631,025	1,537,400
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	...	...	35,385	243,904	368,019	354,292	327,084	619,864	1,310,675	1,004,800
Sindh ...	112,047	142,443	143,235	142,003	113,483	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	436,091	522,316	616,809	612,610	669,350	1,971,409	† 1,981,576	† 2,016,118	† 2,069,522	† 2,120,785
Delhi ...	...	...	...	139,006	493,957	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,413,116	2,802,108	3,070,013	3,007,896	3,247,171	3,326,024	3,403,604	3,326,316	3,323,561	3,180,004
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,318,808	1,504,175	1,562,762	1,635,408	1,740,051	2,565,848	2,605,750	2,664,950	3,149,790	3,737,006
Madras ...	1,628,293	1,208,740	1,012,146	2,036,082	2,081,828	2,105,566	2,302,352	2,405,290	2,743,589	2,772,964
South Indian:—										
Great Southern of India ...	335,896	401,806	430,100	564,537	820,341	783,755	813,885	1,035,541	1,401,319	1,517,544
Carnatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	79,772	91,008	91,161	102,086	...
STATE.										
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	292,471	357,020	359,145	...	...	287,477	345,947	340,093	352,523	433,215
Nulhattee ...	...	...	...	...	...	72,949	72,327	53,542	77,264	69,870
Khamgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,531	19,068	11,770	8,827	7,805
Oomrawuttee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,973	51,046	43,802	44,969
Rajpootana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680,580
Holkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,477
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,568
Ward Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,902
Total ...	13,986,518	13,969,188	14,746,366	15,066,603	15,901,633	18,224,889	18,976,886	20,352,833	22,851,406	24,280,459
Season Ticket Holders not included above ...	...	2,497	6,235	5,176	2,976	4,028	8,355	12,859	14,084	17,420

* Not stated.

† Including Indus Flotilla.

No. 42.—Number of Tons of Goods and Minerals conveyed on each Railway in India in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE					YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER				
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
East Indian, Main line	694,758	759,525	867,491	970,171	1,205,780	1,170,057	1,035,783	1,116,366	1,461,890	1,632,543
Jubbulpore line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	88,054	100,923	184,554	110,032	77,228	66,447	93,691	105,189	185,998	174,604
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh	27,548	186,423	201,361	185,204	110,133	191,160	177,823	224,750	261,905	229,037
Punjab	49,539	91,254	64,028	63,840	83,523	27,397	47,693	73,949	116,619	200,004
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	884,694	1,117,417	1,046,765	893,103	950,808	972,879	1,062,918	998,633	998,633	998,633
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	85,730	154,801	199,308	173,074	177,871	201,500	120,318	173,403	433,904	267,523
Madras	1268,573	305,211	378,193	389,900	423,753	544,119	1216,307	303,546	406,088	570,566
South Indian:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Southern of India	38,507	50,650	70,283	59,080	64,837	71,419	91,705	96,346	66,953	112,350
Carnatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	15,906	9,340	9,763	...	...	22,122	23,336	30,044	40,471	39,574
Nulhattee	...	...	...	...	...	9,752	8,388	6,523	11,607	11,607
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	11,463	24,115	13,306	17,547	24,115
Oomrawuttee	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,669	30,353	66,645	30,409
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,942
Holkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,547
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,837
Wurda Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,381
Total	2,152,103	2,922,523	2,967,052	2,840,289	3,341,008	3,435,269	3,358,107	3,406,954	4,064,748	4,696,624
Number of Live Stock	...	505,021	433,301	567,815	651,003	625,067	467,360	462,184	616,567	674,437

* Not stated.

† Excluding goods carried for the Company's own purposes.

‡ Including Indus Flotilla.

§ April to December only.

No. 43.—Gross Receipts of each Railway in India in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE				YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER						
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main line	1,442,104	1,920,308	2,157,134	2,065,002	2,149,972	2,481,913	2,681,469	2,822,928	2,437,018	2,979,114	3,187,646
Jubbulpore line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	112,540	124,692	140,357	144,084	186,437	186,338	178,093	201,513	250,898	314,937	324,057
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh	82,403	63,166	111,292	111,531	121,813	118,008	124,583	15,614	42,376	112,890	200,403
Punjab	25,200	90,269	91,446	96,600	102,434	96,868	132,455	144,711	149,590	158,438	168,220
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	870,296	1,430,720	1,317,160	1,379,699	1,480,039	1,444,443	1,050,047	1,805,979	1,716,757	1,729,090	1,848,546
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	199,842	429,094	433,725	412,439	412,714	441,831	465,098	601,792	617,654	512,308	537,021
Madras	340,467	438,787	405,586	515,004	506,142	562,630	403,213	549,125	669,353	630,974	561,429
South Indian:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Southern of India	80,818	37,880	55,362	63,445	73,390	70,086	70,908	71,843	74,003	102,018	88,596
Carnatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	8,613	11,211	...	...	15,503	7,405	7,437	7,045	6,901	16,907	9,190
Nulhattee	...	...	...	...	6,135	8,400	8,628	7,288	15,044	8,445	7,903
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,136	1,538	1,083	2,407
Oomrawuttee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	2,111	2,211	2,790
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,678
Holkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,819
Wurda Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,598
Total	3,121,713	4,637,235	4,876,112	4,831,593	5,320,723	6,709,382	6,213,805	6,146,130	6,361,617	6,748,790	7,768,768

* For nine weeks only.

† Including Indus Flotilla.

‡ April to December only.

§ Not stated.

|| For 11 months only.

No. 44.—Gross Expenses of each Railway in India in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE				YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER						
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian, Main line	670,005	839,423	994,441	1,063,853	932,051	1,035,892	1,099,459	981,125	1,064,623	999,486	1,125,725
Jubbulpore line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	54,094	67,106	68,168	72,620	64,980	117,448	104,846	107,970	99,533	101,386	100,051
Oudh and Rohilkund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh	78,986	43,083	50,136	67,084	75,294	80,099	98,287	111,950	184,003	180,959	189,510
Punjab	19,241	54,874	71,314	73,390	118,499	118,020	17,096	17,754	28,903	31,990	189,063
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	555,670	747,284	784,115	870,792	914,781	967,427	1,063,050	1,190,911	1,109,964	1,187,457	1,093,520
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	168,731	254,220	300,647	270,628	272,495	235,207	238,526	399,481	310,556	303,566	379,978
Madras	177,817	189,415	204,620	217,225	234,924	276,618	220,693	231,617	294,908	289,376	350,124
South Indian:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Southern of India	16,107	18,028	25,112	30,796	33,901	44,443	42,646	38,368	61,781	59,790	54,030
Carnatic	...	...	...	...	4,134	5,910	5,967	5,311	5,318	5,307	...
STATE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	11,412	12,558	...	...	28,539	10,778	7,850	7,650	7,600	10,480	7,145
Nulhattee	...	...	...	...	6,978	5,045	4,507	4,531	3,536	3,075	6,545
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,003
Oomrawuttee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,753
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,517
Holkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,968
Wurda Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,023
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,969
Total	1,742,003	2,225,995	2,687,812	2,731,578	2,998,098	3,998,121	3,997,291	3,499,278	3,499,294	3,499,294	3,991,639

* For nine weeks only.

† Including Indus Flotilla.

‡ April to December only.

§ Not stated.

|| For 11 months only.

No. 45.—Net Earnings of each Railway in India in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE				YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER						
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.											
East Indian, Main line ...	772,000	1,080,886	1,172,003	1,002,047	1,217,081	1,440,321	1,532,010	1,341,803	1,432,185	1,600,488	2,061,921
Jubbulpore line ...	88,746	87,786	71,069	76,084	20,326	8,840	17,017	38,577	121,111	76,050	134,966
Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	91,143	85,799	78,005	89,582	92,773	163,008	167,721
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	3,507	10,083	23,156	7,837	4,343	3,888	6,078	7,800	13,284	80,444	71,380
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	6,009	85,399	20,533	24,645	79,716	32,588	123,790	14,803	78,640	167,225	260,448
Great Indian Peninsula ...	314,626	685,438	638,048	508,907	565,278	481,016	627,817	688,008	618,823	620,583	754,786
Madras ...	41,111	175,776	124,078	132,811	147,219	106,624	194,572	202,311	207,360	208,905	187,143
South Indian:—	171,040	240,372	261,067	297,773	331,218	286,012	283,620	207,608	271,047	271,696	191,306
Great Southern of India ...	14,711	19,862	30,340	32,650	39,779	25,645	28,716	31,977	32,222	51,804	34,841
Carnatic ...	...	...	...	...	204	939	—449	1,240	1,163	1,707	...
STATE.											
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	—2,799	—1,347	...	...	—3,034	—3,378	—503	295	761	—263	1,975
Nulhattee ...	...	...	...	...	1,383	3,416	4,421	3,267	2,419	3,373	2,558
Khamgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	322	188	465
Omrawuttee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	978	—393	—907
Rajpootana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,161
Holkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031
Wardha Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—96
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Total ...	1,379,650	2,511,240	2,337,800	2,100,123	2,512,083	2,506,211	2,846,004	2,086,260	2,660,223	3,185,069	3,937,739

* Including Indus Flotilla.

No. 46.—Percentage of Gross Expenses to Gross Receipts of each Railway in India in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE				YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER						
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
GUARANTEED.											
East Indian, Main line ...	46.46	45.71	45.63	51.49	45.55	41.72	41.78	42.23	41.23	37.58	33.31
Jubbulpore line ...	...	...	...	...	70.17	108.14	85.81	73.56	46.11	86.04	42.58
Eastern Bengal ...	47.98	55.73	48.70	48.84	45.23	48.45	55.49	55.55	63.88	61.11	64.17
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	...	...	...	...	8.63	81.75	71.01	69.31	68.07	72.91	64.41
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	85.74	81.03	80.09	78.07	63.43	79.83	70.21	96.76	84.16	71.84	60.95
Madras ...	79.48	59.12	71.39	67.79	64.92	75.86	60.54	59.04	59.06	58.23	52.12
Great Indian Peninsula ...	53.84	52.23	55.33	68.11	61.00	66.70	62.28	65.03	64.24	64.08	59.17
South Indian:—	52.26	47.59	48.36	48.53	45.79	63.41	60.09	65.17	64.46	49.70	60.81
Great Southern of India ...	...	...	...	...	90.35	80.63	112.76	64.91	66.56	57.68	...
Carnatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.											
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	133.49	112.01	...	...	155.11	145.55	105.28	96.28	90.93	102.56	78.34
Nulhattee ...	...	...	...	...	85.61	59.63	48.73	58.05	67.14	60.59	67.23
Khamgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.99	45.84	88.99	87.16
Omrawuttee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.00	53.90	115.01	134.71
Rajpootana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.31
Holkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.19
Wardha Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104.98
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.07
Average for all lines ...	55.54	49.06	52.05	56.53	52.77	56.13	54.18	56.29	54.42	52.76	49.19

No. 47.—Withdrawals out of Capital for Expenditure on each Guaranteed Railway, and Capital Outlay, whether from Ordinary or Extraordinary Funds, or from contributions by Native Chiefs, &c., on each State Railway, in each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	Up to the 30th of April 1866.	YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH								Total to the 31st of March 1874.
		1867 (11 months).	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
GUARANTEED.										
East Indian, Main line ...	22,450,456	1,761,811	1,882,736	630,296	776,700	88,981	154,429	16,982	108,353	20,608,903
Jubbulpore line ...	1,664,011	309,981	340,341	148,465	52,115	542,646	6,133	...	...	3,008,690
Eastern Bengal ...	1,726,036	285,533	348,792	240,318	149,401	65,619	71,845	44,552	61,671	4,837,820
Oudh and Rohilkund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	1,423,084	199,632	182,845	127,001	906,543	1,332,240	777,093	828,407	569,677	10,274,048
Madras ...	2,387,660	145,958	90,883	38,628	25,075	111,126	224,658	—54,170	—3,810	23,233,143
Great Indian Peninsula ...	838,885	1,233,202	1,123,163	774,479	514,262	1,325,581	730,581	16,502	49,537	7,805,083
South Indian:—	13,866,551	1,638,059	2,197,164	1,073,120	1,557,036	79,944	301,322	30,600	97,247	10,158,308
Great Southern of India ...	6,209,080	654,423	273,970	160,511	84,073	289,218	274,903	111,319	19,002	1,851,500
Carnatic ...	7,778,305	395,257	879,174	806,099	357,181	88,735	184,856	31,448	163,987	173,828
Total Guaranteed ...	60,373,361	7,215,400	7,004,988	4,480,987	6,742,851	3,776,279	2,406,728	805,800	953,968	91,943,413
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	609,004	82,212	11,123	971	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.										
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,634,828	2,077	7,423	3,147	616,181
Nulhattee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,954
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	363	2,040	2,800	10,774	30,447	48,630
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,470,727	263,376	3,844	282,476	1,394,284
Indus Valley ...	...	...	...	...	5,541	70,702	46,444	210,998	635,940	984,904
Rajpootana Lines ...	...	...	...	...	80,022	44,231	191,443	412,038	685,435	1,383,089
Holkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,590	23,737	180,328	396,007	521,059
Seindia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	7,967	9,591
Narmada ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,847	30,445	13,098	126,343	171,123
Khamgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	47,605	—398	1,032	...	46,630
Omrawuttee ...	...	...	...	...	...	59,498	5,412	—1,177	...	45,734
Wardha Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,328	3,535	100,500	...	157,811
Napora and Chitragpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	4,740	...	8,764
Holkar and Chitragpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,683	14,467	15,273	55,197
Moradabad, Deolband, and Roorkhy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,659	40	...	2,699
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,702	97,907	420,616	571,639
Kyore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,564	6,200	...	11,684
Kanung and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,674	...	3,865
Campooie branch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,807	97,807
Total State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,443,919
Total Capital Outlay on all Railways in India ...	60,982,361	7,215,400	7,004,988	4,481,784	6,743,516	5,160,708	3,814,500	2,553,807	2,496,021	98,387,332

The transfers to various accounts, sale of stores, refunds, &c., exceeded the withdrawals in these instances.
 * Not yet sanctioned; the outlay has been incurred for survey and preliminary expenses.
 † The money for this line is provided by Scindia, the interest being paid by the Government of India.
 ‡ The money for this line is provided by the Nizam.
 § These amounts represent the total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, previous to 1870-71 for these lines; the outlay in each year is not shown in the accounts.

The money for this line is provided by Scindia, the interest being paid by the Government of India.
 * Not yet sanctioned; the outlay has been incurred for survey and preliminary expenses.
 † The money for this line is provided by the Nizam.
 ‡ These amounts represent the total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, previous to 1870-71 for these lines; the outlay in each year is not shown in the accounts.

No. 48. — Number of Passengers, Railway Servants and others killed and injured on each Railway in India during each of the undermentioned years.

RAILWAYS.	1866.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.																				
East Indian	51	48	54	48	67	96	94	171	96	116	89	116	95	87	89	85	75	119	108	132
Eastern Bengal	3	5	8	5	5	3	19	7	2	3	5	2	1	1	8	7	18	28	7	16
Odish and Kholikund	2	4	7	4	8	1	2	1	3	1	8	9	17	13	31	23	21	23	18	7
Sindh	8	12	6	8	2	3	2	1	15	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Punjab	42	33	53	34	65	65	45	55	54	82	61	67	33	65	33	72	21	64	38	70
Delhi	31	14	22	27	23	20	13	15	25	25	17	14	9	20	26	8	13	28	16	19
Great Indian Peninsula	30	31	7	3	7	6	17	12	12	11	21	11	15	14	15	16	15	4	17	14
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian:—Great Southern of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE.																				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nulhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	160	147	138	131	182	208	192	274	216	258	204	224	177	204	211	224	160	272	221	278

TRADE STATISTICS OF THE PUNJAB, 1874-75.

The following compilation is prepared from a report by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab upon the trade of the province. The report embraces the period from the 1st May 1874 to the 31st March 1875. While the quantities of the traffic may be relied on, there is reason to believe that the values are generally overestimated.

A new system of registration of trade statistics was adopted in the Punjab from the 1st April 1874. A registration is now carried on at selected posts on or near the frontier of the province of all trade passing those posts to or from countries or provinces adjacent to the Punjab. Returns of the traffic crossing the frontier by rail have been obtained from the East Indian and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Companies. The trade by boats up and down the Indus has been registered at Sukkar. The amount of timber floated into the province from the north has been ascertained from the Forest Department.

The following statements are annexed showing the particulars of the import and export trade of the Punjab with other provinces and countries:—

- I.—Imports.
- II.—Exports.
- III.—Abstract of I and II.
- IV.—Traffic by Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, crossing the frontier, with the provinces and countries with which the trade was carried on.
- V.—Traffic by East Indian Railway crossing the frontier at the Delhi Jumna bridge.
- VI.—Up and down trade by boat on the Indus.

The weight and value of the external trade registered during the year 1874-75, under the system now in force, are largely in excess of the returns obtained under the former system of compilation, as will be seen from the following figures for the past five years:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rupees.	Maunds.	Value, Rupees.	Maunds.	Value, Rupees.
1870-71	26,86,484	2,42,70,695	28,21,103	2,14,12,799	55,07,587	4,56,83,494
1871-72	24,37,014	2,77,85,579	24,42,771	2,35,10,748	48,79,785	5,13,06,327
1872-73	23,17,417	3,04,27,895	17,55,618	1,98,10,938	40,73,035	5,02,38,833
1873-74	30,52,205	2,46,24,923	35,82,344	2,05,01,227	66,34,549	4,51,26,153
1874-75	64,31,557	11,85,68,384	55,03,768	5,61,21,223	1,19,35,325	16,96,19,610

The countries and provinces which adjoin the Punjab are—

On the North Frontier—

Chinese Tibet, Ladakh, Kashmir, Yarkand, and Bijour;

On the West Frontier—

Kabul, Tirah, and Sewastan;

On the South Frontier—

Sindh, Bahawalpore, Bikaner, and Jaipore;

On the East Frontier—

The North-Western Provinces;

and, according to the scheme of registration adopted, no other country

should, properly speaking, be shown. The returns of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway traffic, which contribute about one-third of the total external trade of the province, have however this year been given separately for the principal provinces through which the railway system of India passes, and the distribution has therefore been preserved in statements I and II. But it must be borne in mind that no such distinction is made in the case of the East Indian Railway traffic, the whole of which is shown as having been carried on with the North-Western Provinces; nor in the case of road traffic passing between the Punjab and those provinces. No stress, therefore, can be laid on the comparative imports and exports of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, &c., as given under this heading.

The following table, which will be referred to occasionally in this Note, gives some particulars of the external trade of the province, which, entering from one direction, passes out in another, and which may therefore be regarded as transit trade. Where the exports exceed the imports, we may conclude that the articles are produced in the province, and that the capability to export is represented by the excess. Where the imports exceed the exports, the excess will represent the actual consumption in the province of such articles for the year:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Charas	1,219	181	1,038	...
Opium	815	...	...	...
Saltpetre	7,517	27,151	...	29,664
Indigo	4,902	19,594	...	14,692
Cotton (cleaned)	18,660	1,76,030	...	1,57,370
do. (uncleaned)	8,430	11,601	...	3,171
Wool	20,375	56,373	...	36,797
Silk	9,568	1,504	7,964	...
Flax	10,616	2,008	8,608	...
Fruits and Nuts	1,60,831	77,511	83,320	...
Wheat	6,55,860	16,11,246	...	9,55,386
Rice	2,15,438	1,71,965	48,473	...
Gram	79,534	15,11,681	...	13,32,067
Inferior Grains	1,87,185	14,40,560	...	13,53,375
Pulses	25,937	8,11,804	...	7,85,867
Ghee	79,798	30,013	49,785	...
Horns and Hides	4,95,308	10,43,134	...	5,47,826
Metals	1,45,416	35,468	1,10,948	...
Oil-seeds	61,107	3,31,620	...	2,70,513
Salt	5,19,240	15,84,111	...	10,64,871
Sugar (refined)	2,27,800	2,59,051	...	31,251
Ditto (unrefined)	8,13,890	8,59,487	...	54,403
Tea	18,449	19,379	...	530
Tobacco	47,517	19,660	...	...
Wood	579,570 and 54,018 logs	56,321	523,549 and 54,018 logs	...
Indian cotton cloth	8,723	90,117	...	81,394
European do. do.	3,41,474	61,711	...	...
Leather	3,39,567	17,13,369	...	...
Pashmina	23,07,103	4,82,548	...	...

The import of charas, which is derived from Yarkand and Kabul, is on the decline. From the report (published in the *Gazette of India Supplement*, 18th September 1875,) of the British Joint-Commissioner of Leh, it seems that for some years past no good charas has been brought from Yarkand. But the amount imported from Kabul, although valued at a very high figure (too high to be reliable) is also smaller than in the year 1873-74, and there is reason to conclude that the consumption of the drug is diminishing in the province. The amount exported from Ladakh into Kulu and Kashmir during the calendar year 1874 is shown

in the Ladakh trade report to have been 689 maunds. The amount shown as imported into the Punjab from the North Frontier is 579 maunds according to the returns of the official year. The exports, 181 maunds in all, are chiefly to the North-Western Provinces.

Opium is entirely an article of import. Of the 812 maunds imported, 699 maunds were from the North-Western Provinces and 98 maunds from the North Frontier. The imports from the North-Western Provinces are probably from Rajpootana, whence license-holders bring opium under passes through those provinces. The rules regarding opium grown in the Punjab, published in September 1873 under the provision of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, have not yet resulted in a supply sufficient for the demand of the province. Of recent years, the import of opium from the North-Western Provinces has escaped registration. The whole amount was conveyed by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Saltpetre is manufactured in most of the plain districts, and exported by rail to British provinces and the seaports. Jaipore sent 6,676 maunds into the Punjab, which probably found its way out of the province in this manner. Ladakh is shown to have contributed 562 maunds, but this item is not traceable in the Ladakh returns. The total export from the province was 37,131 maunds.

Indigo is also a product of the country, grown chiefly in the South-Western Districts. Bahawalpore contributed 2,135 maunds, and the North-Western Provinces 2,588 maunds; but the exports to the latter province reached 6,840 maunds, and 3,846 maunds were exported to Bombay, while 6,573 maunds went to Kabul. The total exports reached 19,592 maunds.

Last year 6,484 maunds of cotton were imported from Kashmir. This year the imports almost entirely ceased, the exports exceeding the imports by 2,389 maunds. To the Central India States on the south 54,690 maunds were supplied, against 19,616 maunds imported, and the amount sent to the British provinces and seaports was 1,25,482 maunds. Although no comparison can be drawn with previous years, in which the railway returns were deficient, there is reason to suppose that the above facts point to a revival in the crop which had declined for the two previous years. This conclusion is borne out by the Cotton Report for the year, in which it was shown that the outturn of 1874 was in excess of that of the previous year by 43,455 maunds.

Wool is principally imported from Kabul and the other countries on the West Frontier, and from Bikanir, where extensive pasturage is found. The imports reached 20,575 maunds. The exports, amounting to 56,872 maunds, were chiefly to the seaports, 48,861 maunds being conveyed down the Indus by boat. These facts confirm the remarks made last year, to the effect that little wool leaves the Punjab by rail. The price of exported wool is Rs. 12, or a little more, per maund.

In the revised classified list raw silk and silk manufactured articles are given separately.

The imports, amounting to 9,568 maunds, were as follows :—

	Maunds.	Average price per maund.
From the North Frontier	399	575
" the West Frontier	3,463	535
" British Provinces and the Seaports	5,696	388
" Bahawalpore	10	705

Last year a decrease in this trade was noticed. This year the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar states that no silk was imported into that district from Bokhara, and that the European demand for silk goods was very slack. The price of silk imported from the north is more than double that given in the Ladakh returns as the price obtaining at Leh, Rs. 240 per maund; but their prices, as well as those for China silk, which constitutes the bulk of the imports from the seaboard, are borne out by the statistics given in the Note on Trade Statistics for 1871-72 and 1872-73.

The exports amounted to 1,604 maunds, and were chiefly to British provinces; only 130 maunds of silk goods were exported from the province, chiefly to Jaipore. The imports were 743 maunds, chiefly from the seaports. The average price of silk manufactured goods imported and exported was about Rs. 1,000 per maund.

The returns of fruits and nuts imported and exported, which have been obtained this year, largely exceed those previously obtained. From Kabul alone the imports were 91,840 maunds; Kashmir contributed 16,536 maunds. The imports from British provinces, including the seaports, were 28,156 maunds. The exports to the latter were 53,965 maunds. These consist chiefly of the Kabul goods, which are taken straight through to Calcutta. No less than 82,320 maunds of the imports are shown to have been consumed within the province.

The great facilities afforded by the railways for transfer of grain to meet the fluctuations of the market cause apparent anomalies in the returns for the year. Thus the imports of wheat from the North-Western Provinces amount to 4,83,251 maunds, whereas the exports are largely in excess of that amount. But the general balance of the trade in grain shows that the Punjab was able to export largely during the year. The particulars will be found in the table given below. The result is that the exports of grain of all kinds, not including pulses, exceeded the imports by 35,89,745 maunds, or 1,31,868 tons.

At the close of the previous year, between 15th November 1873 and 31st March 1874, 1,17,742 tons had been exported to meet the demand arising from the scarcity in Bengal. The continued export during this year shows how abundant the harvests have been, and points to increased prosperity.

The prosperity is further betokened by a large import of ghee, amounting to 79,738 maunds, of which Kashmir contributed 33,269 maunds, and the North-Western Provinces, after deducting exports, 24,323 maunds. The other exports were principally to the countries on the South Frontier.

It is to be feared that the large export of horns and hides, amounting to the value of Rs. 10,43,134, indicates the fatality of the cattle disease which has been prevalent during the past year. These exports were principally to the British provinces and seaports. An item of Rs. 15,555 to Ladakh is noticeable with reference to the increased imports mentioned in Captain Molloy's report. Why hides and horns to the value of Rs. 2,59,581 should have been imported into the province from the North-Western Provinces, whereas the stream of trade is entirely in the other direction, is not easy to say. It probably represents the supply required for the local markets in Delhi and other places not far from the frontier. There are no imports of any note from other countries.

The returns of metals and metal manufactures are this year shown separately, but apparently in the East Indian Railway return the two are amalgamated, as there is no entry under the latter heading. The value of the manufactures conveyed into the province by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway alone was nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

As remarked in previous years, the bulk of the salt imported is from Central India, and this passes through a portion of the Goorgaon district into the North-Western Provinces. The exported salt, not included in this trade, consists of the produce of either the Kohut or Shahpore or Mandi mines. The former, not being admitted into the cis-Indus portion of the province, finds its way to Kabul at about 8 annas per maund: 2,39,785 maunds were so conveyed. The Shahpore and Mandi salt, which supplies the northern districts of the province, is exported to Kashmir at an average price of about Rs. 2-12 per maund. The amount so exported was 1,97,799 maunds.

The imports and exports of sugar are nearly balanced. The largest imports of both kinds are from the North-Western Provinces, while the exports are almost entirely to the Central India Provinces. It is remarkable that so much as 1,88,428 maunds of refined sugar should be exported to Jaipore; but the comparatively low price of this article (Rs. 8 per maund) perhaps indicates that it is partially refined and intended for a further process of manufacture in Central India. A small quantity of refined sugar is imported up to the Indus from China and the Mauritius.

The registration of the tea trade has hitherto been very incomplete. The imports this year amount to 18,449 maunds. How much of this is Kumaon and Assam tea, cannot be stated; the distinction will be shown in future years, but the bulk is probably China tea. The exports to the seaports and British provinces are 6,701 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,11,190, or about Rs. 61 per maund. This tea is no doubt entirely that produced in the Himalayas. No less than 10,266 maunds were sent to Kabul, valued at Rs. 14,63,530, or Rs. 142 per maund. It would seem that this is principally China tea, although the price of tea imported from the British provinces is not higher than Rs. 61 per maund. But the carriage up to Peshawur from the railway has to be added. The amount exported on the North Frontier was 2,412 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,90,236, or about Rs. 79 per maund. This tea, when it reaches Ladakh, ranges from Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 per maund.

The exports of Indian cotton cloth amounted to 90,117 maunds, an amount so much larger than any yet recorded that it must be attributed to the new system of registration. It was always known that this trade was large and important, but it was difficult to ascertain the exact amount of the exports, because the Kabul traders did not purchase in large towns, but bought cloth from weavers all over the country, and thus the statistics of the trade could not be collected.

under the former system of registration. These exports are valued at upwards of 87 lakhs of rupees, which gives an average of about Rs. 96 per maund. It is necessary to receive these values and those of other articles not uniform in quality with caution. The tariff values assigned for such goods vary greatly in different districts; and there is no way of determining the value more accurately than by adopting averages where the precise market value cannot be obtained: Of the exports, 36,483 maunds go to Kabul; 39,482 maunds to the British provinces and seaports, to which may probably be added 7,045 maunds exported in the direction of Sindh.

The manner in which the dealings in European cotton cloth have been brought to light by the new system of registration is even more remarkable. The largest imports yet recorded were those for 1872-73, amounting to 65,587 maunds, valued at Rs. 73,51,156. This year we have 3,41,474 maunds, valued at no less than Rs. 7,40,66,464 (an average of Rs. 217 per maund), and 50 per cent. more than the average total value of import and export trade of the province, as recorded for the last five years.

The weight of these goods may be accepted as accurate, as the bulk of them is obtained from the Railway Companies; and the value is a nearer approximation than in the case of Indian cotton cloth, as the discrepancies in the valuation of these goods in different districts are not so great. Of this large amount only 61,711 maunds are re-exported, chiefly to Kashmir, Kabul, Jaipoor, and the North-Western Provinces, so that 2,79,763 maunds, valued at Rs. 6,40,62,656, are disposed of in the province. This is more than three times the total land revenue of the province, and represents an expenditure of Rs. 3-10 per head of population per annum. The total value of cotton goods shown to have been imported into India in the Trade and Navigation Returns of British India for 1873-74 was Rs. 17,78,46,248. If the value of the imports into Punjab for 1874-75 may be accepted, this amounts to 41 per cent. upon the total imports of India. An allowance must be made for the difference in price at the seaports and at the places where the tariff values are applied; but this difference, which is represented by the enhancement due to customs duty and cost of carriage, probably does not amount to more than a small percentage.

[The rate of valuation adopted for both European and native cotton cloth goods is high and open to question.—Ed., *Statistical Reporter*.]

The value of the imports of pashmina or shawl goods from Kashmir was Rs. 23,30,217. The exports were small, amounting to Rs. 4,82,548. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar states that there has been no demand in the European market for shawls. "France has taken to lace, and the warehouses in Paris are stocked with shawls, the export to America having also become slack."

The entry under the head of Miscellaneous Manufactures is very large, comprising 10,59,216 maunds, valued at Rs. 16,29,156. An attempt will be made to classify these figures in future years in a more satisfactory manner.

One of the events of the year was the venture of the Central Asian Trading Company in a consignment of goods conveyed to Yarkand in charge of the manager, Mr. T. Russell, *via* Kulu, Leh, and the Chang Chenmo Valley. The consignment is valued at £8,714 in England, and about 2 lakhs of rupees in Yarkand. The journey was accomplished without any further misfortune than the loss of some of the baggage mules; and Mr. Russell displayed great courage and power of dealing with the native mule-drivers and others with whom he had to arrange for the carriage of the goods, and the results of the undertaking are valuable, as showing the extent to which the trade can be pushed and the limits within which operations must be confined.

A pamphlet describing his adventures has been published by Mr. Russell. He had intended selling the goods for cash only, but this could not be done owing to the lack of capital and the custom of barter which prevails in Yarkand. The consignment was therefore largely exchanged for silk, pushm, and other saleable articles, which are said to have given a good return to the shareholders of the Company. Mr. Russell notices the exaction at Yarkand of duty in excess of the 2½ per cent., which, under the terms of the treaty with the Amir, is leviable upon goods introduced from Hindustan.

The general conclusion appears to be that there is no opening for direct trade with Yarkand on the scale attempted in this expedition. The trade is in the hands of the Amir; the merchants appear to be creatures of his own, or so entirely under his influence that unless he allows them to buy and sell they cannot trade. Of the various plans proposed by Mr. Russell for future operations, the most feasible appear to be that of establishing a depot at Leh; but the demand for English goods is evidently small, and the fact that payment has to be received by barter limits the transactions considerably.

The East Indian Railway traffic, which, so far as concerns the Punjab, comprises only the import and export trade of Delhi,

was less than the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	7,29,372	8,97,617
Exports	...	15,21,756	6,48,418
Total	...	22,51,128	15,46,035

Thus the imports, increased by 1,58,245 maunds, is due chiefly to European cotton goods, wheat, and metals; while the decrease of 8,75,313 maunds in the exports is due chiefly to the decrease in the export of grain, which amounted in 1873-74 to 11,67,512 maunds sent to Bengal.

The total imports and exports of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway across the frontier of the province at the two points where the railway passes it were—

		Mds.
Imports	...	14,78,646
Exports	...	31,67,108
Total	...	46,45,754

These returns are now furnished for the first time under the new system of registration.

The trade up and down the Indus by country boats, as compared with that of the previous year, was—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
		Mds.	Mds.
Up	...	1,30,333	78,620
Down	...	10,26,180	8,67,584
Total	...	11,56,513	9,46,204

The decrease in the up trade was due to a diminished import of grain, spices, and miscellaneous products, and in the down trade to falling off in the quantity of grain and drugs.

The traffic conveyed up and down the Indus by Steam Flotilla of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company is not comprehended in the returns now submitted. This will be remedied in future years. The following table, compiled from a return made by the Officiating Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, gives some particulars of this trade for the calendar year 1874, which will convey an idea of its amount; but as the period for which it is recorded is the calendar, and not official year, the returns could not be embodied in the statements which accompany this Note. The weight is given in maunds:—

	Imports.	Up.	Exports.	Down.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer	7,168	1,19,296	22	464
Common stores	99,612	25,10,100	448	10,400
Cotton	...	...	10,828	1,45,432
Fruits	15,304	1,53,040	480	4,800
Ghee and oil	3,593	63,272	8,508	63,272
Grain, edible	5,192	5,928	71,323	1,52,264
Groceries	7,028	1,25,500	888	15,500
Metals (manufactured)	15,329	3,45,528	616	16,016
Metals (unmanufactured)	46,328	12,02,200	112	2,500
Food-stuffs—				
European	48,672	67,01,400	322	45,55,500
Native	105	...	25,522	45,200
Railway material	1,78,686	12,77,400	6,048	33,12,792
Goods	84	2,208	1,22,606	11,53,276
Sugar	2,628	31,108	...	...
Wine and Spirits	15,358	16,70,160	...	...
Wool	196	4,704	24,906	22,75,392
Miscellaneous	33,088	4,98,465	22,756	7,44,204
Total	4,00,812	1,59,15,320	4,71,212	1,54,21,558

This trade is not included in the figures upon which the remarks in this Note are based; and to obtain an idea of the total trade of the Punjab with other countries and provinces, it is necessary to make an increase to this extent; but, as explained, these figures are not for the same period as the other statements compiled.

From all quarters satisfactory accounts of the working of the system of registration of trade introduced in the past year have been received. The system of record adopted is well understood, and no difficulty has been experienced in its working. A few modifications may hereafter be necessary in the location of the registering posts, and in some cases more careful supervision is called for by district officers. But the general results show what a large proportion of the external trade of the province which has hitherto escaped registration has been embodied in these returns, and it is hoped that the importance of the subject will secure for it the attention on the part of the local authorities which it deserves.

PUNJAB TRADE STATISTICS.

No. I.

EXTERNAL TRADE—Imports for the year 1874-75.—Principal Items.

1		4		5		9		10		12		13		14		16		17	
COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.		DIVISION A.—RAW PRODUCTS.																	
		DRUGS.										FIBRES.							
		Charas.		Opium.		Saltpetre.		Indigo.		Cotton (cleaned).		Cotton (uncleaned).		Wool.		Silk.		Flax.	
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
NORTH FRONTIER	Cashmere	304	39,758	98	26,378					30	616	504	2,172	313	5,863	375	2,16,077	3,620	15,545
	Ladakh	66	4,200			503	2,102							500	11,200	10	5,000		
	Yarkand	200	19,125		600											14	8,548		
	Chinese Tibet														41	1,013			
	Bijour														13	106			
Total		570	63,173	98	26,878	502	2,102			30	616	504	2,172	927	18,181	390	2,20,425	3,620	15,545
WEST FRONTIER	Cabul	507	3,57,700									6	27	6,751	87,461	3,463	18,55,110		
	Tirah													17	112				
	Bowestan													3,100	46,783				
Total		507	3,57,700									6	27	9,928	1,34,356	3,463	18,55,110		
SOUTH FRONTIER	Sindh									85	325							55	500
	Bahawalpore	7	2,920	2	1,738	13	60	2,135	1,51,582	389	4,949	600	2,678	1,694	14,850	10	7,050		
	Bikaner			5	4,024			126	9,855	1,704	22,964	5,715	22,137	4,730	94,784			120	595
	Jeypore	70	5,600	7	2,471	6,070	20,028	24	1,070	10,482	1,08,774	227	681	393	3,930			16	63
	Total		77	8,520	14	8,233	6,080	20,088	2,285	1,63,407	13,014	1,30,322	6,002	25,406	6,526	1,13,564	10	7,050	191	1,139
EAST FRONTIER	North-Western Provinces	49	14,976	609	6,30,231	266	1,104	2,588	2,19,301	2,600	28,314	1,318	4,053	824	11,595	1,148	8,14,387	6,800	14,506
	Bengal			1	900			10	1,302	7	77			28	302	1,820	5,40,000	5	10
	Bombay													2,042	28,594	2,735	8,40,000		
	Central India							13	1,131										
	Oudh																		
	Madras																		
	Rajpootana																		
Total		49	14,976	700	6,31,131	266	1,104	2,617	2,21,824	2,607	28,301	1,318	4,053	2,804	40,445	5,096	22,10,287	6,805	14,516
GRAND TOTAL		1,213	4,44,369	812	6,76,242	7,517	23,294	4,902	3,85,231	15,060	1,05,329	8,430	31,748	20,575	3,06,586	9,568	48,01,878	10,616	31,219

		19	21	23	23	24	25	26	28								
COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.		DIVISION A.—RAW PRODUCTS.—(Continued.)															
		Fruits and Nuts.		Wheat.		Rice.		Gram.		Inferior grains.		Pulses.		Ghee.		Horns and Hides	
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
NORTH FRONTIER ...	Cashmere	16,536	1,18,094	10,700	20,430	26,230	82,957	247	303	10,998	14,820	3,507	5,672	33,899	5,53,999	.....	7,328
	Ladakh	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yarkand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chinese Tibet ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bijour ... ..	.....	.....	1,110	2,571	3,666	19,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,368	3,631	2,824	63,787	.....	1,375
Total ...		16,538	1,18,999	20,800	32,001	29,896	1,02,044	247	303	10,998	14,820	4,875	9,303	36,693	6,17,486	.....	8,800
WEST FRONTIER ...	Cabul	91,840	8,38,440	43,616	1,20,200	2,364	11,258	404	1,093	6,243	10,812	1,294	3,718	3,350	65,450	.....	13,803
	Tirah	899	6,217	681	1,145	314	637	.....	.....	80	65	23	51	354	9,175	.....	.....
	Bowestan	558	4,048	20,141	71,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,725	12,080	75	212	248	5,738	.....	5
	Total ...	93,097	8,48,745	73,438	2,01,715	2,678	12,095	404	1,093	11,048	23,593	1,391	3,981	3,952	80,304	.....	18,808
SOUTH FRONTIER ...	Sindh	5,708	51,180	140	290	3,394	11,790	252	400	9,216	11,713	1,188	1,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bahawalpore	483	3,934	8,650	16,062	1,818	5,064	252	402	1,281	2,640	44	102	1,501	31,990	.....	468
	Bikaner	673	16,065	9,934	17,810	10,080	33,193	18,448	18,034	25,105	20,803	165	810	2,618	50,375	.....	3,648
	Jeypore	16,136	1,58,201	69,925	1,10,058	5,728	22,909	46,052	68,470	89,748	1,62,950	702	1,741	2,436	48,838	.....	8,439
	Total ...	22,040	2,18,290	78,261	1,53,210	21,050	72,092	58,784	81,378	1,25,705	1,88,121	2,193	4,122	6,445	1,30,703	.....	13,048
EAST FRONTIER ...	North-Western Provinces ...	31,299	2,30,249	4,83,251	9,61,574	1,01,773	8,03,019	20,099	29,038	30,345	59,479	30,477	40,009	33,194	6,58,374	.....	2,59,581
	Bengal	8,203	32,030	.....	.....	42	210	.....	.....	.....	76	1	2	53	1,272	.....	224
	Bombay	1,934	16,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
	Central India ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	Oudh	10	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....
	Madras ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajpootana	10	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		38,156	3,34,819	4,83,251	9,61,574	1,01,815	8,03,229	20,099	29,038	30,434	59,555	30,478	40,611	33,245	6,59,670	.....	2,59,885
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,30,861	10,30,843	6,54,850	13,48,500	3,18,488	9,90,960	79,534	1,14,902	1,87,135	2,36,092	28,987	67,897	79,738	15,18,323	.....	2,96,395

No. I.—(Continued.)

COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.		29	31	33	35	36	37									
		DIVISION A.—RAW PRODUCTS.—(Continued.)														
		Metals.		Oil-seeds.		Salt.		Sugar (refined).		Sugar (unrefined).		Tea.		Tobacco.		
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	
NORTH FRONTIER	Cashmere	180	2,681	7,704	18,512	8	9	408	4,722	23,009	74,537	45	4,229	23,687		
	Ladakh															
	Yarkand															
	Chinese Thibet															
	Bijour	1,029	40,663	178	527									323	1,919	
	Total	1,209	43,344	7,882	19,039	8	9	408	4,722	23,009	74,537	45	4,511	24,606		
WEST FRONTIER	Cabul	7,269	75,926	26	126	687	451			54	428			5,217	41,693	
	Tirah			123	215									466	3,298	
	Sowestan					823	1,633	8	160					153	761	
	Total	7,269	75,926	149	341	1,509	2,114	8	160	54	428			5,778	45,045	
SOUTH FRONTIER	Hindh	29,162	2,75,643			80	103	713	9,089	1,936	10,149			1,973	8,574	
	Bahawalpore	200	3,857	1,044	3,610	413	2,178	3,261	32,654	9,553	27,455			354	2,353	
	Bikaner	882	8,011	82,714	65,547	40,227	2,41,823	509	6,870	1,878	7,894			1,519	10,054	
	Jeypore	737	18,165	5,757	15,697	4,04,724	24,03,396		4	825	1,036			3,633	26,446	
	Total	30,961	3,05,705	39,515	84,854	5,14,504	26,47,600	4,543	48,610	13,397	28,534			7,473	40,406	
EAST FRONTIER	North-Western Provinces	81,255	10,25,273	18,621	36,244	3,199	15,933	2,21,568	26,42,206	7,75,023	23,66,795	6,867	4,22,820	27,627	4,20,455	
	Bengal	24,086	3,55,617			28	120	706	9,553	4,340	12,728	5,151	3,06,060	1,364	8,845	
	Bombay	636	9,549					87	444	11	83	6,411	3,04,890	805	4,231	
	Central India											91	1,200	7	49	
	Oudh					6	42				268	6	860	7	49	
	Madras											8	160	40	280	
	Rajpootana															
	Total	1,05,977	13,00,730	13,621	36,244	3,233	16,095	2,22,401	26,52,392	7,76,870	23,99,643	12,449	11,19,340	29,550	4,34,316	
GRAND TOTAL		1,45,416	18,15,705	61,167	1,40,478	5,19,249	20,65,718	2,27,800	27,06,784	8,12,890	25,31,341	18,449	11,19,340	47,517	5,50,378	

COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.		38	40	41	43	45	46
		DIVISION A.—(Continued.)		DIVISION B.—MANUFACTURES.			
		Wood.		COTTON CLOTHS.		Leather.	Pashmina.
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
NORTH FRONTIER	Cashmere	95,005	6,26,979	181	8,137	8	250
	Ladakh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yarkand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chinese Thibet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST FRONTIER	Bijour	79,775	1,08,264	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,75,440	7,35,243	181	11,017	8	250
SOUTH FRONTIER	Cabul	2,96,388	5,69,431	73	3,584	.....	.....
	Tirah	12,825	3,782	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sowestan	3,032	2,276	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3,03,245	5,75,489	73	3,584	.....	.....
EAST FRONTIER	Hindh	1,080	1,070	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bahawalpore	1,058	707	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bikanier	2,393	507	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jeypore	5,464	8,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	Total	10,805	10,484	1,270	46,079	7,290	11,10,714
	North-Western Provinces	86,097	1,16,231	6,908	9,85,742	2,23,689	5,03,72,395
	Bengal	1,119	1,320	203	10,690	95,444	1,92,75,800
	Bombay	184	85	.....	.....	14,835	33,87,681
GRAND TOTAL	Central India	.....	.....	11	1,606	69	15,634
	Oudh	.....	.....	73	10,513	136	53,100
	Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	900
	Rajpootana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	Total	87,390	1,17,536	7,193	10,08,810	5,34,181	7,20,54,900
	GRAND TOTAL	1,45,416	18,15,705	61,167	1,40,478	5,19,249	20,65,718

PUNJAB TRADE STATISTICS.

No. II.

EXTERNAL TRADE—Exports for the year 1874-75.—Principal Items.

1	4	5	9	10	12	13	14	16	17										
COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	DIVISION A.—RAW PRODUCTS.																		
	DRUGS.								FIBRES.										
	Charas.		Opium.		Saltpetre.		Indigo.		Cotton (cleaned).		Cotton (uncleaned).		Wool.		Silk.		Flax.		
Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
Cashmere					2	8	290	28,837	1,530	23,189	1,304	6,137	218	3,200	86	50,235	184	976	
Ladakh							60	4,800							19	10,265			
Yarkand							188	16,910											
Chinese Thibet																			
Bijour							34	3,037	1,237	28,629					2	390			
Total					2	8	581	51,714	2,776	51,818	1,304	6,137	218	3,200	207	60,880	184	976	
Cabul								6,573	6,36,004	930	21,048	2,276	8,737	73	919	110	69,283	45	178
Tirah									40	73	1,841					5	2,575		
Bewistan																			
Total								6,573	6,36,134	1,003	22,389	2,276	8,737	73	919	115	70,858	45	178
Sindh				2	4,000	4,343	23,808	612	49,455	20,508	4,40,839			48,801	5,84,815		160	4	20
Bahawalpore			1	430	22	105	412	32,923	606	8,906	169	507	391	4,906		6	8,409	17	85
Bikanier		4	481		340	200	003	37	2,010	8,653	1,17,158	6,209	24,530	2,101	42,043		33	1,203	6,013
Jey pore		6	548					616	50,137	9,092	53,973	333	999	404	4,918			424	1,694
Total		10	1,007	3	4,776	4,661	24,576	1,677	1,35,424	47,979	6,20,036	6,711	30,126	51,847	6,36,432	6	3,592	1,618	7,812
North-Western Provinces	168	50,559			27,519	70,494	6,840	6,71,450	1,24,104	14,01,802	1,920	4,733	4,182	60,243	171	66,613	131	270	
Bengal					4,949	19,700	73	6,361	144	1,595			36	504	334	1,00,200			
Bombay							3,810	3,34,002							863	2,54,800			
Central India							2	174							4	1,200			
Oudh									14	154				16	224				
Madras																			
Rajpootana																1	300		
Total		171	51,459			32,408	90,290	10,761	10,12,580	1,24,262	14,03,641	1,220	4,733	4,234	60,971	1,376	4,27,113	131	270
GRAND TOTAL		181	52,466	3	4,776	37,131	1,20,874	19,592	18,35,858	1,76,020	21,07,084	11,001	40,733	50,372	7,01,528	1,604	5,02,443	2,008	9,236

	19		21		22		23		24		25		26		28	
COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	DIVISION A.—RAW PRODUCTS.—(Continued.)															
	Fruits and Nuts.		Wheat.		Rice.		Gram.		Inferior Grains.		Pulses.		Ghee.		Horns and Hides.	
	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
Cashmere	2,973	34,307	98,060	1,55,013	4,000	12,746	25,560	20,215	5,480	6,651	10,533	38,477	8,400	68,019	.....	195
Ladakh	110	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,555
Yarkand ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese Thibet ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijour	29	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,117	36,275	98,060	1,55,013	4,000	12,946	25,560	20,215	5,480	6,651	10,533	38,477	8,400	68,019	.....	15,800
Cashmere	88	1,315	58,653	55,409	170	1,021	792	1,493	10,853	26,703	836	1,490	13	341	.....	20,993
Tirah	3	10	171	275	11	83	80	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bewistan	63	244	205	638	322	1,286	63	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	154	1,574	30,079	56,412	503	2,340	931	1,702	17,117	27,050	836	1,490	13	341	.....	20,993
Sindh	1,816	18,810	3,03,011	6,44,549	2,835	11,340	1,44,373	2,87,189	46,051	67,849	24,810	50,070	2,800	57,050	.....	17,454
Bahawalpore	9,405	82,838	807	1,820	3,809	13,046	709	1,507	393	604	2,544	7,075	627	11,415	.....	1,700
Bikaner	2,054	30,387	79,359	1,46,150	16,774	50,073	85,075	1,13,704	8,38,420	3,31,321	6,020	14,872	3,087	61,774	.....	7,475
Jaypore	6,906	65,330	89,601	1,80,861	1,06,391	4,31,281	19,855	29,649	27,190	41,558	161	342	1,207	24,181	.....	22,014
Total	20,278	1,57,065	4,73,788	9,62,380	1,27,869	5,02,590	2,68,102	3,82,040	4,12,644	4,24,723	36,644	73,265	7,717	1,55,270	.....	48,643
North-Western Provinces	89,805	5,20,117	6,04,819	12,59,053	20,279	1,45,417	3,03,152	5,83,804	8,25,067	4,85,060	1,24,000	2,47,738	8,871	2,00,148	.....	7,06,679
Bengal	12,903	1,30,020	3,06,136	7,92,253	9,066	40,340	6,53,870	9,50,804	6,59,605	10,24,406	31,793	63,380	9	216	.....	1,49,359
Bombay	823	8,340	.....	.....	290	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	97,040
Central India	279	3,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Oudh	866	5,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Madras ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Rajpootana ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	99,965	6,69,317	10,00,340	20,51,904	28,825	1,92,177	10,27,023	18,54,098	10,16,709	15,19,482	1,66,891	3,11,338	8,882	2,00,747	.....	9,57,708
GRAND TOTAL	100,181	6,64,781	10,11,248	20,62,709	1,71,898	7,10,083	13,11,621	19,47,664	14,40,950	19,77,016	3,11,904	4,24,560	20,012	4,24,386	.....	10,43,134

No. II.—(Continued.)

COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	29		31		33		35		37		39		41	
	DIVISION A.—RAW PRODUCTS.—(Continued.)													
	Metals.		Oil-seeds.		Salt.		Sugar (refined).		Sugar (unrefined).		Tea.		Tobacco.	
	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
Cashmere	5,658	50,874	903	2,816	1,97,799	5,07,178	10,080	1,79,877	18,345	59,652	1,994	1,43,336	8,070	41,128
Ladakh	50	17,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	2,498	6	18	87	9,440	8	9
Yarkand	16	4,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	2,150	.....	.....	881	87,500	.....	.....
Chinese Thibet ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijour ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	98	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,724	73,110	902	2,816	1,97,799	5,07,178	10,544	1,84,323	18,449	60,420	2,418	1,50,226	8,073	41,138
Cabul	1,537	58,701	.....	.....	2,39,785	1,17,074	5,488	85,034	746	5,063	10,206	14,63,530	936	10,748
Tirah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	705	40	638	62	489	.....	.....	877	4,424
Sewestan	7	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	1,534	1,492	9,372	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,544	58,959	.....	.....	2,40,218	1,18,780	5,642	87,504	2,800	14,873	10,206	14,63,530	1,816	15,178
Sindh	115	7,165	2,06,792	4,88,025	1,145	4,581	5,534	68,034	35,175	1,64,985	.....	.....	321	94,180
Bahawalpore	178	4,459	1,100	2,941	3,835	14,700	10,037	1,29,781	20,253	79,888	.....	.....	813	1,188
Bikanier	1,180	11,571	33,876	73,847	23	25	7,027	94,070	80,084	3,91,458	.....	.....	4,698	32,796
Jeypore	9,289	1,09,730	7,587	17,464	.....	.....	1,88,428	18,13,637	7,24,760	33,20,900	.....	.....	2,115	14,546
Total	10,762	2,22,931	2,49,356	5,82,267	5,005	19,306	2,11,926	18,05,111	8,60,870	29,56,831	.....	.....	2,835	73,717
North-Western Provinces	10,048	3,18,850	58,692	1,66,432	9,23,200	43,65,152	4,030	59,310	7,876	23,756	537	32,220	2,112	21,635
Bengal	1,396	20,700	22,711	68,153	10,505	82,075	.....	.....	.....	5,207	8,25,340	43	1	301
Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	75	.....	.....	.....	785	46,200	.....	.....	7
Central India ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Oudh	4	60	.....	.....	1,200	6,345	.....	.....	.....	97	6,830	.....	.....	.....
Madras ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajpootana ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	340	.....	.....
Total	17,438	3,39,700	81,303	2,34,565	9,41,089	44,54,597	4,839	59,310	7,878	23,761	6,701	4,11,190	2,156	21,948
GRAND TOTAL	35,468	6,94,700	3,31,620	8,19,048	13,84,111	50,99,844	2,89,061	21,36,147	8,69,497	30,55,966	19,879	20,64,966	19,980	1,50,367

COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	38		40		41		43		45		53	
	DIVISION A.—RAW PRODUCTS.—(Concluded.)				DIVISION B.—MANUFACTURES.							
	Wood.		COTTON CLOTHS.				Leather.		Pashmina.		Grand Total.	
			Indian.		European.							
	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.
Cashmere	5,324	2,663	4,501	2,08,506	7,414	8,06,627	.....	3,725	.....	3,74,414	4,40,856	34,25,022
Ladakh .....	.....	.....	10	763	867	90,825	.....	2,384	.....	.....	1,778	1,09,945
Yarkand .....	.....	.....	7	290	169	18,900	.....	1,003	.....	.....	1,037	90,041
Chinese Thibet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,320
Bijour .....	.....	.....	.....	11,518	95	10,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654	63,198
Total	5,324	2,663	4,324	2,21,067	8,532	9,36,047	.....	7,112	.....	3,74,414	4,54,846	37,56,471
Cabul	58	120	30,483	21,07,620	11,378	9,80,771	.....	2,05,178	.....	12,750	3,32,014	61,08,795
Tirah .....	.....	.....	1,028	3,118	.....	14,243	.....	581	.....	.....	411	6,057
Sewestan .....	.....	.....	.....	96,848	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,900	1,45,780
Total	58	120	37,511	22,07,586	11,494	9,95,022	.....	2,05,769	.....	12,750	3,32,384	62,58,633
Sindh .....	.....	.....	7,645	3,32,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,02,946	35,91,016
Bahawalpore	236	251	249	12,441	1,139	1,32,024	.....	18,468	.....	384	75,881	6,30,015
Bikanier	24,736	4,802	1,337	40,279	797	79,663	.....	25,407	.....	.....	7,45,184	18,44,493
Jeypore	5,611	6,676	130	4,506	20,670	80,80,960	.....	9,473	.....	.....	12,93,179	95,32,884
Total	28,583	10,729	8,800	3,90,781	22,599	41,88,077	.....	58,437	.....	384	30,21,802	1,04,97,596
North-Western Provinces	17,737	17,001	38,275	57,33,109	18,920	38,50,553	.....	11,75,031	.....	59,000	34,66,912	2,40,75,104
Bengal	6,090	7,139	821	1,19,866	65	14,422	.....	2,83,450	.....	12,000	16,63,777	45,08,345
Bombay	319	281	220	30,500	71	16,035	.....	9,848	.....	8,000	9,361	8,49,428
Central India	200	75	68	9,825	5	1,125	.....	44	.....	2,000	1,141	24,176
Oudh	11	4	55	8,030	8	1,125	.....	968	.....	7,000	2,005	43,689
Madras .....	.....	.....	4	584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6,080
Rajpootana .....	.....	.....	9	1,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	819	2,966
Total	24,356	24,500	39,482	59,00,421	19,996	38,55,463	.....	14,46,061	.....	36,900	40,53,399	2,04,06,121
GRAND TOTAL	33,321	38,021	90,117	87,27,855	61,711	1,00,08,808	.....	17,18,469	.....	4,92,940	66,96,799	4,61,91,233

PUNJAB TRADE STATISTICS.

No. III.

EXTERNAL TRADE. — Total Imports and Exports for the year 1874-75.

1		2		3		4	
COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES.		Imports.		Exports.		TOTAL.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
NORTH FRONTIER	Cashmere	3,12,373	55,41,807	4,49,856	84,25,022	7,62,229	89,66,829
	Logs of wood	51,018	.....	.....	.....	54,018	.....
	Ladakh	7,214	1,00,554	1,778	1,69,922	8,992	2,70,476
	Yarkand	800	79,163	1,037	96,041	1,837	1,75,104
	Chinese Thibet	8,123	51,372	21	1,320	8,444	52,693
	Bijour	1,10,159	3,57,197	1,054	64,100	1,11,813	4,21,363
Total		4,33,409	61,39,083	4,54,346	87,50,471	8,87,815	98,05,554
WEST FRONTIER	Cabul	5,94,702	52,53,028	3,82,014	61,08,705	9,76,778	1,13,62,423
	Tirah	19,029	29,212	411	6,057	19,440	35,269
	Sewistan	45,150	1,52,537	5,959	1,43,780	51,109	2,96,317
Total		6,58,941	54,35,377	3,88,384	62,58,533	10,47,325	1,16,94,009
SOUTH FRONTIER	Sindh	84,923	6,41,499	9,02,848	35,91,016	9,87,769	42,32,515
	Bhawalpore	42,233	4,48,820	75,381	6,39,015	1,17,614	10,88,435
	Bikanier	2,21,640	9,96,088	7,45,188	18,84,483	9,66,826	28,80,571
	Jaysore	9,01,488	43,47,356	12,98,179	55,83,884	21,99,667	1,39,30,210
	Total	12,50,284	64,33,783	30,21,592	1,56,97,993	42,71,876	2,21,31,761
EAST FRONTIER	North-Western Provinces	38,63,138	6,89,06,593	30,60,918	2,49,75,104	69,24,051*	9,38,81,697
	Bengal	5,05,445	2,12,90,140	18,63,777	45,08,345	24,20,222	2,57,98,394
	Bombay	58,679	51,05,532	9,801	8,40,422	68,480	69,64,954
	Central India	620	19,694	1,141	22,175	1,007	41,869
	Oudh	1,257	60,717	3,505	43,589	4,762	1,10,806
	Madras	50	1,370	24	6,640	80	8,050
	Rajpootana	63	110	219	2,906	281	8,016
Total		44,89,183	9,53,90,165	49,39,440	3,04,08,121	94,28,603	12,57,98,286
GRAND TOTAL		68,31,857	11,33,08,388	88,03,792	5,61,21,222	1,56,35,619	10,95,19,610
Logs of Wood		54,018	.....	.....	.....	54,018	.....

This statement does not contain the trade for the first quarter of the year for the districts of Simla, Montgomery, Mooltan, and Muzaffergurh.
 * The figures shown for North-West Provinces include the East Indian Railway trade and a portion of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway trade.

No. IV.

East Indian Railway Trade for the year 1874-75.

Serial Number.	ARTICLES.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	
1	Bhusa	No value can be given for railway materials.
2	Bhang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Charas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Post	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Other drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Sulphur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Saltpetre	.....	.....	28,333	72,750	28,333	72,750
9	Indigo	114	6,000	6,138	6,13,320	6,252	6,19,320	
10	Other dyes	2,682	23,238	880	3,700	2,802	27,028	
11	Cotton (cleaned)	41	409	86,207	9,80,280	86,308	9,80,749	
12	Ditto (uncleaned)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Wool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Pashm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Flax	774	7,04,080	88	20,080	812	7,30,700	
16	Other fibres	1,494	3,734	.....	.....	1,494	3,734
17	Fruits and nuts	11,064	1,76,212	20,108	3,38,204	31,172	5,04,508	
18	Furs and feathers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Wheat	73,874	1,47,358	2,49,523	5,50,108	3,23,197	6,97,464	
20	Rice	
21	Gram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Inferior grains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Pulses	1,329	2,058	67,700	1,35,440	69,029	1,37,058	
24	Ghee	30,352	6,20,984	508	10,466	30,860	6,31,450	
25	Gums and resins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Horns and hides	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Metals	62,888	7,08,123	9,763	1,91,504	72,151	9,89,686	
28	Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Oil-seeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Salt	1,486	7,368	26,012	1,28,056	27,498	1,35,424	
31	Sugar (refined)	1,03,210	18,41,760	48	624	1,03,258	18,42,384	
32	Ditto (unrefined)	.....	.....	2,071	6,442	2,071	6,442
33	Spices	17,119	2,91,621	446	9,005	17,565	3,00,626	
34	Tan	190	22,900	12	1,440	202	24,340	
35	Tobacco	2,558	2,81,803	225	8,019	2,783	2,89,822	
36	Wood	16,824	41,686	109	400	16,933	41,971	
37	Miscellaneous products	1,67,492	3,87,636	67,783	2,08,501	2,35,275	5,96,137	
38	Cotton cloth (Indian)	.....	.....	38,557	54,93,688	38,557	54,93,688
39	Ditto (European)	2,19,004	4,92,75,800	.....	.....	2,19,004	4,92,75,800
40	Leather	
41	Liquors	7,893	4,11,982	26	1,512	7,919	4,13,494	
42	Metal manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Fashions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Railway materials	84,888	.....	13,703	.....	98,590	.....
45	Specie and bullion	73	1,610	123	2,667	196	4,277	
46	Woolen manufactures	664	6,94,000	14	14,000	708	7,08,000	
47	Starch	62,641	13,98,019	38,487	4,99,734	1,01,128	18,97,753	
48	Miscellaneous manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		8,87,817	5,67,95,088	6,46,413	1,10,33,902	15,34,230	6,78,18,990	

PUNJAB TRADE STATISTICS.

No. V.

Statement showing Quantity and Value of Goods Imported and Exported by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway during the year 1874-75,

Serial number.	ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.																Total.
		N. W. Provinces.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Central India.		Oudh.		Madras.		Rajpootana.				
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.			
1	Bhusa	8	900													8	900	
2	Bhang	122	1,220													122	1,220	
3	Charas	0	2,700													0	2,700	
4	Opium	609	6,29,100	1	900											700	6,30,000	
5	Post																	
6	Other drugs	7,050	76,500	1,717	17,170	878	8,780			19	190					7,764	97,640	
7	Sulphur	120	1,038	623	5,498	21	373									640	7,599	
8	Saltpetre																	
9	Indigo	403	40,281	16	1,302	978	21,584	13	1,181							470	41,078	
10	Other dyes	4,030	88,000	1,840	40,678	978	21,584									6,596	1,51,953	
11	Cotton (cleaned)	1,011	11,121	7	77											1,018	11,198	
12	Ditto (uncleaned)	11	44													11	44	
13	Wool	463	6,312	20	406	2,042	25,588									2,534	32,336	
14	Pashm	90	4,500	2	100											92	4,800	
15	Silk	368	1,07,400	1,820	5,46,000	2,735	8,40,000									4,911	18,05,300	
16	Flax	2,578	5,166	5	10	2	4									2,586	5,170	
17	Other fibres	5,465	54,500													5,465	54,500	
18	Fruits and nuts	5,121	51,210	3,203	32,030	1,834	18,340			10	100			10	100	9,778	99,780	
19	Furs and feathers	52														52		
20	Wheat	6,109	12,218													6,109	12,218	
21	Rice	54,303	2,01,015	43	210											54,346	2,01,226	
22	Gram	1,080	1,028													1,080	1,028	
23	Inferior grains	682	1,292	51	76											713	1,368	
24	Pulses	11,008	23,816	1	2											11,009	23,818	
25	Ghee	517	12,408	53	1,272											571	13,704	
26	Gums and resins	3,305	36,058	436	5,232	2	64	9	108	1	12					3,765	45,084	
27	Hides and horns		60,219		224												60,219	
28	Metals	12,978	1,00,705	24,088	3,55,617	636	8,840									37,066	5,26,253	
29	Oil	604	6,044	3,061	30,611	88	913			7	77					6,045	60,685	
30	Oil-seeds	2,029	8,787													2,029	8,787	
31	Salt	440	2,200	28	120											468	2,320	
32	Sugar (refined)	4,089	40,088	794	7,952	37	444									4,883	50,064	
33	Ditto (unrefined)	3,66,093	10,98,279	4,242	12,720	11	33			06	288					3,66,448	10,81,886	
34	Spices	14,104	5,24,008	0,378	2,35,980	1,566	57,934			1	37					22,109	5,18,045	
35	Tea	6,633	3,99,580	6,151	3,09,080	6,411	3,84,000	11	1,260	6	360	3	180			18,595	10,95,100	
36	Tobacco	40,363	89,686	1,264	8,848	605	4,234	7	49	13	91	40	280			10,487	73,108	
37	Wood	46,363	31,481	1,119	1,220	184	95									47,686	32,796	
38	Miscellaneous	1,03,535	2,78,692	47,449	1,07,744	671	18,330			120	288	5	10	5	10	2,61,734	4,30,046	
39	Cotton cloth (Indian)	4,716	6,87,338	202	10,950			21	1,604	72	10,612					5,611	7,16,404	
40	Ditto (European)	8,073	6,91,200	95,448	1,92,75,800	14,835	33,37,881	69	15,524	136	53,100	4	900			1,18,564	2,83,74,408	
41	Leather		85,612		17,776		7,832				743						1,21,909	
42	Liquors	15,678		28,784		3,079		88		50								
43	Metal manufactures	9,473	3,09,318	7,208	2,29,075	10,935	3,07,134			20	700					27,788	8,96,227	
44	Pashmina		12,000														12,000	
45	Railway materials	25,029		2,34,274		1,235				15						2,60,716		
46	Specie and bullion	7		234						38						279		
47	Woolen manufactures	1,134	83,995	810	25,347	204	8,845			13	230					2,164	65,407	
48	Silk goods																	
49	Miscellaneous manufactures	46,936		99,627		9,603		107		631						1,57,048		
Total		8,62,021	60,20,337	5,65,445	2,12,90,149	58,079	51,05,533	520	10,096	1,287	66,717	56	1,870	62	11	14,78,646	3,25,09,909	

* Value cannot be shown, as we have no means of ascertaining it.

Serial number.	ARTICLES	EXPORTS.																
		N. W. Provinces.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Central India.		Oudh.		Madras.		Rajpootana.		Total.		
		Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	Mds.	Value.	
1	Bhusa	1,108	440	571	214											1,708	663	
2	Bhang	2,533	25,230	53	530											2,586	25,000	
3	Charas	150	46,800							5	900					150	47,700	
4	Opium																	
5	Post	5	200													5	200	
6	Other drugs	5,319	53,190	2,748	27,480	944	9,440	6	60	81	810			5	80	9,045	90,050	
7	Sulphur	12	106													12	106	
8	Saltpetre	430	1,730	4,049	19,706											430	19,816	
9	Indigo	478	38,698	73	6,351	3,846	8,34,002	2	174							5,379	3,78,713	
10	Other dyes	3,700	71,234	4,480	94,780	543	12,166			28	616			10	280	5,771	1,83,018	
11	Cotton (cleaned)	875	9,025	144	1,685					14	184					1,083	11,347	
12	Ditto (uncleaned)	39	117													39	117	
13	Wool	2,222	31,108	86	504					16	254					2,274	31,886	
14	Pashm	23	1,250							3	100					25	1,350	
15	Silk	130	39,000	334	1,00,200	506	2,08,800	4	1,200					1	300	1,335	3,99,000	
16	Flax	8	6													8	6	
17	Other fibres																	
18	Fruits and nuts	18,128	1,81,220	12,902	1,29,020	523	5,230	279	2,790	364	3,640			3	80	92,193	8,91,020	
19	Furs and feathers																	
20	Wheat	3,33,386	6,64,772	3,94,126	7,92,252											7,39,518	14,07,024	
21	Rice	25,083	1,20,310	9,050	45,280	290	1,400									25,410	1,25,000	
22	Gram	3,18,407	4,77,700	6,88,770	9,50,804											3,23,887	14,25,584	
23	Inferior grains	2,57,514	3,80,370	6,80,005	10,34,406					7	10					2,57,521	14,20,686	
24	Pulses	44,783	80,508	31,795	68,590											44,783	1,63,156	
25	Ghee	61	1,414	9	216	2	48									72	1,728	
26	Gums and resins	588	7,878	8	96	2	24									590	7,992	
27	Horns and hides		23,002		1,48,389					480	48		6,000				2,75,031	
28	Metals	4,116	1,17,082	1,356	20,700						48					5,064	77,964	
29	Oil	10,930	1,17,082	8,431	89,580						407	4,359				19,774	2,10,702	
30	Oil-seeds	24,295	72,888	22,711	68,183											47,007	1,41,091	
31	Salt	93,092	4,09,510	16,595	82,175	15	75				1,260	6,345			10	50	9,895	
32	Sugar (refined)	16	102													16	102	
33	Ditto (unrefined)	1,008	8,018													1,008	8,018	
34	Spices	46,083	11,13,938	500	16,780	540	12,580	59	3,186	46	1,776			5	185	47,100	4,09,570	
35	Tea	608	3,558	43	801	1	7				97	5,008				609	3,565	
36	Tobacco	608	3,558	43	801	1	7									609	3,565	
37	Wood	14,783	12,403	6,000	7,159	818	281	200	75	11	4					15,402	13,000	
38	Miscellaneous products	88,725	76,107	2,014	8,018	96	190	9	18	999	1,198					89,924	82,555	
39	Cotton cloth (Indian)	1,370	1,90,734	821	1,19,865	200	30,500	65	9,923	55	5,030					1,726	2,41,125	
40	Ditto (European)	9,437	31,34,925	65	14,635	71	10,036	3	1,128	8	1,128					9,571	3,06,008	
41	Leather		35,488		2,62,400					44	594						44	594
42	Liquors		906		60													
43	Metal manufactures	5,997	1,90,734	245	5,395	15	505	16	500	7	35					6,255	2,08,115	
44	Pashmina		29,000		19,000													
45	Railway materials		713		240													
46	Specie and bullion		6		9													
47	Woolen manufactures	1,787	55,500	1,445	44,900	15	505	10	275	19	468					1,811	1,03,880	
48	Silk goods																	
49	Miscellaneous manufactures	19,400		11,071		974		400		390						20,765	1,22,000	
	Total	12,98,581	65,83,075	15,68,777	46,06,248	9,941	2,48,428	1,161	22,173	2,207	45,890	96	3,000	219	3,368	22,97,100	1,22,00,000	

PUNJAB TRADE STATISTICS.

No. VI.

Indus Trade by Country Boats for the year 1874-75.

Serial number.	ARTICLES.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	
1	Bhusa	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bhang	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Opium	...	...	2	4,000	2	4,000	
5	Post	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Other drugs	865	6,247	6,945	51,203	7,810	57,449	
7	Sulphur	...	...	364	1,820	364	1,820	
8	Saltpetre	...	...	3,070	22,043	3,070	22,043	
9	Indigo	...	...	612	49,455	612	49,455	
10	Other dyes	1,214	10,802	6,182	54,519	7,376	65,121	
11	Cotton (cleaned)	55	525	28,548	4,37,900	28,583	4,38,425	
12	Ditto (uncleaned)	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Wool	...	...	45,485	5,40,268	45,485	5,40,268	
14	Pashm	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Flax	30	300	...	...	30	300	
17	Other fibres	600	1,750	1,223	4,062	1,723	6,802	
18	Fruits and nuts	5,686	49,241	1,342	14,792	7,028	64,033	
19	Furs and feathers	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Wheat	140	280	2,86,983	6,02,237	2,87,123	6,02,517	
21	Rice	3,201	11,088	2,815	11,340	6,016	22,378	
22	Grain	232	406	1,44,034	2,38,408	1,44,266	2,38,874	
23	Inferior grains	9,216	11,713	46,537	67,601	55,753	79,374	
24	Pulses	1,118	1,069	24,810	60,976	25,928	52,945	
25	Ghee	...	...	2,898	57,959	2,898	57,959	
26	Gums and resins	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Hides and horns	...	...	17,434	...	17,434	...	
28	Metals	20,158	2,76,682	112	7,140	20,270	2,82,722	
29	Oil	4,912	28,009	11,732	75,421	16,744	1,04,030	
30	Oil-seeds	...	...	2,06,792	4,88,025	2,06,792	4,88,025	
31	Salt	60	108	...	...	60	103	
32	Sugar (refined)	713	9,002	5,170	40,307	3,883	49,389	
33	Ditto (unrefined)	1,318	6,142	26,081	1,35,175	27,099	1,41,317	
34	Spices	2,544	27,641	4,534	32,672	7,078	60,313	
35	Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Tobacco	1,718	7,009	321	24,180	2,039	31,209	
37	Wood	10	133,706	...	...	10	1,33,706	
38	Miscellaneous products	12,457	20,767	3,552	6,195	16,009	26,962	
39	Cotton cloth (Indian)	...	...	7,012	3,30,994	7,012	3,30,994	
40	Ditto (European)	1,047	73,320	...	...	1,047	73,320	
41	Leather	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Liquors	102	9,620	...	...	102	9,620	
43	Metal manufactures	160	1,600	134	9,195	294	1,079	
44	Pashmina	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Railway materials	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Specie and bullion	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Woollen manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Silk goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Miscellaneous manufactures	1,041	1,201	708	34,184	1,870	35,385	
Total		70,620	6,88,471	8,07,534	84,07,204	9,44,204	40,96,080	

* This includes 16,825 logs of wood, valued at Rs. 1,33,436, imported by the Forest Department during the first quarter of 1874-75.

THE SOONDERBUNS.—No. IV.

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT RECLAMATION, AND PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION.

THE earliest attempt on the part of the British Government to reclaim the Soonderbuns appears to have been made shortly after the accession of the late East India Company to the Dewany.

In 1774 A.D. Mr. Claude Russell, as "Collector-General" of the 24-Pergunnahs, granted leases under the authority of Government for clearing waste lands in the Soonderbuns immediately south of the cultivated tracts in the district. These leases were confined to the tract of land between the Hooghly River and Channel Creek on the west and the Roymungul on the east. At that time it would appear the Roymungul was the boundary between the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore.

The area of these grants, known as Putteet-abadi estates, that is, estates created for the cultivation of waste lands, may be approximately set down at 2,07,947 beeghas, or 68,742 acres. These lands are at the present time entirely reclaimed and under cultivation.

Ten years later Mr. Tilman Henckell, at that time Judge and Magistrate of Jessore, proposed a scheme for the reclamation of what was then the Jessore portion of the Soonderbuns, extending from the Roymungul on the west to the Balissur and Hooringhatta on the east. As a Magistrate anxious for the peace of his district, Mr. Henckell's attention was very early drawn to the bands of dacoits who infested it, and who continued to elude punishment by escaping into the dense

forests of the Soonderbuns with its labyrinths of creeks and rivers, which afforded every facility for escape. There was thus a double object to be gained in the reclamation of the Jessore Soonderbuns a century ago—the prevention of crime, as well as an increase of revenue to the State.

On the 20th December 1783 Mr. Henckell recommended his scheme to the favourable consideration of the Right Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India, in the following terms:—

"The following plan is humbly submitted to your consideration, and not intruded on you as the thoughts of a day, but founded on local knowledge, acquired during a three years' residence at Jessore, and from a firm conviction in my own breast of its practicableness should it be sanctioned by your approbation.

"The first object that struck me on my arrival at Jessore and taking charge of the appointment of Magistrate was the adopting of measures for the future security of the province and the peace of the inhabitants in a country so infested with dacoits. A plan has suggested itself to me which I am confident, if adopted, would not only eradicate these nests of marauders, but in the course of a few years bring a great addition of revenue to Government: I mean the peopling of that large tract of waste lands called the Soonderbuns, appertaining to Jessore, situated between the Roymungul and Hooringhatta rivers.

"That it is practicable to populate these wild and extensive forests, and not a mere speculative idea, we have only to recur to the times of the Moghul Government, and we shall find that prior to the invasion of the Mugs in the Bengal year 1128 (1721-22 A. D.) these lands were in the finest state of cultivation, and the villages in general well

populated. The number of mosques and other places of worship still remaining fully demonstrate its former splendour and magnificence. Nature also has been particularly lavish and bountiful of her favours to this part of Bengal: the number of fine rivers with which it abounds renders it so convenient for transportation of all kinds of merchandise, and its vicinity to Calcutta, the seat of Government, affords the merchant and manufacturer a sure prospect of receiving the reward of their labours by the speedy sale of their merchandise, the greatest encouragement to revenue. The quantity of wood and timber proper for constructing boats, the transportation of fire-wood to Calcutta, the furnishing of cattle of all kinds for the use of shipping, the quantity of wax that is everywhere found in the woods, and the preparation of shell-lime, will amply reward the ryot for the trouble and expense of clearing away the ground. All that he requires is an assurance of being protected by Government in the quiet possession of the little spot that he has cleared away by the sweat of his brow.

"The Soonderbuns once cultivated, the dacoits will find no place of safety to fly to, or elude the vigilance of the Magistrate. Imprint the minds of the ryots with confidence in Government, and their attachment will be secured by the strongest tie of nature—self-interest, and consequently, instead of affording protection to the dacoits by sharing with them in the spoil, will cheerfully exert themselves in their apprehension, and in time oblige these disturbers of the public peace to become useful members of society. Another great advantage arising from the adoption of the plan is the assistance it will afford to the salt manufacturer.

"If Government entrust me with the management, and permit me to distribute the parcels of land in such proportions as may appear eligible, the ryot to hold possession free of all revenue for the space of three years, and having the firmest reliance on my engagements with him, to pay revenue in the following three years in such proportion as the value the land and the state of cultivation may appear advisable, I am assured of the good and salutary effects that will ensue, and at the end of five years be attended with the most forcible advantage to the country, maintenance to the ryot, protection to the individual, a very considerable increase of revenue to the Company, and tend to the encouragement and augmentation of the manufactures in general."

Mr. Henckell's scheme was duly sanctioned and approved by Government.

On the 3rd of April 1784 Mr. Henckell defined the terms of the lease to be granted. The terms were—

One-sixth of the area to be deducted in lieu of allowances for unculturable waste, expenses of collection, &c.

Revenue free	...	...	...	3 years.
" for the 4th year	...	...	...	2 annas a beegha.
" for the 5th year	...	...	...	4 ditto.
" for the 6th year	...	...	...	6 ditto.
" from the 7th year for ever	...	...	...	8 ditto.

This revenue was to be assessed on the local beegha of 110 cubits square and in sicca rupees, which were then current. The full rate of eight sicca annas a beegha of 110 cubits square is equivalent to about 4½ annas a beegha of the standard measure of 80 cubits square, or to 13½ annas per acre. Every publicity seems to have been given in regard to the scheme, and it was estimated that in seven years the sum of 7½ lakhs of rupees would have been realized for Government, and that the future annual revenue would be represented by three lakhs of rupees. In October 1785 A.D. it was reported that 64,928 beeghas, or 21,463 acres, had been leased out, and in July 1787 it was supposed that 21,000 beeghas of land had been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

In April 1790, however, when only one year was wanting to the close of the seventh year, when it was hoped that the coffers of the State would have been enriched by the sum of 7½ lakhs of rupees, the accounts in connection with Mr. Henckell's scheme stood as follows:—

	Rs.
Disbursements	53,132
Receipts	5,332
Loss to Government	47,780

On the 20th of August 1790 the scheme was abandoned, and no attempt seems to have been made at a systematic management of the Soonderbuns until the year 1816, when the Soonderbun Commissionership was established by Act IX of that year.

From the abandonment of Mr. Henckell's scheme in 1790 to the year 1819 no leases were given of Soonderbun waste lands. Indeed the policy of the time appears to have been against making any grants. In March 1810 the Collector of Jessore submitted applications for land to the Board of Revenue, and the reply was decidedly against

making any grants, the Collector being requested to inform the parties that their applications could not be complied with.

But though no grants were made, the progress of cultivation in the Soonderbuns was not absolutely checked. Neighbouring zemindars and others began to extend the limits of their estates by encroaching on Soonderbun lands, and repeated applications were made for grants. These facts were brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue and represented to Government. The Board of Revenue advocated the appointment of a separate officer to look after the interests of Government. Among others, the want of a separate officer to do the work was one of the reasons assigned by the senior Member and Acting President to account for the failure of Mr. Henckell's scheme. In the 34th paragraph of his minute Mr. Rooke thus expresses himself:—

"It would appear that the failure of the original plan originated in the want of sufficient accuracy in defining the northern boundary, the claim of the zemindars, the want of correct surveys, and the impossibility of any of those public officers who were entrusted with the execution of the plan allotting a sufficient portion of time to an object so extensive and complicated in its operation."

The result was that a special assistant was appointed to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs to do the work, but it was found necessary to give this officer an independent position; and Mr. D. Scott, of the Civil Service, who was the first special assistant, was also the first who was nominated to the post of Commissioner in the Soonderbuns. The law gives the Commissioner in the Soonderbuns all the powers "which have been or may be exercised by Collectors of land revenue."

At first Mr. Scott's chief duty was to ascertain how much land beyond the limits of the permanent settlement had been reclaimed from the Soonderbun forests, and to secure the right of Government to receive revenue from all lands not previously assessed; but in 1819 he was authorized, with the sanction of Government, to grant leases in perpetuity for land within the unreclaimed and ungranted Soonderbuns. The lease rules of 1819 were superseded by those of 1830, and the latter gave place to the rules of 1853, well known as Lord Dalhousie's rules. By the rules of 1819 the following terms were fixed for the grant of waste lands in the Soonderbuns:—

The grant to be in perpetuity.

One-fourth of the entire area to be deducted in lieu of all allowance for unculturable waste, creeks, water-courses, the space required for embankments, &c.

Revenue per standard beegha of 80 cubits square for the

first 7 years	...	...	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto	for the 8th year	...	...	2 annas.
Ditto ditto	for the 9th year	...	...	4 "
Ditto ditto	for the 10th year	...	...	6 "
Ditto ditto	from the 11th year	...	...	8 "

The clearing conditions were:—

One-eighth to be cleared and cultivated in 3 years.
One-fourth ditto ditto in 4 "
One-half ditto ditto in 6 "

The penalty for nonfulfilment of the clearing conditions was the payment by the grantee of a rupee a beegha for every beegha of land left uncleared and uncultivated.

Not a single grant was made under these rules. The free term was too short, the clearing conditions too stringent, and altogether these rules, unsuited even to the present times, were far more so half a century ago.

About the year 1830 grants were made on the following conditions:—

The grant to be in perpetuity.

One-fourth of the entire area to be excluded from assessment as in the rules of 1819.

Revenue per standard beegha of 80 cubits square for the first 20 years	...	...	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto	for the 21st year	...	...	2 annas.
Ditto ditto	for the 22nd year	...	...	4 "
Ditto ditto	for the 23rd year	...	...	6 "
Ditto ditto	from the 24th year and for ever	...	...	8 "

There was only one clearing condition, which, if not fulfilled, the lease was to be forfeited and the grant resumed. A fourth of the total area of the grant was to be cleared and cultivated within five years.

Lord Dalhousie's rules, dated the 24th September 1853, had for their object the speedy reclamation of the Soonderbun forests. The rates of assessment were therefore exceedingly liberal, but a larger portion of the grant was required to be cleared than by the previous rules. The principal conditions of these rules were:—

The lease was to be for 99 years, but to be renewed to the representatives of the grantees after the expiry of that period at "such moderate assessment as might seem proper to the Government of the day."

As in the preceding rule, a fourth of the total area was to be exempted from assessment in lieu of all allowances for unculturable waste, &c.

The revenue per standard beegha fixed for the remaining three-fourths of the grant was—

For the first 20 years	...	Nil.
From the 21st to the end of the 30th year	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna
From the 31st to the end of the 40th year	...	1 "
From the 41st to the end of the 50th year	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas
From the 51st to the end of the 99th year	...	2 "

The clearing conditions to be enforced by the forfeiture of the lease and the resumption of the grant were that $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$, should be cleared and rendered fit for cultivation by the expiration of the 5th, 10th, 20th, and 30th years, reckoning from the date of the grant.

The terms of each succeeding rule were more liberal than the preceding one. In 1784 A.D. we start with a free term of three years and an eventual rate of assessment at $\frac{1}{4}$ annas a beegha, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas an acre, on five-sixths of the entire area. In 1819 the free term is extended to seven years, but the eventual rate of assessment raised to 8 annas a beegha, or a little more than Re. 1 and 8 annas an acre. In 1830 the eventual rate of assessment is maintained at 8 annas a beegha, but the free term extended to 20 years. In 1853 the same long free term of 20 years is allowed, but the eventual assessment reduced to only 6 annas an acre, to commence from the fifty-first year, and the progressive assessment for each decade between the commencement of the twenty-first and the close of the fiftieth year fixed so low as $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas, 3 annas, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ annas an acre.

No lease rules are now in force, and Soonderbun lands can only be purchased under the fee-simple rules of the 2nd February 1874.

To trace the progress of cultivation in the Soonderbuns it is necessary to divide it into two portions, north and south of the line of forest as existing in 1830, and represented in Lieutenant Hodge's map published in 1831.

On the north of this line are the Putteet-abadi talooks granted by Mr. Claude Russell in the 24-Pergunnahs and Mr. Tilman Henckell in Jessore, together with the resumed and other estates, being waste lands surreptitiously brought under cultivation subsequent to the permanent settlement. To the south of the line are the grants of 1830, commuted under the rules of the 24th September 1853, grants redeemed from the payment of revenue, allotments held in fee-simple, and lands settled on temporary, and, in a few instances, on permanent leases.

It is most difficult, if not impossible, to trace the progress of cultivation under each set of rules. Grants were not made at the same time, but at different periods; and as the rules of 1830 provided for one inspection only, or at the end of the fifth year, no further inquiries were necessary, and consequently the subsequent advance in cultivation was not ascertained. Nor will the number of grants under each set of rules afford any criterion from which their relative merits might be determined.

From 1771 to 1780, a period of nine years, about eighty Putteet-abadi grants were made by Mr. Claude Russell, but many of these were not forest lands, but lands reverting into forest, having been thrown out of cultivation. In others there was both low jungle and forest mixed.

During the short term of six years for which Mr. Henckell's scheme was in force 130 grants were made. The rules of 1819 were simply inoperative. Under the rules of 1830, and up to September 1853, when Lord Dalhousie's rules came into force, a period of 22 years, 195 allotments were leased out, and from 1853 to 1863, when the first fee-simple rules came into force, a period of ten years, 113 original grants were made under Lord Dalhousie's rules. If these figures were to be the guide without further research, the conclusion would be that the stringent rules of Mr. Henckell's time were more attractive than the very liberal rules published under the auspices of Lord Dalhousie. But the fact is many of Mr. Henckell's grants were imaginary. Many of them were for lands that were yielding revenue to Government at the time, and were no doubt granted under the false representations of applicants who might have wished to establish a title to land belonging to others. In many the boundaries covered whole pergunnahs, or were so confused and inconsistent as to involve geometrical absurdities, and to embrace no land at all. In such cases the grantees never obtained possession; and if these are deducted, the number of Henckell's grants will be few enough. At the present day only five grants of Mr. Henckell's time remain, embracing an area of 12,978 acres, and paying a revenue of Rs. 8,657, being the result of resettlements in later times.

Of the 113 grants made under Lord Dalhousie's rules, so many as 41 were resumed for nonfulfilment of the clearing conditions. In many cases the grantees having shown that if they did not altogether satisfy the conditions of their lease they had laid out capital and made considerable progress in clearing the jungle, the Revenue Board

were pleased either to allow further time to clear the required area, or to exempt the grant from resumption.

But the progress of cultivation depends less upon rules than upon natural causes. Setting aside the estates north of the line of forest as it existed in the year 1830, and which are nearly all cleared, the percentage of cultivation on the south from that year and up to the present time is very unequal in different parts of the Soonderbuns, as will be seen from the following tabular statement:—

Statement showing the progress of cultivation in the Soonderbuns south of Lieutenant Hodge's boundary line, from the year 1830 to the year 1875 A.D.

DISTRICT.	SUB-DIVISIONS.	AREA CLEARED AND CULTIVATED.		AREA UNDER FOREST AND LOW JUNGLE.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.
24-PERGUNNAHS.	Diamond Harbour	31,289.08	48.89	444,659.02	694.75	475,948.10	743.64
	Barripore	92,441.36	144.44	282,082.64	442.16	374,524.00	586.00
	Buseerhat	78,363.9	122.44	36,636.81	57.13	115,000.71	180.57
	Satkira	19,431.19	30.38	336,859.01	528.84	356,290.20	559.22
	Total	221,526.52	346.15	1,824,519.18	2,867.08	2,046,045.70	3,203.21
JESSORE.	Khoolna	59,462.03	78.83	498,979.07	774.97	558,441.10	853.80
	Bagirhat	57,085.05	89.20	494,822.15	757.53	551,907.20	846.73
	Total	116,547.08	168.03	993,801.22	1,532.50	1,110,348.30	1,700.53
BACKERGUNGE.	Perozepore	35,584.00	55.60	49,600.00	77.60	85,184.00	133.20
	Patoakhally	144,233.45	225.36	164,692.15	257.18	308,925.60	483.54
	Total	179,817.45	280.96	214,292.15	334.68	394,109.60	617.84
Grand Total		608,891.05	935.14	3,033,611.55	4,734.24	3,642,502.60	5,619.38

Area of rivers and creeks south of Lieutenant Hodge's boundary line in 24-Pergunnahs Soonderbuns	681,954.00	967.00
Area of rivers and creeks south of Lieutenant Hodge's boundary line in Jessore Soonderbuns	304,274.00	475.00
Area of rivers and creeks south of Lieutenant Hodge's boundary line in Backergunge Soonderbuns	109,040.00	171.00
Grand Total	1,095,268.00	1,613.00

Dividing the total area as given above by the figures which represent the extent of cultivated lands, it will be found that very little more than a seventh of the entire area has been reclaimed from forest. The figures in the statement give the following as the percentage of cultivation in each district and sub-division:—

DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Percentage of cultivation.
24-PERGUNNAHS	{ Diamond Harbour	6.574
	{ Barripore	24.623
	{ Buseerhat	9.391
	{ Satkira	5.337
	The entire district	10.806
JESSORE	{ Khoolna	9.233
	{ Bagirhat	10.534
	The entire district	9.881
BACKERGUNGE	{ Perozepore	41.773
	{ Patoakhally	46.702
	The entire district	45.637
The entire Soonderbuns		14.406

From the analysis given above, a very sufficient argument may be adduced to show that the unequal progress in clearing is owing mainly, if not entirely, to natural causes. In the sub-division of Satkira we have less than 5 per cent. of the total area under cultivation, and the reason is that the Jaboona, which flows through it, and which is a sweet water river, is fast silting up, and the water towards the south becoming brackish. Even old zemindary lands on the south of this sub-division are deteriorating in condition from this cause. Contrasting with this, the lowest percentage, we have in Patoakhally nearly 47 per cent. of the total area under cultivation, or more than eight times the proportion of cultivation in Satkira. The difference is all the more marked, inasmuch as the average rate at which revenue is paid for Soonderbun lands in the Patoakhally sub-division is much higher than the settlement rates in Satkira, and the population in the former is less than one-half in the latter, being 287 per square mile in Patoakhally against 594 in Satkira.

Again, taking the entire Soonderbun area in each of the districts, 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore separately, the percentage of cultivation in the former is 10.806, and in the latter 9.881; whereas in the higher assessed lands of Backergunge Soonderbuns more than 45 per cent., or 45.637, of the whole area has been reclaimed from forest.

Taking the figures as given in the Census returns of 1872, we find the average population per square mile in the three districts named above, inclusive of Soonderbun clearances, to be as follows:—

	Average number of persons per square mile.
24-Pergunnahs, exclusive of Calcutta ...	793
Jessore ...	567
Backergunge ...	482

The figures given in earlier returns are very different, and, compared with the result of the last census, show that the population has now nearly doubled itself; but the relative proportions are nearly the same. Formerly, as now, the population of the 24-Pergunnahs was very much larger than that of Jessore, and the latter than that of Backergunge.

The rivers in the 24-Pergunnahs Soonderbuns are nearly all salt; in the Jessore Soonderbuns they are partly sweet, but the lands are low and swampy, and produce only the coarse kind of rice; whereas the lands in Backergunge are high, producing excellent rice, and most of the rivers contain sweet water. It will thus be seen that owing to natural causes almost half the Backergunge Soonderbuns have been reclaimed from jungle, whilst under lower rates of assessment and other advantages about a tenth only of the forest in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore districts have been cleared and cultivated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE SOONDERBUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTER.

SIR,—THE April number of the *Statistical Reporter* contains an article on the Antiquities of the Soonderbuns, in which, on page 277, paragraph 5, it is stated that further east of the masjid, at Bhyrung Kakeabooner, no more ruins have been discovered. This remark, I may venture to say, is not strictly correct. Last month I was at Bowphul, and took the opportunity of seeing some famous ruins which exist in the neighbourhood. About a mile east of the present mart of Koloea, about half a mile west of the great Titolia River, and about a quarter of a mile south of the Koloea River, there are the remains of an old tank called Kamalā dighi. The bed is now silted up and planted with paddy, but the banks still exist and are upwards of 20 feet in height and 200 feet across at the base. They are dotted with houses and fruit-trees, and in a plain country look like hillocks from a distance. It took me eight minutes to walk along the length of the tank, and I should say it must have been at least 800 yards long: the breadth would be about half of that. There was only one ghāt, and that on the western bank. The breadth of this ghāt was upwards of 100 feet. Heaps of excellent bricks still remain. It is said that when a Princess named Kamalā dug this tank, all endeavours to get water proved fruitless, and at last Kamalā herself descended to the bottom, when the water rushed from all sides and closed her in. This tradition is preserved in a song which is still sung among the villagers.

The village of Kachooa lies on the north bank of the Koloea River, and about a mile from Kamalā dighi. In that village are found the ruins of an old Rajbari. The Titolia River has done great havoc among them. The *manji*, or watch-tower, was washed away in the last rains, and the Rajbari itself, which is only about 200 yards from the river, will probably have nothing left of it in the course of two or three years. In the Rajbari there are two tanks and one building. The surrounding walls are in complete ruin. The building has three rooms and one hall; the roofs of the two side rooms have fallen in, and only the middle room and the hall are still preserved. The roof, which is flat, is supported on arches, and the walls have carvings. The bricks are excellent, and the cement strong.

Many tanks and embankments near Kachooa have been engulfed within the memory of living men. At ebb-tide the whole coast may be seen covered with red bricks. The place is filled with tanks, bricks, and embankments for miles, which show that it was once a large and flourishing town.

It is said the Chandradip Rajahs had their capital here. The incursions of the Mugs and the encroachments of the rivers compelled them to remove to Madhabpashar.

PATUAKHALI, the 10th April 1876.

K. G. GUPTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTER.

SIR,—I OBSERVE that a brief notice of the ancient temple of "Jatar Deul" has appeared in the April number of the *Statistical Reporter*, page 275, in an article on the Antiquities of the Soonderbuns. The account given therein is however incomplete, and in some points incorrect, and I venture therefore to communicate to you the following particulars, which may be of interest.

A copper plate discovered in a place little to the north of "Jatar Deul" fixes the date of its erection by Rajah Joyanta Chandra in the year 897 of the Bengali Shak era, corresponding to A.D. 975. The edifice therefore is exactly nine centuries old. The bricks are remarkably fine, and the cement powerfully adhesive. The summit is broken, but the dome remains intact. The crest is reported to have contained a collection of precious stones or other treasure, and was pulled down, within living memory, by an Englishman in or about the year 1838. Whether any treasure was actually found in it or not is not known, though report, as usual in such cases, decides the question in the affirmative. The existing building minus the crest is stated to be sixty feet high, but it stands on a mound of considerable elevation, and is hence visible from a great distance.

The temple is only about four miles from Raidighi and Kankandighi, which was the seat, not of one of the Sena Rajahs, but of Sweta Rajah, the word 'sweta'

meaning white. The term 'sweta' was, however, merely a title of the king. The Rajah's proper name was Joyanta Chandra, and the name of his son, Gopoe Chandra, is still familiar to the mouths of the peasantry in the new settlements and in Kharee. The founder of the dynasty was Joyanta Chandra's grandfather, Bijoymadhub, who also founded the secondary deity of Sengor Madhub at the site of the Sengor fair, of which the principal deity is the deified ancient saint Kapilmoni.

The copper plate alluded to above was discovered at the clearing of jungle by the grantee, Durgaporshad Chowdhari. The inscription was in Sanskrit, and the date, as usual, was given in an enigma with the name of the founder.

DIAMOND HARBOUR, the 17th April, 1876.

B. L. GUPTA.

THE SILK INDUSTRY IN MOORSHEDABAD.

THE production of silk has long been a very important industry in the district of Moorshedabad. In the days of the East India Company numerous large filatures managed by the Company were scattered over the district, and afforded a large and valuable trade. The ruins of some of those filatures are still met with, and on the sites of others are seen new filatures belonging to the firms which have succeeded to the trade. The industry, once so flourishing, has however been for years in a declining state, and its decline has been so much accelerated within the last two or three years by causes which have affected the whole of the Bengal silk trade, that its extinction at no very distant date may well be apprehended. It is still, however, an industry in the maintenance of which many Europeans and very many natives are deeply interested; and the organisation of practical measures for its improvement is a matter that has now become of urgent importance. Those who are interested as capitalists are already feeling the effects of the depression, and cannot expect to employ their capital profitably for many years longer if the present rate of decline continues. To those who are dependent on the industry for their livelihood as spinners, or for a large portion of their income as rearers of silkworms, its decline and probable extinction mean impoverishment and ruin.

The following statistical facts show the magnitude of the interests now involved in the industry. There are 45 filatures belonging to, or under the management of, Europeans in the Moorshedabad district, and 67 filatures belonging to natives. The number of basins in the former is not less than 3,500, and in the latter not less than 1,600, making a total of 5,100 basins. In addition to these there are some 97 small filatures worked by natives in their homes, containing about 200 basins. Computing according to the house valuations recorded under the Road Cess Act, the value of the whole of the filatures may be set down at not less than Rs. 4,50,000. Each basin is worked by two persons; the total number of persons employed is thus 10,600. One-half of these represent the skilled workmen; there is besides a large number of peons, overseers, and clerks. The quantity of silk manufactured yearly cannot be accurately ascertained, but it probably amounts to 3,000 maunds in an ordinary year. Estimated at a low price, say Rs. 14 per seer, owing to the unfavourable state of the market, the value of the silk produced will be found to amount to the large sum of Rs. 16,80,000. The amount paid to rearers of silkworms on this quantity of silk is about Rs. 10,80,000, and to the spinners about Rs. 1,80,000. If to these sums is added the cost of establishment, Rs. 2,40,000, the expenditure involved in manufacturing the product of an ordinary year will be found to amount to about Rs. 15,00,000. The margin of profits is not large, considering the outlay and the risks of the trade. These figures refer to spinning only. The weaving of silk cloths forms another branch of the industry of considerable importance. Looms are found in no less than 137 villages of the district. The villages of Basua, Bishtupore, and Margram in the Rampore Hât sub-division, and Mirzapore in the Jungypore sub-division, especially contain a large number of weavers. In these two sub-divisions alone there are 1,450 weavers, and the number in the whole district may be computed at 1,900, besides the adult members of their families, who generally assist them in weaving. These weavers work under advances from silk merchants. They are supplied with raw material by the latter, and return the manufactured cloth, receiving wages for their labour. Last year from eighty to one hundred thousand pieces of silk were woven, the value of which could not have been less than Rs. 6,00,000. The amount spent amongst weavers for wages was about Rs. 1,00,000. The importance of the industry, to the capitalists, the workmen employed in the filatures, and the weavers, is apparent from the foregoing figures. Land-owners, growers of mulberry, and rearers of silkworms, are also largely interested. The amount expended in an ordinary year among the rearers of silkworms has been already stated. Being almost entirely spent locally, it forms a very important element in the trade of the district. The interest of land-owners and growers of mulberry is represented by the quantity of land devoted to the cultivation of mulberry. The

extent of such cultivation may be estimated at 50,000 beeghas—an estimate probably under, than above, the mark, and the rental of the land probably amounts to Rs. 1,50,000, while an average profit of Rs. 10 per annum on each beegha may be accepted as the gain of the cultivator at the present time.

The rapid decline of the industry within the last few years has already been alluded to. The extensive importation of silk from Japan and China into Europe since the wonderful development of the eastern trade caused by the opening of the Suez Canal, and the abundant yield of recent seasons in Italy, combined with the probable fact that the demand for silk goods has not kept pace proportionately with the increased supply thrown upon the market, have contributed mainly to this decline. The effects of the depression of the trade may be briefly summarised. In order to clear merely ordinary interest on their capital, the silk firms cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 for the cocoons required for each seer of silk, whereas they formerly paid as much as Rs. 16, making at the same time a large profit. Many individual owners of filatures, principally natives, are compelled to close their filatures; rearers of silk-worms, exposed to the numerous accidents of rearing, are abandoning their occupation or carrying it on without profit; and growers of mulberry are rapidly withdrawing their lands from the cultivation of that plant, leaving it in the hands of rearers, who are bound to provide food for their worms. The effects on the other classes interested are obvious. Many spinners are thrown out of employ; weavers must content themselves with the bare means of subsistence, instead of the affluence of former days; and zemindars must relinquish the high rental of the abandoned mulberry lands, or receive no rental at all on such lands for some years, as they cannot generally be used at once for the cultivation of other crops.

Although the present unfavourable state of the trade is patent, and the consequences of further depression are easily foreseen, no practical measures for the restoration of the industry to some degree of its former prosperity have been adopted. The improvement of the quality of the silk produced is the principal matter to be considered. For this purpose attention should be given above all to the improvement of the breeds of worms which supply the cocoons. Native rearers appear to be careless in observing the important rules regarding the selection of moths for breeding, the feeding of the young worms, the cleansing of the basket in which the worms are kept, and the ventilation of the rearing houses. In these points their system may be considerably improved. They would doubtless adopt suggestions made by the employees of the silk firms to remedy these defects, but it would be necessary that these firms should take a direct interest in the production of cocoons, instead of remaining strangers to the labours of the rearers as they are under their present system of work. Success much more rapid might indeed not improbably be secured by the importation of eggs from Japan and Australia; but this plan can be carried out only by the European firms engaged in the trade. If the industry be left to linger in its present condition, no hope of amelioration in the trade can be expected except in the failure of the seasons in countries competing with Bengal. This country, however, possesses an advantage in the cheapness of the manufacturing charges, which have been greatly reduced of late by the introduction of steam in most of the filatures; and it would appear, therefore, that with a superior quality of produce its success in the market would be quite independent of such a contingency as the failure of a competitor. It is to be feared that without some effort to secure this improved produce on the part of those interested, the production of raw silk on a large scale must soon cease altogether. The industry would then be carried on by individuals for the supply of raw material to weavers, who would still find it profitable to manufacture silk cloth for the local demand, but the large body of skilled workmen employed in spinning would be lost to the country.

STATISTICS OF LAND TENURES IN THE DACCA DISTRICT.

As the valuations of the land under the District Road Cess Act (Act X of 1871) have been completed in the districts into which the Act has been introduced, the results of the valuations have been summarised in such forms as were found convenient. The pergunnah has been taken as the unit of area for all the summaries, and the number of estates, tenures, and ryote holdings in every pergunnah, has been ascertained and recorded. The value of the estates, tenures, and ryote holdings, the average rent of each holding, and number of ryots as distinguished from holdings, and the average rent paid by each, has also been given.

The same ryot has often been found to possess two or more separate holdings, while, on the other hand, the same holding is sometimes entered in two or more returns by the estate as being held in shares by two or more proprietors. The only way of ascertaining the proportion which the number of ryots bears to the number of holdings has, therefore, been to make actual inquiries in a number of fair sample villages in each district as to how many holdings on the average each ryot possesses. To obtain this information it was necessary to transgress the range of the road-cess inquiries, but the road-cess establishment was availed of to procure as much information regarding the occupation of the land as possible.

Lastly, an attempt has been made to give the number of villages in each pergunnah, estate, and under-tenure subclassified into villages belonging to one estate only, and to villages shared by different estates.

The results of these summaries have already been published for several districts, pergunnah by pergunnah, and are very voluminous. It is proposed to publish in these columns from time to time a brief abstract showing the totals for a whole district. In the present issue the returns for the district of Dacca have been considered.

The total valuation of estates under the Act is stated at Rs. 22,49,529. The total Government revenue realized from estates in the district is Rs. 4,92,775. The value of the estates is therefore four and a half times the revenue paid upon them. A sum of 18 lakhs of rupees is the net annual profit from the land enjoyed by the rent receivers.

The total number of estates in the district is	7,848
Ditto tenures	17,387
Ditto ryots' holdings	329,131

The following table shows the number of estates according to the valuation fixed on them and to the amount of revenue they pay to Government :—

Estates valued at upwards of Rs. 1,00,000 a year	...	...	2
Ditto ditto " 50,000 "	...	...	2
Ditto ditto " 10,000 "	...	...	20
Ditto ditto " 5,000 "	...	...	50
Ditto ditto " 1,000 "	...	...	271
Ditto ditto " 500 "	...	...	239
Ditto ditto " 100 "	...	...	1,189
Ditto less than " 100 "	...	...	6,075
Total	...	...	7,848

Estates paying revenue of upwards of Rs. 1,00,000 a year	...	...	...	Rs.
Ditto ditto 50,000 " but not more than 1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto 10,000 " ditto 50,000	...	...	...	4
Ditto ditto 5,000 " ditto 10,000	...	...	...	5
Ditto ditto 1,000 " ditto 5,000	...	...	...	69
Ditto ditto 500 " ditto 1,000	...	...	...	82
Ditto ditto 100 " ditto 500	...	...	...	440
Ditto ditto at less than Rs. 100 a year	...	...	...	7,148
Total	...	...	...	7,748

The number of tenures in the district may be divided thus :—

I (a)—Tenures held directly of estates—

Valued at upwards of Rs. 10,000 and not more than Rs. 50,000	...	...	1
Ditto ditto " 5,000 " ditto 10,000	...	...	3
Ditto ditto " 1,000 " ditto 5,000	...	...	83
Ditto ditto " 500 " ditto 1,000	...	...	118
Ditto ditto " 100 " ditto 500	...	...	789
Ditto at less than Rs. 100 a year	...	...	13,982
Total	...	...	14,076

Paying an yearly rental of upwards of Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000	...	...	17
Ditto ditto " 500 " ditto 1,000	...	...	41
Ditto ditto " 100 " ditto 500	...	...	271
Ditto less than Rs. 100 a year	...	...	12,566
Total	...	...	12,898

II (b)—Sub-tenures held direct of (a)—

Valued at upwards of Rs. 5,000 and not more than Rs. 10,000	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 1,000 " ditto 5,000	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 500 " ditto 1,000	...	...	4
Ditto ditto " 100 " ditto 500	...	...	29
Ditto at less than Rs. 100 a year	...	...	3,276
Total	...	...	3,309

Paying rent of upwards of Rs. 5,000 and not more than Rs. 10,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 1,000 ditto " 5,000	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 500 ditto " 1,000	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto " 100 ditto " 500	...	...	...	9
Ditto less than Rs. 100 a year	...	...	...	3,297
Total	...	...	...	3,309

III (c)—Sub-tenures held direct of (b)—

Valued at less than Rs. 100 a year	...	...	...	2
Paying rent less than Rs. 100 a year	...	...	...	2
Total number of tenures	...	...	...	17,387

The Road Cess Act defines a cultivating ryot to mean a person cultivating land and paying rent therefor not exceeding Rs. 100 per annum. The definition was made so as to enable the Collector to require returns from cultivators paying more than Rs. 100, but in the Dacca district it was not found necessary to make any such requirements.

The following statement shows the number of ryoti holdings returned in the district, but to these must be added all ryots in estates which were summarily valued, i.e. not on returns. The number of these has been calculated by taking the proportion of the land covered by returns so far as regards pergunnahs in which returns were filed, but the rental of these holdings is necessarily unknown. It will be observed that returns cover about one-third of the whole rental of the district, and the proportionate value of holdings in the parts of the districts not covered by returns is not likely to vary much from the figures below:—

	No.	Total Rental.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Holdings paying above Rs. 100 a year	156	43,067	11 8
Ditto Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 100 a year	339	22,700	8 6
Ditto Rs. 20 and not more than Rs. 50 a year	7,596	2,11,154	6 3½
Ditto Rs. 5 and not more than Rs. 20 a year	75,187	6,99,364	1 2½
Ditto less than Rs. 5 a year	245,853	4,33,835	6 0½
Total	329,131	14,13,122	1 8½

The next return is the estimated total number of holdings in the district for all pergunnahs for which any returns were filed, calculated as above described. The total area of the pergunnahs was taken from the survey records, and a proportion was worked out between the part covered by returns and the whole area of the pergunnah:—

Total estimated number of holdings in the district	...	516,141
Ditto ditto ryots ditto	...	310,034

There remains a small part of the district for which no return was filed for any estate in the pergunnah. This part represents a value of only Rs. 67,537; and taking the proportion to be the same as in other parts of the district, the number of holdings would be a little above 15,000, and the number of ryots a little over 6,500. The total number of holdings for the district may thus be taken at about 531,500, and the total number of ryots at 316,100.

This is not inconsistent with the census returns, where the number of cultivators returned was 285,757 (280,698 males and 5,059 females). In a country where so many cultivating ryots have another occupation under which they would be much more likely to return themselves in the census the difference is not great.

It will have been observed that there are very few large landed estates or zemindaries in the district; but there are a large number of small zemindaries, with regard to which the superior landlords deal directly with the actual cultivators. The former collect the rents directly from the husbandmen and pay the Government share themselves into the collectorate. The district of Dacca, therefore, differs considerably from the neighbouring districts of Backergunge and Tipperah. The tenures are simple, and there are rarely more than two middlemen, the *talukdar* and *houkladar*. A dependent talukdar pays revenue through the proprietor of the parent estate. What is known as a *houkla* is a tenure of a permanent, hereditary, and transferable nature, subordinate to a dependent taluk, and paying rent to the holder thereof. *Putnees* exist, but are not very common in the district. There is no tendency apparent in Dacca on the part of landlords to create an undue number of these undertenures, which exist elsewhere, and which are of doubtful advantage to the cultivators.

The road-cess returns did not go into the question of occupancy ryots, and it is difficult to say what proportion of ryots have occupancy rights. Broadly it may be stated that ryots in the north and north-east of the district have not as a rule occupancy rights beyond their homestead, because they change their land yearly and only pay for what they cultivate, while in the rest of the district a large proportion have acquired rights.

EFFECT OF SUEZ CANAL (1870-74) ON SHIPPING TRADE AND COMMERCE BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND, AND INDIA AND EUROPE.

THE following paper is taken from the supplement to the *Economist* of March 11th, 1876. It is republished in these columns, not with a view of endorsing Mr. Magniac's opinions, but in order to place before the readers of the *Statistical Reporter* a discussion by a competent authority of a subject in which many persons are interested.

On the 18th February (1876) Mr. Charles Magniac, whose eminence and experience as a merchant entitles him to speak with authority, read a paper on this subject before the Indian section of the Society of Arts. Mr. Magniac's conclusions, as will be seen from the following extract, are unfavourable as regards the advantages of the canal so far to Great Britain, and his views are matter for consideration. It is quite clear, however, that during the period 1870-74 the canal has produced a great alteration in the modes and channels of Eastern trade, and this state of perplexing transition has contributed to the present depression of business. Mr. Magniac says:—

"I have endeavoured to show what the canal is, and I propose now to direct your attention to the subject from a commercial point of view.

"I think it better to say at once that I fear you will be disappointed, and if you are, you will only be in the same position as everybody connected with the canal. The only people that I know of who are pleased are the shareholders, and their conversion only dates from a couple of months back, when our Government made their purchase, and sent the shares up in consequence. It is a very curious thing that few, if any, of the particular expectations formed have been realized, yet the effect of this canal upon trade has been most momentous; indeed, it may be said that the Suez Canal, in conjunction with steam and ocean telegraphy, has revolutionised the Eastern trade to the great present loss of all concerned.

"Although I assert as I do that the change has been disadvantageous to trade, I by no means wish to say that it will be permanently so. I have sufficient faith in general principles to feel satisfied that in the long run more rapid communication must prove beneficial to trade in general, however much individuals may suffer; at the same time I am inclined to think it will be less beneficial to this country than to any other.

"We had an unexampled geographical position. A variety of circumstances combined to make it advantageous that there should be one spot in Europe where consumers of the produce of other countries could, within a few days or weeks, supply themselves with any article they required. That spot was our own country; and that advantage no longer exists, or does so only to a limited extent. I will instance the case of an Italian or an Austrian cotton-spinner. Formerly he could so arrange his business as to get the raw material he wanted from London or Liverpool in a fortnight. Now he can do the same from India in less than a month. The difference is not sufficient to make it worth his while to remain on his old lines.

"Then, again, there is another consideration. The length of operations in produce has been, I will not say, shortened by a half—it would be nearer to say five-sixths. Upon that point I shall presently give some details. In consequence of this the advantage which England derived from her immense capital and credit has been very much lessened.

"Again, when, as formerly, trade toiled slowly and uncertainly round the Cape, it was necessary for Europe that a sufficient stock of goods should exist in some easily available locality. Now that places of production are practically as near the consumer as England, stocks of produce are or ought to be held there—another serious loss to this country. But the greatest loss of all has been the loss of profit, and I do not exaggerate in asserting that this has been universal.

"It might have been expected that if the seller lost, the buyer would gain. It certainly would have been supposed that if the producer lost the consumer gained. But buyers buy to sell again, and it is no consolation to a consumer to be able to buy below the cost of production if he has curtailed means to buy with. And that, I fear, has been the case with the Eastern trade. Unsatisfactory all round, due in a great measure to the state of transition in which it is at present.

"The change has been so rapid that all the old machinery—warehouses, sailing vessels, capital, six months' bills, and the British merchant, whose occupation is gone—still exist alongside of the new era. The consumer deals direct with the producer, and until trade accommodates itself to the change, the result cannot fail to be unsatisfactory.

"I will now, with your permission, refer to some specific facts. When the canal was projected certain expectations were held out, most of which have not been realized. Among these was the idea that

sailing vessels would use the canal, and that the distance being nearly a half less, the number of voyages would be increased in the proportion of at least five to three, at a great saving in the cost of freight. This has not been so. It was found in practice that although the distance was shorter, the time consumed was not sufficiently lessened to benefit a sailing vessel in any appreciable degree, bearing in mind that the charge for the canal has to be superadded. And in the result, sailing vessels have practically ceased to exist in the trade. I hold in my hand a return of the vessels using the canal during the past four months. It is most suggestive. The list contains 400 to 500 vessels, each with S.S. (steam ship) after its name, each of the huge size of from 1,200 to nearly 3,000 tons, and the large majority hoisting the British flag. In all that long list there are but three sailing vessels, and these are Egyptian, belonging to the expedition for the conquest of Abyssinia.

"In effect, then, the canal trade is entirely conducted by steam, and of that steam, in 1874, out of 2,400,000 tons, 1,700,000 were British.

"The preceding remarks made about loss, I am sorry to say, particularly apply to this section of this trade also. For two years it has been very unremunerative. Freight has been most irregular, varying from \$3 10s. to \$1 10s., sometimes higher *via* the Cape than through the canal, at other times equal. The reason of this will be plain on examination.

"There is but one mode of making a steamer pay—ceaseless activity. The daily expense is so great that it cannot afford to be a moment idle; consequently, whereas sailing vessels in the old times would lay a month or two on the berth for better rates, a steamer is compelled to take what is going and be off. And a very moderate supply of tonnage at a port in excess of immediate wants causes the undue depreciation of freights. As an illustration of the incomprehensible nature of the changes going on, I was quite lately informed that at one port three miles of steamers were laid up, while at others 400,000 tons are being built. It is probable that both are exaggerations, but experience enables me to give a partial explanation. Improvements in machinery are continually being devised, which enable steamers to be sailed at very much less cost, particularly as regards the consumption of coals. The consequence is that many built two years ago are selling at half what they cost, because they cannot compete with those continually being constructed with the most recent improvements.

"A considerable saving was expected on insurance. Disappointment again. I will hazard an explanation. Steamer losses have been losses indeed. Although less frequent, the results have generally been more disastrous. The loss of a ship generally presumed some salvage; by a steamer the loss is generally practically a total one.

"I now take the total trade of India with foreign countries, exclusive of coasting:—

	1869.	1874.
Exports ...	53,100,000	55,000,000
Imports ...	36,000,000	32,500,000
	89,100,000	87,500,000
Treasure ...	16,400,000	8,000,000
	105,500,000	95,500,000

"From the above table it will be gathered that, notwithstanding the opening of the canal, the total trade, which in 1869 was of the value of £105,500,000, in 1874 was reduced by 10 per cent. From this it would naturally be inferred that so large a reduction in value as ten millions sterling would indicate a reduction in quantity. This by no means follows, and the proof may be found in more places than one, and particularly we may judge from the amount of tonnage required to carry the goods in the respective years—1869, 4,400,000 tons; 1874, 4,650,000 tons—showing that although the value of the trade had decreased, 250,000 tons additional shipping were required to convey it.

"This bears out the opinion I had formed that the trade has not been satisfactory. The producer has evidently got less money, the consumer complains he cannot pay, and the seller complains that he loses.

"An interesting fact may here be examined, and as it is likely to become a thing of the past, is worth recording, viz. the relative amounts of steam and sailing tonnage. I will give you the result only of a careful analysis of the figures, bearing in mind that it is offered as an estimate, since, singular to say, the Government have not hitherto thought it worth while to separate the two descriptions of vessels.

"The total tonnage conveying goods to and fro between India and the West is supposed to have been 3,000,000 tons. Of this we have good reason to suppose that 2,200,000 tons went through the canal. If this estimate be correct, and it is probably pretty nearly so, since the whole canal tonnage was steam, and the remainder *via* the Cape sailing, it follows that whereas previous to the opening of the canal steam tonnage was probably not more than one-fifth of the whole, in the year

1874 it was two-thirds of the whole; and this proportion has, no doubt, been very considerably increased since. The canal may therefore be said to have given a death-blow to sailing vessels, except for a few special purposes.

"A selection of the aggregate figures as to imports and exports, and again among the leading countries of the West, which the canal has no doubt especially affected, will, I think, prove interesting; and although the absolute measurement in tons cannot be arrived at with perfect accuracy, there is sufficient upon which to form a reliable judgment.

Value of Imports (including Treasure) into British India from Europe, in each of the undermentioned years.—Years ended 31st March.

FROM	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
United Kingdom ...	£ 30,357,000	£ 28,440,000	£ 32,730,000	£ 28,273,000	£ 29,685,000
France ...	930,000	423,000	555,000	378,000	582,000
Germany ...	43,000	36,000	33,000	47,000	23,000
Mediterranean ports ...	12,000	148,000	285,000	208,000	482,000
Rest of Europe ...	42,000	19,000	22,000	27,000	24,000
Total Foreign Europe ...	1,028,000	637,000	805,000	762,000	872,000
Total Europe, including United Kingdom ...	31,385,000	29,077,000	33,535,000	29,035,000	30,557,000

"The above table fully bears out my statement that the great expectations entertained of a large increase of trade due to the canal have not been borne out. It will be seen that imports into India from the United Kingdom are but feebly stationary. The falling off from France is immense, but is greatly due to the effects of the war, from which at that time there had been no recovery. The figures under the heading of Germany and other countries are of little account, but the item which deserves your most particular attention is that of the Mediterranean ports. In the year 1869 that heading did not exist, because there was no trade. In the year ending 1874 they sent goods to India to the value of £462,000, and an analysis of the descriptions of these goods is more suggestive still. They consist of every description of manufacture, including cotton, which hitherto has been supplied from England; and the sooner our manufacturers study the subject, to discover where they are being competed with, the better.

Value of Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures, of Foreign Merchandise, and of Treasure from British India to Europe in each of the undermentioned years.—Years ended 31st March.

SENT TO	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
United Kingdom ...	£ 27,798,000	£ 32,083,000	£ 38,025,000	£ 28,066,000	£ 28,885,000
France ...	4,227,000	2,012,000	4,175,000	2,678,000	3,184,000
Germany ...	77,000	255,000	355,000	196,000	60,000
Mediterranean ports ...	626,000	1,323,000	2,230,000	2,158,000	2,252,000
Rest of Europe ...	303,000	265,000	987,000	803,000	610,000
Total Foreign Europe ...	5,334,000	3,087,000	7,747,000	5,427,000	5,906,000
Total Europe, including United Kingdom ...	33,132,000	35,170,000	45,772,000	33,493,000	34,791,000

"This table gives a similar view of the exports to Europe.

"In regard to the United Kingdom, it tells the same story of stagnation. The French figures are rather more hopeful, but those relating to Germany are even more unsatisfactory than the known bad state of German trade would have led us to expect. Not so the Mediterranean ports, which alone of all places equal the buoyant figures of 1872. This large amount of over two millions is also made up of the principal staple articles of Indian produce—cotton, coffee, jute, hides, seeds, &c.—which formerly used to be shipped to London for distribution upon the continent. I have lately seen it asked, why should not Italians, Germans, Swiss, &c., import their Eastern produce direct from India if they please? Why should we complain if they do? I am not here to complain, but to show how the canal has affected trade. In this particular matter it has affected trade most materially; it is likely to do so still more in the future; and more than that, this effect upon trade is most injurious to this country.

"From the table in page 259 may be gathered the proof of what I have before stated, that of most of the main articles the cost has been greatly reduced. Although in 1875 we paid for cotton exactly one-half the cost of 1869, we received only one-fifth less quantity, and for the same money we received nearly three-fourths more jute. The producers must have suffered seriously by this great reduction in price, and yet it is well known that the trade of consumers was not satisfactory. Coffee is an exception to the general rule. It would seem that, as was once before the case during the war times,

about 1812, the consumption of the world appears to have overtaken the production. The enormous increase in the production of Indian tea is a very noticeable feature, and I have added the statistics of the article from China also. I do not think it is possible to deny that the facilities for rapid transport afforded by the canal have tended so powerfully to keep prices at a minimum that consumption has been enormously stimulated; and one effect of the canal certainly has been that the importation is no longer confined to a special class of merchants. So generally has this branch of the trade been dispersed, that we may shortly see, if they do not do so already, the grocers drawing their supplies direct from the Chinese dealers.

"At this point I may describe one of the causes for the great reduction in price, and yet unsatisfactory trade. Every one knows how produce was formerly dealt in; merchants imported and sold two or three months after arrival in a leisurely manner, as suited their convenience.

"Now, we will say, a Calcutta commission agent, through a clerk in London, contracts to sell jute or cotton by mark to a manufacturer, fixing the price by telegraph. An inevitable steamer is sure to be in port to leave in a couple of days, the jute is bought and hurried down to the ship, the agent draws through a bank with shipping documents. In five weeks the shipment arrives, the manufacturer pays the bill under discount, either with his own money or his banker's, and before the week is out the cotton or jute is probably going through the mill. At the outside such a transaction requires six weeks.

"It is easy to calculate what it was formerly:—Order by letter to buy, 5 weeks; buying, packing, shipping, certainly 3 weeks; sailing *via* Cape, 10 weeks; discharging and sale by auction, 2 weeks; gradual delivery, rather over 4 weeks. That is to say, six months instead of six weeks.

"Similar transactions take place in, indeed, all the principal articles. Is it therefore surprising that with the old six months' machinery still in existence trade, owing to the action of the canal, should be in a disjointed state, and competition should be so keen that prices have been driven down to a minimum."

STATEMENTS OF RIVER TRAFFIC IN BENGAL, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT, DURING FEBRUARY 1876.

The registered river-borne traffic in February amounts to 63,51,135 maunds, against 64,66,822 maunds in January.

The main staples of trade are represented under class I, of which the weight only is registered. The registering stations that have registered the greatest quantity of the traffic are given below:—

Registering Stations.	In February.	In January.
	Mds.	Mds.
Khoolna	11,48,421	9,84,302
Patna	6,94,300	7,26,641
Calcutta Inland Wharves ...	5,03,653	(not open.)
Goalundo	4,44,603	4,62,849
Hooghly	4,01,984	2,99,412
Durowlee	3,35,328	4,50,691
Bamunghatta	3,27,587	4,18,369
Bhojyub Bazar	3,04,759	5,58,165
Serajgunge	2,50,732	3,11,188
Naraingunge	2,41,735	2,78,913
Sahebgunge	2,40,872	3,45,131

The following abstract statement shows the exports and imports of the districts which received or supplied the greatest quantity of the traffic:—

EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.		
TOTAL EXPORTS FROM	QUANTITY.		TOTAL IMPORTS INTO	QUANTITY.	
	In February.	In January.		In February.	In January.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Bengal districts	48,21,011	44,00,007	Bengal districts	40,93,494	40,36,395
Behar ditto	8,13,313	9,76,917	Behar ditto	10,55,015	11,93,400
All districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	56,69,161	64,10,153	All districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	53,985	Nil.
Assam	2,13,035	4,90,597	Assam	60,92,434	61,65,034
N.-W. Provinces	2,81,002	8,61,452	Assam	1,17,445	1,54,784
Orissa	1,86,302	2,05,147	N.-W. Provinces	1,40,003	1,48,659
Central Provinces	75	Nil.	Orissa	1,141	8,252
			British Burma	112	Nil.
Backergunge	8,25,113	7,79,259	Calcutta	21,25,290	17,61,211
Jessore	5,69,779	4,72,546	Patna	4,45,150	5,10,189
Hooghly with Howrah	4,50,925	2,60,156	Dacca	3,44,986	4,07,310
Calcutta	5,50,036	4,90,697	Nudda	3,54,561	2,70,960
24 Pargannas	5,79,846	1,51,729	Jessore	3,06,023	2,55,453
Patna	2,97,171	2,60,973	Patna	3,03,391	2,71,099
Mymensingh	2,63,896	2,62,303	Faridpore	2,85,215	2,50,719
Dacca	2,55,168	2,55,652	Suburbs of Calcutta	2,66,274	2,66,063
			Saran	2,62,630	2,65,031

The following statement has been prepared to illustrate the traffic from Behar into Calcutta and the routes followed by it during the month. The Nudda rivers, which would be the ordinary route, are closed for navigation for large boats during this season of the year:—

	THE ROUTES FOLLOWED, <i>VIZ.</i>		
	By Calcutta canals.	By Nudda rivers.	Grand Total.
Number of boats	98	31	129
GOODS UNDER CLASS I.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5. Chemicals and medicines	244	.....	244
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	835	.....	835
13. Wheat	8,348	256	8,604
14. Pulses and gram	11,240	281	11,521
17. Other cereals	4,080	.....	4,080
19. Jute and other raw fibres	2,489	119	2,601
23. Hides	826	.....	826
28. Stone	2,400	.....	2,400
31. Ghee	118	2,084	2,202
33. Oil-seeds—			
Linseed	20,874	20	20,903
Teel	75	62	137
Mustard	2,230	626	2,856
Castor	34	.....	34
Poppy	189	87	276
36. Saltpetre	7,689	.....	7,689
37. Other saline substances (as khari, sajje, reh, &c.)	920	.....	920
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	350	.....	350
42. Tobacco	2,718	.....	2,718
44. Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	100	100
Total	64,319	3,597	67,916
CLASS II.			
2. Timber	No. 427	No.	No. 427
CLASS III.			
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 200
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	98	.....	98
Total	298	.....	298

It will be seen from the above statement that the Behar traffic into Calcutta is very small this month, being only 67,916 maunds against 2,30,426 maunds in January, and the decrease is visible in almost all the articles. The traffic that came by the Calcutta canals is only 64,319 maunds against 2,26,269 maunds in January, and that which came by the Nudda rivers is 3,597 maunds against 4,104 maunds in January.

JUTE.—The registered quantity of jute amounted during the month to 6,94,275 maunds, against 7,62,204 maunds in January.

The station at Serajgunge, with 1,32,945 maunds, has registered the greatest quantity; at Goalundo 1,22,930 maunds were registered; at Chilmaree 1,03,041 maunds; at Calcutta 1,01,338 maunds; at Naraingunge 89,402 maunds; at Khoolna 51,299 maunds; at Bhojyub Bazar 34,692 maunds; and at Kooshtea 35,647 maunds were registered.

The following are the districts from which the supply was mostly derived:—

	Mds.
Mymensingh	1,42,463
Pubna	1,37,592
Rungpore	1,27,684
Dacca	80,156
Goalpara	32,145
Purneah	29,357

These consignments were almost entirely destined for Serajgunge, Goalundo, Naraingunge, Modungunge, Kooshtea, and Calcutta. The detailed figures appertaining to each of these places will be found in the several statements given below.

The following statement shows the import jute trade of Serajgunge during February 1876:—

Place of shipment.			Place of shipment.		
Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.	Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Goalpara ... ..	.....	27,882	Julpigoree ... ..	.....	3,490
Dimaporee	5,019	.....	Bara ... ..	.....	2,890
Bharungamaree	4,715	.....	Cooch Behar ... ..	.....	25,828
Gouripore	4,197	.....	Bolampore ... ..	.....	7,808
Bolampore	3,197	.....	Chandpur ... ..	.....	6,398
Pukergunge	3,085	.....	Bakulbati ... ..	.....	1,519
Goalongee	1,921	.....	Nekingunge ... ..	.....	1,476
Pochalga	1,254	.....	Dumra ... ..	.....	1,388
Manikerehar	1,250	.....	Cooch Behar ... ..	.....	728
Patanamaree	1,248	.....	Goalongee ... ..	.....	725

Place of shipment.			Place of shipment.		
Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.	Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Rangpore	...	92,065	Pubna	...	405
Jatrapore	...	17,928	Kajepore	...	410
Ghoramara	...	9,597	Mymensingh	...	10,914
Kamarjane	...	5,707	Islampore	...	1,273
Norhat	...	5,417	Manikerechur	...	1,251
Chilmaree	...	4,735	Dewangunge	...	1,217
Meergunge	...	4,553	Chukorechur	...	802
Nookhoo	...	4,709	Kallychur	...	600
Modungunge	...	3,659	Sherepore	...	601
Demakuree	...	3,550	Pingna	...	210
Kalligunge	...	3,339	Sylhet	...	22
Barer Hat	...	3,040			
Soondargunge	...	1,941	Grand Total	...	1,66,726
Rohoomaree	...	1,886			
Manipore	...	1,750	Against	...	2,34,417
Kulaghat	...	1,471			
Mohongunge	...	1,364			
Nawalgunge	...	1,145			
Kulmi	...	1,131			
Kalidoh	...	808			
Kanna	...	844			
Bogra	...	6,500			
Sonata	...	1,803			
Mowerchur	...	994			
Gosaiabaree	...	827			
Mothurapara	...	795			
Jamaibaree	...	414			

The exportation from Serajgunge by country boats amounted to 1,09,171 maunds, of which 14,373 maunds were consigned to Goalundo and 95,323 maunds to Calcutta.

The quantity exported from Serajgunge by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's through traffic destined for Calcutta was 49,771 maunds.

The following statement shows the importation of jute into Goalundo during February 1876, and the sources from which the supply was derived during the month:—

Place of shipment.			Place of shipment.		
Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.	Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Goalpara	...	425	Rajshahye	...	4,175
Patnamaree	...	425	Nowgong	...	1,328
Jalpore	...	1,920	Booreedoh	...	900
Banra	...	380	Proswalpor	...	827
Rangpore	...	33,000	Nobograin	...	720
Abla	...	7,087	Singra	...	650
Ghoramara	...	6,319	Dinagore	...	312
Kammar	...	4,463	Shibgunge	...	312
Tambulpore	...	4,440	Mymensingh	...	31,178
Chilmaree	...	1,948	Suburnakhal	...	20,725
Chilakhal	...	995	Railraj	...	2,890
Kalligunge	...	795	Kallychur	...	770
Kakina	...	680	Kammar	...	765
Bhotmaree	...	545	Shoalkote	...	560
Romanigunge	...	500	Kedarpore	...	520
Ghoraghat	...	470	Niamgunge	...	590
Jatrapore	...	200	Bumboogunge	...	260
Bogra	...	4,543	Dacca	...	540
Pichilbaree	...	1,443	Jaffergunge	...	200
Galgun	...	645	Ghor	...	190
Gosaiabaree	...	505	Fureedpore	...	1,324
Booleangunge	...	442	Tipperah	...	240
Bogra	...	200			
Golabaree	...	175	Grand Total	...	1,07,550
Pubna	...	29,884	Against	...	1,44,948
Serajgunge	...	14,873			
Ullapara	...	4,879			
Pangas	...	3,933			
Bora	...	2,388			
Dashika	...	475			
Nakala	...	430			
Mothore	...	400			
Koljore	...	323			
Raigunge	...	290			

There were no exports from Goalundo by river route, but the traffic returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway for February 1876 contain an item of 1,00,775 maunds of jute as having been consigned at Goalundo for conveyance to Calcutta by rail, which almost exactly corresponds with the total quantity imported into Goalundo by river route.

The jute imported into Naraingunge and Modungunge during February 1876 was shipped from the places mentioned below:—

Place of shipment.			Place of shipment.		
Exporting districts.	Principal marts.	Total exports from each district.	Exporting districts.	Principal marts.	Total exports from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Mymensingh	...	30,985	Mymensingh	...	6,023
Shibgunge	...	2,500	Dutt's Bazar	...	1,441
Bumboogunge	...	1,774	Shibgunge	...	840
Dutt's Bazar	...	1,490	Nandail	...	850
Shakohara	...	1,435	Bhoirub	...	805
Dewangunge	...	1,343	Dewangunge	...	800
Karimgunge	...	1,355	Sherepore	...	84
Tarail	...	1,015	Dacca	...	398
Gosaiabaree	...	978	Kallygunge	...	300
Sherepore	...	875	Tipperah	...	710
Dacca	...	4,509			
Kallygunge	...	1,385	Grand Total	...	7,131
Lakopore	...	1,090	Against	...	6,816
Sylhet	...	165			
Tipperah	...	2,025			
Rangpore	...	350			
Grand Total	...	87,984			
Against	...	49,353			
		In January			In January

The exports from Naraingunge by river route amounted to 51,261 maunds, of which 50,711 maunds were consigned to Calcutta and the residue found its way to Dacca.

The Eastern Bengal Railway traffic returns show an exportation from Naraingunge amounting to 29,730 maunds by the Company's "through traffic" destined for Calcutta.

The exportation from Modungunge by river route is 1,250 maunds, of which 435 maunds were consigned to Calcutta and 815 maunds to Dacca.

The following table shows the places whence Kooshtea received its supply of jute during February 1876:—

Place of shipment.			Place of shipment.		
Exporting districts.	Principal marts.	Total exports from each district.	Exporting districts.	Principal marts.	Total exports from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Dinagore	...	1,903	Purneah	...	2,504
Raigunge	...	1,903	Doolagunge	...	1,434
Maldah	...	4,687	Kushengunge	...	1,070
Maldah	...	4,637	Grand Total	...	12,041
Pubna	...	2,997	Against	...	16,694
Bazitpore	...	1,543			
Dhapari	...	1,454			
					In January

There were no exports from Kooshtea by river route. A total of 14,543 maunds of jute were consigned at the Eastern Bengal Railway station of Kooshtea for transmission to Calcutta.

The following statement shows the districts, with the principal marts, from which Calcutta derived its supply of jute sent by country boats during February 1876:—

Place of shipment.			Place of shipment.		
Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.	Districts.	Principal marts.	Total export from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Dinagore	...	5,720	Mymensingh	...	63,232
Raigunge	...	4,020	Bumboogunge	...	10,918
Khananigunge	...	1,700	Karimgunge	...	13,008
			Dutt's Bazar	...	5,750
Maldah	...	2,362	Kallygunge	...	3,730
Maldah	...	1,719	Bumoonpore	...	1,850
Rajshahye	...	1,338	Baggonbaroo	...	1,805
Kallygunge	...	325	Pangala	...	1,300
Booreedoh	...	225	Lukhigunge	...	1,550
Rangpore	...	1,975	Myara	...	1,100
Kakina	...	1,600	Kammar	...	700
Ghoramara	...	850	Badrabaz	...	700
Jatrapore	...	375	Kedarpore	...	550
Bogra	...	2,357	Pathalia	...	500
Toolshoogunge	...	1,032	Tipperah	...	4,045
Booreetolla	...	725	Amirbaz	...	1,400
Pubna	...	1,04,216	Mohunpore	...	1,900
Serajgunge	...	65,323	24-Purgunnah	...	1,260
Dagachoo	...	3,155	Tardah	...	1,250
Raigunge	...	2,000	Noakholly	...	675
Chandaukona	...	1,870	Nuddea	...	1,420
Bora	...	700	Janipore	...	424
Kojooroo	...	235	Klick-sha	...	290
Dacca	...	74,117	Kishengunge	...	200
Naraingunge	...	50,711	Santipore	...	105
Kallygunge	...	6,907	Jessore	...	5,639
Tukee	...	2,632	Tona	...	707
Baroonia	...	1,550	Sunderbans	...	400
Blankgunge	...	1,547	Moorshehabad	...	2,772
Moorshegunge	...	1,348	Moorshehabad	...	2,321
Kollaguchee	...	1,100	Midnapore	...	878
Ghor	...	1,050	Hooghly	...	18,290
Lukhyapore	...	1,000	Bodiyabatty	...	8,425
Modungunge	...	435	Serainpore	...	3,320
Fureedpore	...	13,525	Bhuddreassur	...	3,230
Madareepore	...	7,130	Chitra	...	1,313
Systpore	...	1,625	Hooghly	...	40
Auria Bazar	...	1,100	Chandernagore	...	10
Backergunge	...	19,510	Balia Sahebgunge	...	1,403
Backergunge	...	15,180	Purneah	...	6,456
Angaria	...	1,505	Doolagunge	...	3,120
			Barmi	...	1,177
			Nobagunge	...	1,073
			Goalpara	...	8,178
			Grand Total	...	3,34,368
			Against	...	2,73,501
					In January

The imports of Jute into Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway amounted to 2,24,932 maunds during the month.

RICE.—Rice is the staple of which the greatest quantity has been registered. The total amounts to 15,07,091 maunds, against 14,81,249 maunds in January. The trade, it is believed, has not yet reached its height, and subsequent months may show even a larger traffic than February.

The registering stations noted in the margin have registered the greatest quantity of rice during the month. Following the arrangement of the previous months, the entire trade will be considered under separate headings, namely (1) the Behar import of

rice from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; (2) the exports from Bengal and Behar into Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh; (3) the internal trade of Behar; (4) the Calcutta or Bengal rice trade; and (5) the rice trade at Chittagong.

I.—THE BEHAR IMPORT OF RICE FROM THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.—The registration of the up-country rice trade amounted during the month to 1,19,740 maunds, against 1,31,315 maunds in the previous month, of which 90,225 maunds, against 1,27,344 maunds in January, are included in the Durowlee returns, and 29,575 maunds, against 3,971 maunds in January, in that of Patna.

The following statements will furnish details respecting the exportation and destination of the up-country produce of rice, as well as of the relative importance of the principal exporting and importing marts:—

Table I.—Showing the details respecting the exportation and destination of the Up-country Rice during the month of February 1876.

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.				PLACE OF DESTINATION.			
Exporting districts.	Principal exporting marts in each district.	TOTAL EXPORTATION FROM EACH		Importing districts.	Principal importing marts in each district.	TOTAL IMPORTATION FROM EACH	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
GORUCKPORE...	Gola Gopalpore	25,717	70,309	GHAZIPORE...	Mopiar	11,680	18,000
	Burhej	28,095			Lohar-Chapra	4,085	2,500
	Dhones	11,538			Ghazi-pore	2,500	
	Gofuckpore	7,449			Balia Ghazi-pore	1,145	4,690
	Roodrapore	5,742			Benares	4,690	130
BUSTEE...	Dhakowa	725	14,630	BENARES...			
	Belwa	9,000					
	Ooska	2,490					
AZIMGHUR...	Lalgunge	1,095	2,085	AZIMGHUR...			
	Billetra	2,135					
JAUPORE...	Jaunpore	2,135		Total into North-Western Provinces			
Total from North-Western Provinces			90,059				
GONDA FYZABAD...	Nowabgunge	8,045	10,410	SARUN...	Revilgunge	20,420	30,865
	Foolpore	5,311	9,051		Siswan	4,825	
	Dhennawan	1,250			Pattar	5,255	
	Balliah	1,015			Bagahun	940	
	Mynce	425			Moharupore	500	
BARAICH...	Fyzabad	250		BEHAR...	Durikunge	595	
	Lalgunge	100			Mahomedpore	430	
	Khairou	220	220		Patna and its suburbs	54,340	54,340
Total from Oudh			20,691	Total into Behar			
Grand Total of Traffic			1,19,740	Grand Total of Traffic			

Table II.—Showing the course of the export rice trade of Behar from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in connection with the principal EXPORTING marts during February 1876.

EXPORTS.

Principal exporting marts.	Quantity.	WHERE DESTINED.			
		District with its mart.	Total into each		
			Mart.	District.	
BURNES	23,005	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
		Ghazi-pore	8,475	7,210	
		Moniar	2,590		
		Ghazi-pore	1,145		
		Balia Ghazi-pore		8,375	
		Benares	8,375		
		Benares		130	
		Azimghur	130		
		Azimghur		6,195	
		Sarun	8,005		
		Revilgunge	2,250		
		Pattar	250		
		Sarun		5,805	
		Patna			
		Patna	3,830		
		Dinapore	1,465		
		Moharupore		325	
Ilajipore	225				
Durbhunga		575			
Bazitpore	575				
	Total		23,005		
GOLA GOPALPORE	25,717	Sarun		3,865	
		Revilgunge	8,375		
		Sarun	590		
		Patna		17,508	
		Patna	17,508		
		Durbhunga		4,340	
		Bazitpore	4,340		
	Total		25,717		

EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

Principal importing marts.	Quantity.	WHERE DESTINED.			
		District with its mart.	Total into each		
			Mart.	District.	
DHONES	11,538	Ghazi-pore	8,800	8,800	
		Lohar Chapra	5,000	5,000	
		Sarun	5,000		
		Revilgunge... ..	50		
		Patna	1,568	1,568	
		Patna		485	
		Mosufferpore	485		
		Hajipore	575	575	
		Durbhunga			
		Bazitpore			
		Total		11,538	
GORUCKPORE	7,640	Ghazi-pore	175	175	
		Moniar		1,815	
		Benares	1,815		
		Sarun	4,375	4,850	
		Revilgunge... ..	475		
		Patna	900	1,300	
		Patna	400		
		Dinnapore			
		Total		7,640	
ROODHAPORE	5,742	Ghazi-pore	1,815	1,815	
		Moniar		1,590	
		Sarun	540		
		Revilgunge... ..	500		
		Moharickpore	450		
		Siswan		280	
		Patna	280		
		Patna		2,657	
		Mosufferpore	2,657		
		Hajipore			
		Total		5,742	
DHAKOWA	2,615	Ghazi-pore	1,140	1,140	
		Moniar		450	
		Sarun	450		
		Revilgunge... ..		775	
		Patna	775		
		Durbhunga		250	
		Bazitpore	250		
		Total		2,615	
OOSKA	9,990	Ghazi-pore	4,585	4,585	
		Moniar		3,160	
		Sarun	8,600		
		Revilgunge... ..	380		
		Mohamedpore	100		
		Sarun		1,785	
		Patna	1,785		
		Durbhunga		510	
		Bazitpore	510		
		Total		9,990	
LALGUNGE	2,600	Patna	2,600	2,600	
		Patna		300	
		Sarun	500		
		Durikunge			
		Total		2,600	
BILLETRA	1,695	Ghazi-pore	890	890	
		Moniar	195	195	
		Lohar Chapra			
		Sarun	195		
		Durikunge		390	
		Shahabad		375	
		Patna	375		
		Patna		160	
		Mosufferpore	150		
		Hajipore			
		Total		1,695	
JOURPORE	2,135	Patna	2,135	2,135	
NAWABGUNGE	8,585	Ghazi-pore	150	150	
		Moniar		1,080	
		Sarun	1,080		
		Revilgunge... ..		60	
		Shahabad	50		
		Shahabad		7,845	
		Patna	7,845		
		Patna			
		Total		8,585	
FOOLPORE	5,511	Sarun	120	120	
		Patna		5,181	
		Patna	5,181		
		Total		5,511	
DHENMAWAN	1,350	Sarun	1,350	1,350	
BALLIAH	1,015	Revilgunge		805	
		Patna	805		
		Mosufferpore		710	
		Hajipore	150		
		Total		1,015	

Table II.—(Continued.)—Showing the course of the import rice trade of Behar from the North- Western Provinces and Oudh in connection with the principal IMPORTING Ports during February 1876.

IMPORTS.				
Principal importing marts.	Quantity.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.		
		District and its mart.	Total from each	
			Mart.	District.
	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
MONIAR	11,080	Goruckpore		6,008
		Burhej	3,475	
		Roadrapore	1,216	
		Dhakowa	1,140	
		Goruckpore	175	
		Azimghur		300
		Billetra	300	
		Busti		4,535
		Ooska	4,535	
		Gonda		150
		Nowabgunge	150	
		Total		11,080
GHAESEFURN	2,590	Goruckpore		2,590
		Burhej	2,590	
LOHARCHAPRA	4,085	Goruckpore		3,800
		Dhonce	3,590	
		Azimghur		105
		Billetra	105	
		Total		4,085
HALLIAH GHAESEFURN	1,145	Goruckpore		1,145
		Burhej	1,145	
ROHARIE	4,690	Goruckpore		4,690
		Burhej	3,375	
		Goruckpore	1,315	
REHILGUNGGE	20,420	Goruckpore		14,825
		Goruckpore	4,375	
		Gola Gopalpore	3,275	
		Burhej	3,065	
		Dhonce	1,325	
		Belwa	725	
		Roadrapore	640	
		Goothul	625	
		Dhakowa	450	
		Majhaili	345	
		Busti		2,745
		Ooska	2,620	
		Pyzabad		1,000
		Dhemawan	1,250	
		Pyzabad	250	
		Lalgungge	100	
		Baraitch		220
		Khairree		
		Gonda	220	1,030
		Nowabgunge	1,030	
		Total		20,420
SISWAN	4,825	Goruckpore		4,825
		Dhonce	3,675	
		Roadrapore	430	
		Gola Gopalpore	240	
		Burhej	250	
		Goruckpore	100	
		Hateempore	100	
		Total		4,825
PATTAR	3,255	Goruckpore		3,255
		Burhej	2,840	
		Goruckpore	375	
		Total		3,255
PATNA	54,340	Goruckpore		27,508
		Gola Gopalpore	17,503	
		Burhej	5,405	
		Dhonce	1,568	
		Goruckpore	1,300	
		Dhakowa	775	
		Roadrapore	280	
		Azimghur		1,065
		Billetra	375	
		Busti		6,000
		Lalgungge	2,300	
		Ooska	1,785	
		Belwa	1,325	
		Jounpore		2,135
		Jounpore	2,135	
		Pyzabad		7,471
		Foolpore	6,181	
		Gonda		9,570
		Nowabgunge	9,570	
		Total		51,349
HASIPORE	4,847	Goruckpore		3,897
		Dhonce	1,805	
		Roadrapore	1,307	
		Burhej	225	
		Azimghur		150
		Billetra	150	
		Busti		200
		Ooska	250	
		Pyzabad		150
		Ballich	150	
		Total		4,247
BAEITPORN	6,100	Goruckpore		5,840
		Gola Gopalpore	4,240	
		Dhonce	875	
		Burhej	875	
		Dhakowa	260	
		Busti		260
		Ooska	260	
		Total		6,100

II.—THE EXPORTS FROM BENGAL AND BEHAR INTO BEHAR, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND OUDH.—The traffic under this heading registered during the month amounted to 1,23,407 maunds, against 1,01,261 maunds in January, and is composed

*Northern Bengal,	60,468 mds.,	against 53,907 mds. in Jan.	
Presidency Division	71,112 " "	48,199 " "	of exports from Bengal*
Dacca Division	992 " "	815 " "	
Behar	880 " "	10 " "	(1,22,527 maunds against

1,01,261 maunds in January) and from Behar (880 maunds against 10 maunds in the preceding month).

The following statements have been prepared to show the detailed figures respecting the exportation of this rice and its distribution into Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh —

Table I.—Showing the exportation of rice from Bengal and Behar into Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh during February 1876.

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.				PLACE OF DESTINATION.			
Exporting districts.	Principal exporting marts in each district	TOTAL OF EXPORT FROM EACH		Importing districts.	Principal importing marts in each district.	Total import into each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
JESSORE ..	Ghaghur	1,050	1,050	PATNA ..	Patna ...	8,660	8,807
MOORSHERA- BAD.	Jumypore ..	44,840	70,092		Barh ...	140	
	Dhoolian ...	19,095		SHAHABAD ...	Sinha ...	6,140	7,795
	Nootungunge	3,281			Buxar ..	530	
Total from Presidency Division		...	71,142	MOZUFFER- PORE	Mozufferpore	2,000	4,011
					Hajepore ...	375	
					Lalungce ..	300	
				DURBHUNGA	Roshra ...	5,704	12,107
DINAGEPORE...	Neetpore ...	15,348	33,504		Somnaspore...	2,407	
	Kalkamaree ..	10,577			Baztapore ...	2,367	
	Nawabgungee..	2,305			Durbhunga ...	934	
	Assance ...	2,302			Tajpore ..	425	
	Doria ...	1,500		SARUN	Revilungce ..	13,162	49,507
	Raizungce	555			Siswan ..	3,204	
MALDAH	Robunpore ...	8,400	10,287		Chuppra ..	605	
	Hyatpore ..	3,780		Total into Patna Division		...	82,347
	Moochla ..	1,237					
	Saharunpore..	885					
	Nowabgungee..	764					
	Maldah ..	560		MONCHYR ..	Monchyr ..	784	1,690
	Dockra ...	61		PURNEAH ...			125
RAJSHAHYE	Godnagaree	612	612	SANTAL PLEA- GUNSAH	Sahelungunge	643	643
Total from Northern Bengal or Rajshahye Division		...	50,463	Total into Bhagulpore Division		...	2,204
				Grand total into Behar Province		...	81,611
DACCA	Naraingunge	700	700				
FURIEDPORE	Lalungce ..	132	132				
BACKERGUNGE	Backergunge	90	90				
Total from Dacca Division		...	922	AZIMGUMH	Billetra ..	3,581	4,470
					Barhura ..	775	
				MIRZAPORE...	Mirzapore ..	209	260
				BENARES	Benares ..	415	415
				GHAZEEPORE	Balin Ghazee- pore	4,065	30,745
					Modiar ..	7,681	
					Rowtee ..	3,782	
PATNA ..	...	...	380		Ghazeeapore ..	2,410	
BHAGULPORE	.....	...	300	GORUCKPORE			2,891
PURNEAH ...	.....	.....	200				
Total from Behar		...	880	Total into N.-W. Provinces		...	38,790
Grand Total of Traffic		...	1,23,407	Grand Total of Traffic		...	1,23,407

Table II.—Showing the course of the export rice trade from Bengal and Behar into Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, in connection with the principal **EXPORTING** marts during February 1876:—

EXPORTS.

Principal exporting mart.	Quantity.	WHENCE DESTINED.			
		District and its mart.	Total into each		
			Mart.	District.	
KALKAMAREE	10,877	Patna	1,580	1,580	
		Shahabad	690	690	
		Mozufferpore	250	250	
		Govindopore	4,875	4,875	
		Saran	4,875	4,875	
		Revilgunge	3,827	3,827	
		Ghazeeopore	2,530	2,530	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	250	250	
		Ghazeeopore	250	250	
		Total		10,877	
NEETPORE	14,006	Patna	2,650	2,650	
		Shahabad	665	665	
		Mozufferpore	300	300	
		Lalgunge	1,018	1,018	
		Saran	1,068	1,068	
		Miswan	400	400	
		Azimgurh	6,692	6,692	
		Ghazeeopore	2,662	2,662	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	2,200	2,200	
		Goruckpore	1,901	1,901	
DORIA	1,599	Durbhunga	912	912	
		Somastipore	687	687	
		Ghazeeopore	687	687	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	687	687	
		Total		1,599	
NOWABGUNGE	2,365	Patna	100	100	
		Patna	250	250	
		Monghyr	2,015	2,015	
		Ghazeeopore	1,085	1,085	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	505	505	
		Moniar	505	505	
		Total		2,365	
GODAGAH	612	Saran	552	552	
		Revilgunge	60	60	
		Monghyr	60	60	
		Total		612	
DHOOOLIAN	19,605	Patna	775	775	
		Shahabad	6,140	6,140	
		Sinha	2,506	2,506	
		Mozufferpore	2,506	2,506	
		Durbhunga	2,304	2,304	
		Rohra	1,435	1,435	
		Somastipore	934	934	
		Durbhunga	897	897	
		Basitpore	1,359	1,359	
		Saran	550	550	
JUNGYPORE	45,616	Monghyr	330	330	
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	20	20	
		Goruckpore	575	575	
		Basitpore	1,373	1,373	
		Billetra	1,373	1,373	
		Mirzapore	23	23	
		Mirzapore	115	115	
		Ghazeeopore	115	115	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	115	115	
		Total		19,605	
NEOTUNGUNGE	3,381	Patna	140	140	
		Saran	1,784	1,784	
		Revilgunge	1,784	1,784	
		Ghazeeopore	1,387	1,387	
		Rowtee	1,387	1,387	
		Total		3,381	
NARAINGUNGE	700	Patna	700	700	
		Patna	700	700	
		Ghazeeopore	100	100	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	100	100	
		Total		700	
BHAGULPORE	100	Patna	700	700	
		Patna	700	700	
		Ghazeeopore	100	100	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	100	100	
		Total		700	
		Patna	700	700	
		Patna	700	700	
		Ghazeeopore	100	100	
		Balia Ghazeeopore	100	100	
		Total		700	

Table II.—(Continued.)—Showing the import rice trade from Bengal and Behar into Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, in connection with the principal **IMPORTING** marts during February 1876.

IMPORTS.

Principal importing mart.	Quantity.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.			
		District and its mart.	Total into each		
			Mart.	District.	
REVLGUNGHE	43,152	Moorshedabad	35,473	35,473	
		Jungypore	1,784	1,784	
		Nootungunge	1,589	1,589	
		Dhoolian	4,085	4,085	
		Dinagopore	4,085	4,085	
		Kalkamaree	700	700	
		Maldah	480	480	
		Rohunpore	652	652	
		Hyatpore	652	652	
		Total		43,152	
MISWAN	3,204	Moorshedabad	580	580	
		Dhoolian	1,068	1,068	
		Dinagopore	1,068	1,068	
		Neetpore	1,535	1,535	
		Maldah	1,535	1,535	
		Rohunpore	1,535	1,535	
		Total		3,204	
BILLETRA	3,581	Moorshedabad	1,808	1,808	
		Jungypore	1,273	1,273	
		Dhoolian	400	400	
		Dinagopore	400	400	
		Neetpore	400	400	
		Total		3,581	
SAHEBGUNGE	643	Maldah	287	287	
		Rohunpore	316	316	
		Hyatpore	316	316	
		Moorshedabad	300	300	
		Dinagopore	4,438	4,438	
		Neetpore	2,506	2,506	
		Kalkamaree	125	125	
		Assanee	100	100	
		Nowabgunge	1,237	1,237	
		Muliah	630	630	
PATNA	7,192	Maldah	700	700	
		Dacca	700	700	
		Naraingunge	700	700	
		Total		7,192	
MONGHYR	784	Maldah	634	634	
		Rohunpore	60	60	
		Rajshahye	60	60	
		Gudagaree	90	90	
		Backergunge	90	90	
		Backergunge	90	90	
		Total		784	
MOZUFFERPORE	2,696	Moorshedabad	2,596	2,596	
		Dhoolian	100	100	
		Maldah	100	100	
		Nowabgunge	100	100	
		Total		2,696	
LALGUNGE	300	Dinagopore	300	300	
		Neetpore	300	300	
		Dinagopore	375	375	
		Kalkamaree	375	375	
		Moorshedabad	6,140	6,140	
		Dhoolian	1,050	1,050	
		Jessore	1,050	1,050	
		Ghazipur	2,394	2,394	
		Moorshedabad	2,394	2,394	
		Total		5,704	
SOMASTIPORE	2,497	Moorshedabad	1,435	1,435	
		Dhoolian	912	912	
		Dinagopore	912	912	
		Dorlah	150	150	
		Maldah	150	150	
		Hyatpore	150	150	
		Total		2,497	
BASITPORE	2,367	Moorshedabad	887	887	
		Dhoolian	730	730	
		Jungypore	730	730	
		Dinagopore	730	730	
		Assanee	730	730	
		Total		2,367	
DURBHUNGA	984	Moorshedabad	984	984	
		Dhoolian	984	984	
		Moorshedabad	984	984	
		Dhoolian	984	984	
		Maldah	117	117	
		Hyatpore	117	117	
		Rohunpore	117	117	
		Total		984	
MIRAPORE	269	Moorshedabad	269	269	
		Dhoolian	269	269	
		Maldah	269	269	
		Hyatpore	269	269	
		Rohunpore	269	269	
		Total		269	
		Moorshedabad	269	269	
		Dhoolian	269	269	
		Maldah	269	269	
		Hyatpore	269	269	

III.—THE INTERNAL RICE TRADE OF BEHAR.—Under this heading is comprised the rice moving from one part of the province of Behar to another registered at Sahabgunge and Patna. The Sahabgunge traffic returns exhibit a total of 260 maunds, against 2,184 maunds in January, and the Patna returns 30,919 maunds, against 38,905 maunds in January; the aggregate amount therefore to 31,179 maunds, against 41,164 maunds in the previous month.

The following set of statements has been prepared to furnish detailed information regarding the internal traffic of rice in Behar during the month:—

Table I.—Showing the internal rice trade of Behar during February 1876.

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.				PLACE OF DESTINATION.			
Exporting districts.	Principal exporting mart in each district.	Total export from each		Importing districts.	Principal importing mart in each district.	Total import into each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
PATNA	Patna	17,315	17,315	PATNA	Patna	9,101	9,101
SARUN	Revilgunge	1,484	1,484	CHUMPARUN	Patna	148	148
MOZUFFERPORE	Hajepore	215	873	SARUN	Durighunge	2,130	3,804
FORK	Lalgunge	125			Revilgunge	866	
DURDHUNGA	Basitpore	125	125	MOZUFFERPORE	Lalgunge	10,427	15,841
CHUMPARUN					Hajepore	2,389	
MONCHHYE	Soorajgurrah	200	682		Rewaghat	509	
	Monchhyr	32			Mozufferpore	225	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	2,365	8,464	DURDHUNGA	Basitpore	948	948
	Pakky Seral	4,704		MONCHHYE	Monchhyr	125	125
	Jannirah	1,841		BHAGULPORE	Bahia Sahabgunge	150	150
	Moorligunge	84					
SOUTHAL PERGUNNAH	Sahabgunge	306	306	PURNIAH	Sahabgunge	54	54
SHAHABAD	Barhorah	2,190	2,190	SOUTHAL PERGUNNAH	Sahabgunge	54	54
				SHAHABAD			901
	Grand Total		31,179		Grand Total		31,179

Table II.—Showing the course of the internal rice trade of Behar in connection with the principal EXPORTING marts in the several Behar Districts during February 1876.

Principal exporting mart	Quantity.	WHERE DESTINED.			
		District and its mart.		Total into each	
				Mart.	District.
	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
PATNA	17,315	Sarun	866	1,324	
		Revilgunge	2,092	14,129	
		Mozufferpore	9,972		
		Hajepore	509		
		Lalgunge		148	
		Rewaghat		237	
		Chumparun		419	
		Shahabud		110	
		Patna	110		
		Monchhyr	110		
		Monchhyr	110		
		Durighunge	948		
		Basitpore			
				17,315	
REVLIGUNGE	1,484	Mozufferpore	273	1,226	
		Lalgunge	100		
		Hajepore	225		
		Mozufferpore		16	
		Monchhyr		240	
		Patna			
				1,484	
BHAGULPORE	2,365	Sarun	1,365	1,365	
		Durighunge	1,000	1,000	
		Patna			
				2,365	
PAKKY SERAI	4,704	Mozufferpore	162	162	
		Hajepore		3,577	
		Patna	3,577		
		Sarun	965	965	
		Durighunge			
				4,704	
JANNIRAH	1,841	Patna	677	677	
		Patna		664	
		Shahabud			
				1,841	
SHAHABAD-BARHORAH	2,190	Patna	2,190	2,190	

Table II.—(Continued.)—Showing the course of the internal rice trade of Behar in connection with the principal IMPORTING marts in the several Behar Districts during February 1876.

Principal importing mart.	Quantity.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.			
		District and its mart.		Total from each	
				Mart.	District.
	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
PATNA	9,101	Mozufferpore		58	358
		Mozufferpore		125	
		Lalgunge		175	
		Hajepore			5,254
		Bhagulpore		1,000	
		Pakky Seral		3,577	
		Jannirah		677	
		Monchhyr			300
		Monchhyr		300	
		Patna		419	419
		Patna		619	
		Chumparun			340
		Shahabud			2,190
		Barhorah		2,190	
		Sarun			240
		Revilgunge		240	
		Total			9,101
REVLIGUNGE	866	Patna			866
DURIGHUNGE	2,130	Bhagulpore		1,165	2,130
		Bhagulpore		965	
		Pakky Seral			
LALGUNGE	10,427	Monchhyr		32	182
		Monchhyr			9,972
		Patna		9,972	
		Patna		273	
		Sarun			
		Revilgunge			
		Total			10,427
HAJEPORE	2,365	Bhagulpore		162	162
		Pakky Seral			15
		Mozufferpore			2,092
		Patna		2,092	
		Patna			100
		Sarun			
		Revilgunge		100	
		Total			2,365
BAZITPORE	948	Patna		948	948
		Patna			

There has been an exportation of 50 maunds of Behar rice from Peerpointee in Bhagulpore to Milkee in Maldah, and the returns of the month show also a consignment of 4,745 maunds of Behar rice imported into the metropolis, the principal exporting marts being Mokama (3,197 maunds) and Purneah (908 maunds), so that the aggregate of the Behar supply into Bengal amounted to 4,795 maunds.

The foregoing statements do not include this total. The month of February is the first month in which there has been any rice exported from Behar to Bengal.

IV.—THE CALCUTTA OR BENGAL RICE TRADE.—The following table shows the Calcutta or Bengal rice trade for the month of February 1876:—

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.				PLACE OF SHIPMENT.			
Exporting districts.	Principal marts in each district.	Total exports from each		Exporting districts.	Principal marts in each district.	Total exports from each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
DINAGEPORE	Sahabgunge	2,470	2,782	PURNA	Seraigunge	5,098	30,565
	Dinapore	25			Bhangura	5,093	
MALDAH	Nowabgunge	2,925	5,298		Ullaparah	2,575	
	Rohunpore	2,210			Chaitmahar	2,105	
	Maldah	50			Bera	1,798	
RAJSHAHYE	Nowgong	28,616	43,026		Chundaicon	1,375	
	Rampore Beau-	3,755			Nakalia	1,518	
	lial.				Dogachoe	450	
	Shihgunge	1,400			Furcedpore	245	
	Kamibaree	1,250			Pangasee	220	
	Singra	1,081			Kojuree	220	
	Kachikatta	1,035		24-PERGUN-	Kulpi	58,115	90,819
	Rothendoree	980		NAHS.	Tarda	11,042	
	Guerodaspore	826			Bhangur	4,087	
	Gudagaree	540			Dhola	6,445	
	Sahabgunge	250			Soorjapore	1,011	
	Nattore	100			Patlabaria	1,100	
RUSSPORE	Kallygunge	1,533	3,750		Mooragachoe	350	
	Kulmi	563			Begurkhal	40	
	Sonatala	162					
	Khatimaree	84		CALCUTTA			2,967
	Ghoramara	80					
	Kamarjano	45		SUBURBS OF			
	Nayarhat	10		CALCUTTA			844
BOGHA	Chailabaree	1,307	6,966				
	Kallygunge	1,250		NUDDHA	Mooragacha	1,350	6,988
	Doopehanchia	770			Rantipore	1,200	
	Sonatala	673			Hansakally	780	
	Sherepore	250			Koomthally	684	
	Booltangunge	180			Coomarkhally	450	
	Bogra	180			Janipore	594	

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.—(CONTD.)				PLACE OF SHIPMENT.—(CONTD.)			
Exporting districts.	Principal marts in each district.	Total exports from each		Exporting districts.	Principal marts in each district.	Total exports from each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
JESSORE	Kachua ...	4,980	81,640		Nyamattoe ...	42,025	
	Saralia ...	4,773			Charmodee ...	30,880	
	Tabaur ...	3,805			Rancehat ...	30,005	
	Chittahmaroo ...	2,044			Jhalokatty ...	20,435	
	Ragerhat ...	1,815			Kankhally ...	25,054	
	Tona ...	1,035			Nulchitty ...	21,444	
	Jessore ...	760			Parichat ...	21,119	
	Gourrumbha ...	300			Joyopo ...	19,005	
	Bantola ...	208			Bandhonipara ...	17,649	
	Sen's Bazar ...	200			Rajarhat ...	17,511	
MOORSHED- ABAD.	Moorshedabad ...	12,037	14,800		Angaria ...	15,382	
	Nootungunge ...	844			Jalabaree ...	15,038	
	Bulochur ...	260			Bhandaria ...	11,246	
	Dhoolian ...	150			Boochakatty ...	6,940	
	Jengunge ...	140			Kocmarkhally ...	6,214	
	Jungypore ...	100			Nalboonia ...	6,055	
BURDWAN	Culina ...	45,832	57,668		Baga ...	4,475	
	Nadunghat ...	3,532			Hoolarhat ...	3,740	
	Dewanungunge ...	935			Shahabazpore ...	3,707	
MIDNAPORE	Mundulghat ...	14,006	59,287		Sikdarimullick ...	3,310	
	Ghatol ...	8,954			Nyakatty ...	3,095	
	Kookrahatty ...	4,205			Panaboonia ...	2,600	
	Midnapore ...	3,925			Hoglaposha ...	2,555	
	Kuprahatty ...	1,975			Perozepore ...	2,370	
	Bungunatty ...	850			Soodia ...	2,035	
	Chitambari ...	800			Rajapore ...	1,250	
	Gaokhally ...	568			Darlaganga ...	1,175	
BEARBHOOM	Moschudol ...	4	362		Amrajooree ...	1,100	
HOOGHLY	Geophoom ...	362	20,876	MYMENSING	Tooshkally ...	1,100	
	Howrah ...	11,047			Madaripore ...	400	
	Bhuddressur ...	6,357			Bhojrab ...	5,106	12,852
	Boldyabatty ...	3,000			Sealkote ...	920	
	Chanderiengore ...	1,472			Borol ...	725	
	Serampore ...	819			Burungunge ...	640	
	Noorpoore ...	625			Dutter Bazar ...	500	
	Mugra ...	610			Luckungunge ...	420	
	Chatra ...	463			Badrabaz ...	375	
DACCA	Ampla ...	20	20,220		Mirzapore ...	375	
	Naramungunge ...	6,473			Kacmiree ...	350	
	Kolkop ...	2,530			Fadbaria ...	295	
	Dacca ...	1,930		TIPPERAH	Gouripore ...	13,712	24,184
	Modungunge ...	1,738			Amungunge ...	2,300	
	Moreligunge ...	1,663			Bhangarchur ...	600	
	Satura ...	602			Hajitunge ...	259	
	Sonkunda ...	470			Panchpookuria ...	650	
	Boldyabazur ...	360			Shachar ...	240	
	Manickkunge ...	171		CHITTAGONG	Chittarong ...	580	580
	Kollagchee ...	77		NOAKHOLLY	Hattia ...	2,845	7,745
FEREDDPORE	Ginghur ...	7,068	21,312		Noakholly ...	2,150	
	Gauldo ...	1,004			Bhobanigunge ...	1,000	
	Gopalungunge ...	1,044			Sundoo ...	300	
	Kataliparh ...	571			Rabungunge ...	100	
	Madaripore ...	555		CUTTACK	Cuttack ...	6,000	7,210
	Bhanga ...	550		BALASORE	Chandalee ...	95	50
	Futtepore ...	250		SALHET	Chattuck ...	30	30
BACKLUNGGE	Hurpaul ...	1,37,730	0,05,023		GRAND TOTAL		11,04,702
	Saldungunge ...	1,19,680					
	Backergunge ...	60,954					

PLACE OF DESTINATION.				PLACE OF DESTINATION.			
Importing districts.	Principal mart in each district.	Total imports into each		Importing districts.	Principal mart in each district.	Total imports into each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
CALCUTTA	...	...	0,01,787	PURNA	Seralungunge ...	5,025	0,220
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA	...	...	61,864		Dogachee ...	1,695	
UPPER GANGES	Malikarbag ...	1,125	25,283	MAIDAH	Purna ...	720	
	Baserkhal ...	637			Nuzikungunge ...	380	
	Halsobhur ...	105		COOCH BEHAR	Hyetpore ...	80	80
NUDDA	Coomarkhally ...	15,927	41,540	DACCA	Naramungunge ...	4,007	10,851
	Bismunghur ...	8,000			Modungunge ...	2,972	
	Kooshien ...	7,317			Sonkunda ...	704	
	Jaitpore ...	2,693			Dacca ...	602	
	Santipore ...	1,301		FEREDDPORE	Gaulundo ...	24,643	28,740
	Rannicht ...	1,020			Madhubpore ...	1,500	
	Hanskhally ...	850			Selumpore ...	998	
	Chagatah ...	746			Ambaria ...	775	
	Woolia ...	300			Habashipore ...	245	
	Apoodha ...	275			Gopalungunge ...	13	
	Khoksa ...	50		BACKLUNGGE	Nulchitty ...	375	470
JESSORE	Keshubpore ...	3,557	12,420		Hurrisaul ...	25	
	Bisoindia ...	1,068			Kowkhally ...	20	
	Kinjpora ...	1,052			Jhal-katty ...	10	
	Sen's Bazar ...	600		MYMENSING	Bhojrab ...	15,835	20,460
	Chandipore ...	401			Porabaree ...	1,347	
	Narkolbaria ...	125		TIPPERAH	Marsaghai ...	6,250	6,900
	Jellinghee ...	100	370	CUTTACK	Bhootmoudy ...	1,650	
MOORSHED- ABAD.	Chanderiengore ...	7,230	12,171	GOALPARA	Golpara ...	5,188	6,802
HOOGHLY	Bolachur ...	1,500			Protalungunge ...	250	
	Howrah ...	525		KAMROOP	Gouripore ...	85	
	Bhuddressur ...	50		DURRUG	Gowhatty ...	1,006	1,066
MIDNAPORE	Nadunghat ...	30	108	SEERAGOR	Tézpore ...	146	146
BURDWAN	Culina ...	24	108	LUCKIMPORE	Dibroghur ...	600	600
	Kamarjanoo ...	2,250	3,425	SILHET	Sylhet ...	4,100	18,411
RANGPORE	Cutwa ...	255			Balgungunge ...	4,141	
	Neorhat ...	140			Hobosungunge ...	1,781	
	Kallyungunge ...	115		CACHAR	Chuttuck ...	240	
	Ghoranah ...	100			Cachar ...	2,801	2,611
	Rumapore ...	0			GRAND TOTAL		11,04,702
BOGRA	...	...	91				

The following statement has been prepared to show the course of the Bengal rice trade in connection with the principal IMPORTING marts and the sources from which each importing place received its supply:—

Principal importing marts.	Quantity.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.			
		District and its mart.	Total into each		
			Mart.	District.	
			Mds.	Mds.	
CALCUTTA	9,01,787	Burdwan	...	45,386	
		Cutwa	33,470		
		Culina	4,358		
		Nadunghat	2,787		
		Midnapore	...	87,329	
		Mundulghat	14,006		
		Midnapore	3,035		
		Ghatol	8,954		
		Kookrahatty	4,205		
		Hooghly	...	23,125	
		Howrah	9,453		
		Bhuddressur	4,357		
		Boldyabatty	3,000		
		Furashdangah	1,049		
		24-Pergunnahs	...	72,370	
		Kulpi	53,115		
		Tardah	10,980		
		Pultabaria	1,100		
		Nudda	...	5,040	
		Moorgacha	1,360		
		Janipore	264		
		Coomarkhally	450		
		Jessore	...	22,438	
		Kachua	4,980		
		Saralia	4,873		
		Tabaur	3,895		
		Bagir Hat	1,815		
		Chittahmaroo	1,035		
		Tona	...	14,028	
		Moorshebad	12,037		
		Moorshebad	875		
		Nootungunge	150		
		Dhoolian	86		
		Jungypore	...	1,035	
		Maldah	...	1,400	
		Nawabgunge	778		
		Rajshahye	...	450	
		Nowgung	1,400		
		Pubna	...	6,016	
		Dogachee	450		
		Dacca	...	...
		Naramungunge	6,473		
		Kolkop	2,530		
		Moreligunge	1,663		
		Fereddore	...	13,030	
		Ginghur	7,300		
		Katalipara	5,071		
		Gopalungunge	1,003		
		Mymensingh	...	2,451	
		Bhojrab	800		
		Karimgunge	125		
		Backergunge	...	6,46,334	
		Backergunge	1,17,686		
		Burrisaul	1,01,315		
		Backergunge	55,309		
		Nyamatty	80,350		
		Ranirhat	80,880		
		Charmodee	26,998		
		Jhalokatty	25,518		
		Kankhally	21,119		
		Parichat	19,307		
		Nulchitty	18,005		
		Joyopo	17,303		
		Rajarhat	16,484		
		Bandhonipara	15,308		
		Angaria	15,038		
		Jalabaree	11,848		
		Bhandaria	6,940		
		Koomerkhally	6,107		
		Kallygunge	5,985		
		Boochakatty	4,475		
		Nalboonia	3,707		
		Baga	3,095		
		Shahabazpore	3,310		
		Nyakatty	2,600		
		Shikdarimullick	2,370		
		Perozepore	2,035		
		Panaboonia	2,000		
		Soodia	1,250		
		Hoolarhat	1,100		
		Rajapore	1,000		
		Darlaganga	1,175		
		Tooshkally	1,100		
		Tippurah	...	4,250	
		Amirgunge	...	...
		Gouripore	...	...
		Panchpookuria	...	580	
		Chittagong	...	580	
		Noakholly	...	7,220	
		Noakholly	...	...
		Hattia	...	...
		Bhobanigunge	...	310	
		Cuttack	...	...
		Chandalee	...	95	
		Balasore	...	...
		Total	...	9,01,787	
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA	64,864	Beerbhoom	...	368	
		Beerbhoom	...	17,611	
		24-Pergunnahs	...	...
		Dhola	...	...
		Soorjapore	...	3,603	
		Bhangur	...	...
		Jessore	...	...
		Gourrumbha	...	...
		Rampal	...	445	
		Suburbs of Calcutta	...	...
		Chattia	...	...
		Rajshahye	...	...
		Backergunge	...	...
		Burrisaul	...	...
		Backergunge	...	...
		Total	...	64,864	

Principal importing marts.	Quantity.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.			
		District and its mart.	Total into each		
			Mart.	District.	
COOMBERHALL	15,927	Rungpore	10	10	
		Noar Hat	10	10	
		Dinapore	155	155	
		Maldah	8,535	8,535	
		Nowahungo	1,790	1,790	
		Bohupore	1,740	1,740	
		Rajshahye	11,432	12,227	
		Nowgong	795	795	
		Rampore Baulcah	795	795	
		Total		15,927	
JANIPOR	2,693	Nudda	20	20	
		Kooshon	20	20	
		Dinapore	36	36	
		Rajshahye	2,637	2,637	
		Nowgong	2,375	2,375	
KOOSHTEA	7,370	Rajshahye	6,275	6,275	
		Nowgong	3,980	3,980	
		Pubna	300	1,005	
		Ullapora	328	328	
		Chatmohur	328	328	
KISHENGUNGE	8,060	Burdwan	7,885	7,885	
		Cutwa	7,740	7,740	
		Moorshedabad	175	175	
		Total		8,060	
HABOONDIA	1,666	Jessore	345	345	
		Chittalmore	345	1,321	
		Backergunge	616	616	
		Jhalokatty	365	365	
KASHUPOR	3,557	Jessore	1,197	1,197	
		Backergunge	2,300	2,300	
		Bandhanipara	1,215	1,215	
		Jhalokatty	330	330	
CHANDERNAGORE	7,280	Rajshahye	4,250	4,250	
		Nowgong	2,450	2,450	
		Shibgunge	1,500	1,500	
		Dinapore	1,110	1,110	
		Backergunge	1,900	1,900	
		Total		7,280	
KAMARJATI	2,250	Pubna	2,250	2,250	
		Serajgunge	2,250	2,250	
SERAJGUNGE	5,025	Jessore	45	45	
		Chittalmore	45	150	
		Dinapore	150	150	
		Backergunge	150	1,500	
		Bogra	443	443	
		Sonatolla	200	200	
		Pubna	300	300	
		Furzedpore	300	300	
		Goulundo	300	300	
		Mymensingh	229	1,735	
		Backergunge	205	205	
		Rungpore	310	310	
		Kalligunge	310	310	
		Total		5,025	
NARAINGUNGE	4,097	Rajshahye	1,200	1,200	
		Nowgong	1,200	1,200	
		Rungpore	250	250	
		Kalligunge	250	250	
		Pubna	400	824	
		Bera	200	200	
		Nakalia	143	569	
		Dacca	143	143	
		Modungunge	375	790	
		Mymensingh	375	375	
		Tipperah	295	435	
		Gouripore	295	295	
MODUNGUNGE	2,972	Dacca	180	180	
		Furzedpore	610	610	
		Futichpore	250	250	
		Backergunge	225	225	
		Mymensingh	700	700	
		Tipperah	1,157	1,157	
		Noakhali	100	100	
		Total		2,972	
GOALUNDO	24,648	Dinapore	1,130	1,130	
		Shibgunge	1,130	1,130	
		Rajshahye	5,995	5,995	
		Nowgong	883	883	
		Godagaree	1,382	1,382	
		Kashahar	1,081	1,081	
		Singrah	464	464	
		Rampore Baulcah	464	464	
		Total		24,648	

Principal importing marts.	Quantity.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.			
		District with its mart.	Total into each		
			Mart.	District.	
BROTHUS	15,835	Bogra	2,283	2,283	
		Sonatolla	230	230	
		Pubna	2,183	8,633	
		Bhancura	2,300	2,300	
		Chatmohur	1,757	1,757	
		Ullapora	914	914	
		Nakalia	485	485	
		Bera	220	220	
		Pangsha	250	250	
		Dacca	580	580	
		Furzedpore	450	450	
		Ambaria	30	30	
		Mymensingh	200	200	
		Tipperah	200	200	
JESSORE	15,835	Jessore	50	50	
		Pubna	572	572	
		Serajgunge	300	300	
		Dacca	350	1,505	
		Naraingunge	150	150	
		Modungunge	400	400	
		Dacca	1,005	1,005	
		Furzedpore	210	210	
		Backergunge	210	210	
		Nalchitty	7,900	11,508	
		Tipperah	600	600	
		Gouripore	590	590	
		Bhancura	590	590	
		Hajekunge	590	590	
FORAHAREN	1,347	Dacca	1,307	1,307	
		Chittalmore	40	40	
		Mymensingh	40	40	
		Total		1,347	
BHOOTMOONDY	1,650	Cuttack	1,650	1,650	
		Cuttack	1,650	1,650	
GOALPANA	5,188	Pubna	539	539	
		Serajgunge	350	350	
		Bera	370	370	
		Nakalia	169	169	
		Ullapora	169	169	
		Rungpore	1,143	1,143	
		Kalligunge	310	310	
		Dacca	125	125	
		Mirkadim	250	250	
		Mymensingh	250	250	
		Kedarpore	250	250	
		Scalkota	470	470	
		Furzedpore	470	470	
		Goalundo	470	470	
GOWHATTY	1,604	Pubna	833	833	
		Serajgunge	181	181	
		Rungpore	300	300	
		Dacca	200	200	
		Mymensingh	200	200	
		Total		1,604	
SYLHET	4,100	Pubna	750	750	
		Serajgunge	875	875	
		Dacca	175	175	
		Naraingunge	125	125	
		Tipperah	1,475	1,475	
		Gouripore	1,475	1,475	
		Mymensingh	715	715	
		Bhogrub	273	273	
		Kakumaree	273	273	
		Total		4,100	
BALAGUNGE	4,141	Dacca	1,184	1,184	
		Modungunge	200	200	
		Meerpoore	620	620	
		Pubna	250	250	
		Serajgunge	250	250	
		Tipperah	625	625	
		Gouripore	700	700	
		Bogra	1,307	1,307	
		Mymensingh	1,307	1,307	
		Bhogrub	1,307	1,307	
		Total		4,141	
HABIGUNGE	1,781	Dacca	161	161	
		Naraingunge	80	80	
		Dacca	140	140	
		Backergunge	140	140	
		Jhalokatty	140	140	
		Tipperah	625	625	
		Gouripore	625	625	
		Mymensingh	625	625	
		Bhogrub	625	625	
		Total		1,781	
CACHAR	2,301	Nudda	401	401	
		Kooshon	401	401	
		Dacca	165	165	
		Dacca	755	755	
		Naraingunge	420	420	
		Furzedpore	420	420	
		Goalundo	500	500	
		Mymensingh	500	500	
		Duttar Bazar	500	500	
		Total		2,301	

V.—The rice trade at Chittagong is comparatively slack this month, the registered quantity amounting to only 63,208 maunds, against a large total of 1,65,346 maunds obtained in the last month. As was the case in previous months, Noakholly (with an exportation of 43,702 maunds, against 1,25,675 maunds in January,) is the principal supplying district; small supplies were received from the districts of Tipperah, Backergunge, Dacca, and Jessore. The Chittagong export, amounting to 7,869 maunds, represents the local trade moving from one part of the district of Chittagong to another.

The districts, with their principal marts, that exported rice into Chittagong, with the quantities of rice exported, are shown in the following statement:—

District.	Principal Mart.	Total export from each district.	District.	Principal Mart.	Total export from each district.
		Mds.			Mds.
Noakholly		43,702	Tipperah		6,328
	Mds.			Mds.	
Bose's Hat	10,876		Gouripur	8,824	
Hatia	4,378		Hazopore	504	
Abutarap's Hat	3,635		Backergunge	3,211	
Chota Fenny	3,621		Shabanpore	3,211	
Siddhi	3,179		Dacca	1,845	
Chaprassae's Hat	2,870		Narsingunge	1,845	
Mounda	2,563		Jessore	213	
Hadoo	1,949		Keshubpore	213	
Bhowanecung	1,554		Chittagong	7,869	
Hazung	1,249		Park's Hat	5,905	
Lalung	1,139		Jula	1,303	
Mootung	624		Bagkhali	147	
Taltulle	443		Chittagong	112	
Santa Sitta	664				
Nudharam	310				
Manoo Bibi's Hat	239				
Banone	200				
Burra Fenny	193				
			Grand Total		68,308

The registration at Chittagong shows an exportation of 1,18,320 maunds of rice exported from Chittagong to places beyond sea, such as Cochin, the Maldiv Islands, Bombay, and other ports.

The totals of the Chittagong rice trade during the year 1876 are at present:—

Imports.	Mds.	Exports beyond sea.	Mds.
January	1,65,346	January	1,18,320
February	63,208	February	1,18,320
Total	2,28,554	Total	2,36,640

PADDY.—The traffic in paddy amounted to 7,38,768 maunds, against 5,81,208 maunds in January. The paddy sent from Bengal amounted to 6,62,465 maunds. The principal exporting districts are Jessore (2,55,881 maunds), the 24-Pergunnahs (95,728 maunds), Rajshahye (65,102 maunds), Backergunge (38,640 maunds), Mymensingh (37,375 maunds), Bogra (32,500 maunds), Midnapore (23,663 maunds), Dacca (18,130 maunds), Tipperah (16,813 maunds), Calcutta (16,683 maunds), Burdwan (12,105 maunds), Noakholly (11,731 maunds), and Pubna (11,431 maunds).

The Behar exports amount to only 8,582 maunds, of which Chumparun contributed 5,925 maunds; the exportation from Orissa amounted to 9,436 maunds, entirely from Cuttack. The exportation from the North-Western Provinces amounted to 23,325 maunds, of which Goruckpore supplied 18,355 maunds. Oudh exported 33,535 maunds, the principal exporting district being Gonda (20,570 maunds). Assam contributed a small quantity, amounting to 1,425 maunds.

The tide of this traffic flowed mostly from the Soonderbun tracts of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs to the north of Jessore, Nuddea, and other neighbouring districts. The principal importing districts are Jessore (1,71,796 maunds), Nuddea (1,28,390 maunds), Dacca (85,549 maunds), Hooghly with Howrah (35,894 maunds), Fureedpore (34,652 maunds), Pubna (31,519 maunds), the suburbs of Calcutta (29,450 maunds), Mymensingh (26,275 maunds), the 24-Pergunnahs (19,212 maunds), and Midnapore (11,700 maunds).

Of the residue of the traffic, 70,503 maunds went into Behar, where Patna received 43,278 maunds and Sarun 22,123 maunds; 43,198 maunds went into Assam (almost entirely to Sylhet 42,740 maunds), and 9,436 maunds and 3,933 maunds went into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively.

SALT.—Next to rice, paddy, and jute, the most important staple is salt, which amounted during the month under review to 5,55,468 maunds, against 6,05,354 maunds in January and 5,30,990 maunds in December. Of the February supply Bengal contributed 4,67,848 maunds, of which a little more than three-fourths, or 3,30,678 maunds, were sent from Calcutta; 36,044 maunds from Pubna; 24,508 maunds from

Hooghly and Howrah; 23,300 maunds from Chittagong; 18,207 maunds from 24-Pergunnahs; and 14,607 maunds from Dacca. Of the Behar exports (86,899 maunds,) Patna supplied 80,966 maunds. A very small quantity was exported from the province of Orissa.

Salt, as usual, was widely distributed to all districts; the principal importing districts being Dacca (53,148 maunds), Mymensingh (37,106 maunds), Backergunge (36,439 maunds), Fureedpore (33,463 maunds), Rungpore (22,742 maunds), Jessore (19,916 maunds), Nuddea (18,213 maunds), Midnapore (16,965 maunds), 24-Pergunnahs (14,165 maunds), Maldah (13,439 maunds), Moorshedabad (13,217 maunds), Chittagong (12,608 maunds), Sylhet (12,002 maunds), Calcutta (11,527 maunds), and Rajshahye (10,986 maunds). The small quantity exported from Orissa relates to salt moving from one part of the Cuttack district to another. Of up-country districts, Sarun received 36,566 maunds, Mozufferpore 31,778 maunds, Purneah 21,809 maunds, and Goruckpore 44,147 maunds. Oudh received only 205 maunds. The large consignments of salt into Behar by rail are illustrated in another column of this issue.

WHEAT.—The total of the wheat trade registered during the month is 89,386 maunds, against 93,998 maunds in January. The exports from Bengal amounted to 23,321 maunds, of which 14,160 maunds came from Hooghly. A large quantity, amounting to 45,737 maunds, came from Behar, of which 10,309 maunds were contributed by Patna and 23,202 maunds by Sarun. The exports from Assam amount to only 66 maunds. The North-Western Provinces exported 14,870 maunds, of which Goruckpore supplied 13,065 maunds. Oudh contributed 5,392 maunds, of which 2,307 were exported from Gonda and 2,085 from Burhej.

A large portion of the wheat was imported into Calcutta and Patna. Calcutta imported 36,019 maunds during the month, and Patna 35,546 maunds.

PULSES AND GRAM.—The quantity of pulses and gram amounts to 2,43,740 maunds, against 2,11,141 maunds in January. Of this quantity 1,48,066 maunds, or more than half of the total traffic, were exported from Bengal; the principal exporting districts being Nuddea (63,176 maunds), mostly from the mart of Hanskhalee, Moorshedabad (20,504 maunds), Dacca (17,043 maunds), Pubna (16,928 maunds), Jessore (16,063 maunds), the 24-Pergunnahs (8,079 maunds), Mymensingh (7,094 maunds), and Burdwan (6,404 maunds); 50,582 maunds were exported from Behar, of which Patna supplied 29,647 maunds and the Sonthal Pergunnahs 6,513 maunds; 1,610 maunds were exported from Orissa, and 3,494 maunds and 220 maunds were exported from the North-Western Provinces and Assam respectively.

The imports into Bengal amounted to 1,94,379 maunds, of which 1,35,244 maunds, or nearly three-fourths, were destined for Calcutta.

The imports into Behar amounted to 41,457 maunds, of which Mozufferpore received 20,880 maunds. Orissa, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces also received small consignments, amounting to 1,610 maunds, 1,543 maunds, and 1,751 maunds respectively.

OTHER CEREALS.—Under this heading are comprised maize, millets, barley, and other cereals, which form an important part of the food-supply of the Behar province; and the traffic in these staples is confined mostly to the upper provinces. The total quantity of the traffic registered during the month was 2,38,050 maunds, against 2,66,923 maunds in January. The exportation from Behar amounted to 82,821 maunds, of which Patna supplied 42,014 maunds and Sarun 23,861 maunds. The Bengal exportation amounted to 10,987 maunds, of which Hooghly supplied 4,275 maunds. From the North-Western Provinces the supply amounted to 36,419 maunds, of which Goruckpore alone contributed 29,703 maunds. Oudh exported no less than 1,07,609 maunds, of which Gonda is credited with 40,911 maunds; Baraich, 37,988 maunds; and Fyzabad, 18,510 maunds. The importation is chiefly into Behar (2,09,660 maunds). Sarun alone imported 80,124 maunds, Patna imported 64,851 maunds, Mozufferpore 41,391 maunds, and Monghyr 10,615 maunds. In the North-Western Provinces Ghazepore imported 9,375 maunds.

TRAFFIC OF FOOD-GRAINS IN BEHAR.—The following statements have been prepared to show the registered quantities of food-grains in maunds sent into and exported from Behar by river during the past two months. As usual, the imports greatly exceed the exports. The statements show a very large internal traffic within Behar itself, and it is remarkable that the imports and exports of the internal traffic tally almost exactly with one another. Other cereals are imported into Behar principally from Oudh, and rice from Bengal and from the North-Western Provinces. Patna is the principal centre of consumption and distribution, and then Sarun and Mozufferpore and Durrhunge. The only really exporting districts according to the returns of February are Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Chumparun.

Statement showing the river-borne traffic of food-grains in Behar during February 1876.

	TOTAL FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1875.		JANUARY 1876.		FEBRUARY 1876.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	1,77,851	2,65,902	49,410	51,596	47,092	45,737
Pulses and gram	70,467	2,45,609	41,976	68,777	44,457	50,582
Rice	8,40,353	82,701	1,90,492	41,104	2,11,810	38,854
Paddy	60,680	15,172	51,827	8,271	70,503	8,582
Other cereals	4,59,319	1,83,855	2,33,500	64,663	2,00,000	82,821
Total	11,14,580	7,93,202	5,73,235	2,24,471	5,84,122	2,24,576

IMPORTS INTO BEHAR.

Subsidiary statement showing the places of shipment of food-grains imported into Behar during February 1876.

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.	THE FOOD-GRAINS IN DETAIL.					
	Wheat.	Pulses and gram.	Rice.	Paddy.	Other cereals.	Total
ODISH.						
Lucknow			100		6,325	7,025
Barrabanki	875				8,475	1,550
Fyzabad	450	575	2,051		18,510	37,221
Barabanki	2,080	575	220		37,998	40,773
Gonda	2,270	2,218	10,810	20,570	40,911	76,779
Total	5,355	5,808	20,781	83,535	1,07,609	1,70,648
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.						
Jounpore			2,135	375		2,510
Asimaur	295	201	2,985	755	4,133	8,309
Bonares		125				125
Ghazipur	827	850			183	1,660
Gorakhpore	12,135	2,093	55,400	13,100	20,178	1,04,905
Buxar	462		11,630	8,840	2,315	21,247
Total	13,519	3,269	75,150	20,130	26,809	1,38,866
BEHAR.						
Patna	2,451	15,382	10,140	891	34,468	63,332
Shahabad	2,993	1,716	2,190	1,100	4,310	12,309
Muzaffarpore	75	628	873	50	1,900	3,526
Durbhunga			125			125
Saran	23,202	5,023	1,484	100	23,861	54,270
Chumparan			340	5,925	8,312	14,577
Monghyr	97	1,081				1,178
Bhagalpore		375	8,764		414	9,553
Purneah		1,238	200	2,564		4,002
Sonthal Pergunnahs		5,348	208	87		5,643
Total	28,818	31,391	24,504	11,401	73,429	1,00,543
BENGAL.						
Dacca			700			700
Backergunge			90			90
Rajshahye		399	512	2,800		3,711
Maldah		2,591	16,287			18,878
Dinapore		9,052	1,502			10,554
Morshedabad		8,139	68,643	63	1,813	78,658
Jessore			1,182	1,073		2,255
Total		6,429	91,366	5,457	1,813	1,05,045
Grand Total	47,092	44,457	2,11,810	70,503	2,00,000	5,84,122

EXPORTS FROM BEHAR.

Subsidiary statement showing the destination of food-grains exported from Behar during February 1876.

PLACE OF DESTINATION.	THE FOOD-GRAINS IN DETAIL.					
	Wheat.	Pulses and gram.	Rice.	Paddy.	Other cereals.	Total.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.						
Asimaur		15	1,928			1,943
Mirzapore		599				599
Bonares		250				250
Maldah		415	8,607			9,022
Gorakhpore	24	33	200		80	336
Total of the North-Western Provinces	24	1,111	7,735		80	8,950

EXPORTS FROM BEHAR.—(Continued.)

PLACE OF DESTINATION.	THE FOOD-GRAINS IN DETAIL.					
	Wheat.	Pulses and gram.	Rice.	Paddy.	Other cereals.	Total.
BEHAR.						
Patna	24,212	5,166	7,325	7,565	19,702	63,970
Shahabad		100	801			901
Muzaffarpore	2,944	20,490	8,162	887	40,216	70,589
Durbhunga		450	8,127		801	9,378
Saran		359	7,195	4		7,558
Chumparan		1,083	148			1,231
Monghyr		671	126			797
Bhagalpore		640				640
Sonthal Pergunnahs		366	934			1,300
Purneah		1,206	1,101	87		2,394
Total of Behar	28,878	31,346	24,374	8,558	74,929	1,04,005
BENGAL.						
Hooghly		84				84
Calcutta	15,727	15,870	4,745		7,700	44,142
Morshedabad		100				100
Maldah				24		24
Rajshahye						
Darjeeling	202	90				292
Dacca	707	1,761				2,468
Mymensingh		60				60
Burduwan	150					150
Total of Bengal	16,846	17,075	4,745	24	7,704	47,384
ASSAM.						
Sylhet	49	110				159
Grand Total	45,727	50,582	30,854	8,582	82,633	2,24,576

A third statement is necessary to complete an account of the food-grain traffic of Behar. The following statement shows the imports and exports of food-grains into and from the several Behar districts during the months of January and February:

	Exports.		Imports.	
	January.	February.	January.	February.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	92,994	1,04,393	1,86,732	2,24,405
Saran	58,927	54,305	2,05,718	1,97,927
Shahabad	6,603	12,853	7,185	11,790
Muzaffarpore	6,711	3,336	1,09,451	90,676
Durbhunga	498	464	43,113	27,153
Chumparan	14,969	14,577	1,688	2,991
Monghyr	2,658	10,704	6,662	16,080
Bhagalpore	6,411	13,891	2,113	1,023
Purneah	4,860	2,885	4,151	4,535
Sonthal Pergunnahs	6,840	7,168	6,422	8,442
Total	2,24,471	2,24,576	5,73,235	5,84,122

The traffic in food-grains of the East Indian Railway at the stations in the Patna district for the month of February 1876 is shown in the following statement furnished by the Assistant Superintendent of Police on special duty at Barrh:

RAILWAY STATIONS.	IMPORTS.		Total.	EXPORTS.		Total.
	From N.-W.P.	From Bengal.		Into N.-W.P.	Into Bengal.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh		921	921		5,310	5,310
Barrh		5,798	5,798	1,514		1,514
Bucktearpore				4		4
Futwah				10		10
Patna City	73	1,534	1,606	232	1,200	1,531
Patna Ghât		4,986	4,986	602	27,540	28,142
Bankipore		328	328		222	222
Dinapore	192	3,811	3,503	841	1,444	2,288
Bahra	185	300	485			
Total of February 1876	449	17,176	17,625	3,245	35,815	39,060
Total of January 1876	278	33,947	34,225	1,552	20,622	22,174

The figures of January showed an increase of imports over exports; those of February show an increase of exports. The increase of exports into Bengal is apparent in most of the exporting stations, and especially at Patna Ghât, which shows a total of 27,540 maunds, against 17,332 maunds in January. On the other hand, the imports, into the Patna City are in February only 4,986 maunds, against a large total of 19,097 maunds in January, and there is a decrease in imports, amounting to 2,422 maunds at the station at Barrh, whence goods are transferred for carriage *via* the Durbhunga Railway into Tirhoot.

The total quantity of food-grains dispatched by the Durbhunga railway from Bazitpore to Durbhunga is as follows:—

	Rice.	Pulses.	Other cereals.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January 1876 ...	4,708	3,805	3,571	12,084
February ..	11,057	4,496	12,596	29,049

The total amount of food-grains sent from Bazitpore to Durbhunga from the 1st January last to the 15th April has been 1,10,999 maunds; 50,127 maunds of this is rice, and nearly the whole is brought to Bazitpore by river boats.

The whole of the traffic of food-grains imported into Behar from Nepal amount to 70,501 maunds, against 1,10,589 maunds in January last, and the food-grains sent into Nepal to 30,456 maunds, against 19,247 maunds in January.

The following statement illustrates this traffic in detail:—

Food-grains sent from Behar into Nepal during February 1876.

Names of Exporting Districts.	Wheat.		Pulses and gram.		Rice.		Paddy.		Other cereals.	
	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.
Mozufferpore ...	12	0	207	0	3,005	0	3,731	20	18,441	20
Chumparun ...	.....	.....	850	30	173	30	.....	.....	144	0
Bhagulpore ...	2	30	861	0	589	0	782	20	531	0
Monghyr ...	.....	.....	24	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah ...	24	0	182	0	163	20	0	5	.....	.....
Sarun ...	.....	.....	55	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ...	.....	.....	280	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	0
Durbhunga ...	124	0	.....	.....	1	30	7	0	11	6
Total ..	162	30	2,568	10	4,023	6	4,521	5	19,181	26

Food-grains sent from Nepal into Behar during February 1876.

Names of Importing Districts.	Wheat.		Pulses and gram.		Rice.		Paddy.		Other cereals.	
	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.	Mds.	Sr.
Mozufferpore ...	.....	.....	6	0	2,776	0	2,208	0	14,579	0
Sarun ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	20	.....	.....	182	0
Chumparun ...	.....	.....	4	20	1,329	0	29,536	20	7,817	0
Bhagulpore ...	0	30	21	20	52	0	2,100	20	46	10
Purneah ...	5	0	147	10	1,978	32	5,529	20	21	0
Durbhunga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	22	603	5	575	2
Total ..	5	30	179	10	6,902	34	40,193	25	23,220	12

IMPORT OF FOOD-GRAINS INTO CALCUTTA.—The following statement shows the registered quantities of food-grains imported into Calcutta during February 1876:—

		DURING	
		January. Mds.	February. Mds.
By river routes	Rice ...	6,85,530	9,06,532
	Paddy ...	7,801	5,988
	Wheat ...	35,417	30,019
	Pulses and gram ...	1,00,875	1,35,244
	Other cereals ...	2,583	13,527
	Total ...	8,32,206	11,02,310
By road routes	Rice ...	1,43,422	1,39,136
	Paddy ...	1,310	758
	Wheat ...	3	8
	Pulses and gram ...	690	5,124
	Other cereals ...	68	37
	Total ...	1,45,493	1,45,063
By rail	By E. B. Railway { Total of all sorts of food-grains ...	17,293	16,378
	By E. I. Railway { Total of all sorts of food-grains ...	3,13,761	3,17,914
	Grand total of food-grains ...	13,08,753	15,81,665

The grand total of imports this month into Calcutta is 15,81,665 maunds, against 13,08,753 maunds in January.

The total of rice by the river and road routes amounts to 10,45,668 maunds. This quantity is chiefly composed of exports from Backergunge and the neighbouring districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Jessore, and Nuddea. The total of pulses and gram, amounting to 1,40,368 maunds, is obtained principally from Hooghly, Jessore, and Nuddea. The total of fresh fruits and vegetables imported during the month is 54,601 maunds, against 2,60,000 maunds in January. All the totals above given are exclusive of the imports into Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta. If these be added the total registered importations of food into Calcutta will exceed seventeen lakhs during the month.

FUEL AND FIREWOOD.—The registered quantity of fuel and firewood is 3,14,418 maunds, against 2,97,511 maunds in January 1876 and 3,33,375 maunds in December 1875. Of this quantity more than two-thirds came from the Soonderbuns—from Jessore 1,29,154 maunds, and from the 24-Pergunnahs 85,802 maunds. Hooghly with Howrah contributed 6,905 maunds, and Chittagong 7,102 maunds. The supplies from Behar were 53,282 maunds, of which Mozufferpore exported 36,162, and Sarun 9,580 maunds; Assam exported only 560 maunds. The exports from the North-Western Provinces amount to 4,170 maunds, of which Goruckpore supplied 4,120 maunds; Oudh sent 100 maunds only. The importation into Bengal was 2,56,082 maunds, of which Calcutta received 13,487 maunds, and its suburbs 90,306 maunds; Hooghly with Howrah 64,092 maunds, and Jessore 49,531 maunds. In Behar, Patna received 57,912 maunds, and the districts of Assam 424 maunds.

COAL AND COKE.—The total quantity of coal and coke exported during the month was 1,73,282 maunds, against 1,24,998 maunds in January 1876 and 1,88,679 maunds in December 1875. To the total amount of exports the contributions are:—Bengal 1,69,462 maunds, Behar 2,405 maunds, Orissa 150 maunds, Assam 390 maunds, and the North-Western Provinces 875 maunds. The exportation is almost entirely from Howrah, e.g. 1,52,960 maunds. The exports from the other places are re-exports. The imports are into Calcutta 40,301 maunds, Suburbs of Calcutta 24,423 maunds, 24-Pergunnahs 14,352 maunds, Nuddea 58,761 maunds, and Fureedpore 14,625 maunds. Behar received 3,430 maunds, and Assam districts 650 maunds.

OILSEEDS.—The aggregate quantity of oilseeds registered is 3,74,304 maunds, against 3,92,099 maunds in January. Of this quantity the greater portion falls to the share of Bengal Proper (2,34,098 maunds), and the rest is contributed by Behar (75,689 maunds), Orissa (306 maunds), Assam (37,015 maunds), North-Western Provinces (15,772 maunds), and Oudh (11,444 maunds). Out of this supply Bengal imported 3,21,129 maunds, Behar 51,202 maunds, Orissa 306 maunds, Assam 100 maunds, North-Western Provinces 1,517 maunds, and British Burma 70 maunds.

LINSEED.—The total quantity of linseed registered is 1,76,253 maunds, against 2,46,149 maunds in January. Bengal this month supplies more than half the total of linseed, or 1,08,216 maunds. Nuddea exported 62,214 maunds, mostly from Hanskally; Hooghly 17,426 maunds, and the 24-Pergunnahs 13,270 maunds. Behar contributed only 48,612 maunds, of which Sarun supplied 17,301 maunds, and Patna 7,533 maunds. This is the first month in which the greater part of the supply of linseed has not been furnished by the Behar province. The exports from the North-Western Provinces were 10,488 maunds, towards which Goruckpore contributed 7,743 maunds. The exportation from Oudh was 8,459 maunds, from Orissa 306 maunds, and from Assam 172 maunds.

The importation of linseed was chiefly into Calcutta (1,26,136 maunds), Patna (22,062 maunds), and Hooghly with Howrah (10,124 maunds). The total quantity imported into the Bengal districts was 1,45,880 maunds, into Behar 29,927 maunds, into Orissa 306 maunds, and into the North-Western Provinces 140 maunds.

MUSTARD SEED.—The total quantity of mustard seed amounts to 1,72,667 maunds, against 1,22,276 maunds in January. Of this quantity 1,12,422 maunds were exported from Bengal, of which Pubna supplied 22,410 maunds, Bogra 8,404 maunds, Dacca 12,204 maunds, and Mymensingh 39,224 maunds; from Behar 25,058 maunds, to which Purneah contributed 10,352 maunds; from Assam 29,152 maunds, mostly from Goalpara; and from Oudh 2,635 maunds. Mustard seed is very widely distributed. Calcutta receives only a small quantity, 26,998 maunds. The principal importing districts are Calcutta (26,998 maunds), Fureedpore (24,627 maunds), Pubna (21,185 maunds), Dacca (20,400 maunds), Backergunge (12,988 maunds), Jessore (10,831 maunds), and Hooghly (8,673 maunds). The supply into Behar amounted to 18,201 maunds, of which the Southal Pergunnahs imported 10,547 maunds.

SUGAR, REFINED.—There has been a marked increase in the traffic of refined sugar, the total amounting during the month to 68,764 maunds, against 46,103 maunds registered in January. Of this amount, Bengal has contributed 61,045 maunds. Jessore alone supplied 25,679 maunds, or nearly half of the Bengal export, and the 24-Pergunnahs 11,055 maunds. The total quantity of Behar exports amounts to 856 maunds only. A very small quantity, amounting to 15 maunds, has been exported from the district of Assam. The exportation from the North-Western Provinces was 6,848 maunds, chiefly derived from the district of Goruckpore (5,858 maunds).

The total imports into Bengal amounted to 62,665 maunds, into Behar 4,337 maunds, and into Assam 1,762 maunds. The Bengal imports are principally into Backergunge (23,551 maunds) and Calcutta (8,121 maunds).

SUGAR, UNREFINED.—The registered quantity of sugar, unrefined, shows also an increase amounting to 2,01,358 maunds, against 1,51,626 maunds in January. Bengal, with 1,58,461 maunds, has supplied more than three-fourths of the total traffic. The principal exporting districts are Jessore (70,632 maunds), Fureedpore (25,788 maunds), Chittagong (18,300 maunds), and the 24-Pergunnahs (15,365 maunds); Behar has supplied a total of 3,525 maunds, Orissa 2,118 maunds, and Assam 40 maunds only.

The exports from the North-Western Provinces amounted to 34,322 maunds, supplied principally from the districts of Goruckpore (14,472 maunds), Ghazipore (10,981 maunds), and Azimghur (8,035 maunds); the exports from Oudh amounted to (2,892 maunds).

The total importations into Bengal are 1,71,657 maunds, into Behar 21,011 maunds, into Orissa 2,118 maunds, into Assam 5,892 maunds, and into the North-Western Provinces 680 maunds only. The Bengal imports are distributed as follows:—Dacca 20,983 maunds, Pubna 19,513 maunds, Calcutta 18,309 maunds, Backergunge 18,169 maunds, Chittagong 14,909 maunds, Mymensingh 14,074 maunds, the suburbs of Calcutta 10,447 maunds, and Hooghly with Howrah 5,608 maunds. As regards the Behar imports, Patna is credited with an importation of 10,401 maunds. It will be observed that East Bengal has imported a larger quantity of unrefined sugar than any other part of the province.

TOBACCO.—The registered quantity of tobacco during the month is 54,452 maunds, against 64,607 maunds in January 1876 and 60,861 maunds in December 1875. The exports from Bengal amounted to 48,060 maunds, of which Rungpore supplied 12,743 maunds and Dacca 13,334 maunds. Behar has contributed a small quantity, amounting to 6,281 maunds. The exports from Orissa (25 maunds) and the North-Western Provinces (86 maunds) are very small.

The principal importing districts of Bengal are Dacca (10,471 maunds), Pubna (7,264 maunds), and Calcutta (6,892 maunds).

COCOA-NUTS.—The total number of cocoanuts during the month amounted to 933,464, against 240,055 in January 1876 and 933,611 in December 1875. The exports from Bengal amounted to 50,364, of which Dacca exported 23,700. Behar has contributed 43,100, mostly from Patna (42,700).

The imports into Bengal amounted to 17,484, into Behar 57,740, into Assam 200, into the North-Western Provinces 8,040, and into Oudh 10,000.

The principal importing districts are given below:—

Patna ...	27,900	Calcutta ...	5,574
Mosufferpore ...	21,000	Midnapore ...	4,400
Fyzabad ...	10,000	Dacca ...	2,000

BAMBOOS.—The total number of bamboos registered during the month is 687,849, against 630,464 in January. The supply from Bengal is 368,952, from Behar 306,964, and from Orissa 11,933 only.

The principal exporting and importing districts in the several provinces are given below:—

Exporting Districts.		Importing Districts.	
Shahabad ...	234,165	Patna ...	312,489
Tipperah ...	170,900	Mymensingh ...	137,400
Chittagong ...	73,760	Calcutta ...	99,400
Patna ...	53,508	Chittagong ...	99,070
24-Pergunnahs ...	30,027	Dacca ...	13,260
Hooghly ...	29,708	Cuttack ...	11,933
Moakholly ...	26,500		
Mosufferpore ...	18,331		
Dacca ...	18,095		
Cuttack ...	11,933		

GUNNY BAGS.—There has been a great increase this month in the river-borne traffic in gunny bags. The total is 599,560, against 4,170 in January. The district of Hooghly contributed 424,048, or more than two-thirds of the Bengal traffic.

Behar has exported 64,925 bags, the principal districts being Patna (34,775) and Mozufferpore (27,900). Assam and the North-Western Provinces have exported 1,932 and 1,900 respectively.

The following are the principal places from which the supply of gunny bags has been received:—

	Number.		Number.
Rishra ...	122,359	Bowrah ...	16,715
Howrah ...	81,851	Chapdanee ...	13,600
Burrnugger ...	73,750	Serampore ...	10,112
Chatra ...	50,000	Barrackpore ...	9,110
Raigunge ...	25,100	Baraset ...	7,700
Bhuddeshur ...	22,925	Biddabatty ...	7,530

* The importations are chiefly into Calcutta (508,285 bags). Sarun and Patna imported 17,425 and 15,450 respectively. The district of Goruckpore imported 17,975 bags, and Oudh 6,775.

HAY AND STRAW.—The supply of hay and straw is still very large, the total number of bundles registered during the month being 7,095,758 bundles, against 18,099,647 bundles in January.

The principal exporting and importing districts, with the number of bundles supplied and received by each, are given below:—

Exporting Districts.		Importing Districts.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	3,816,107	Hooghly with Howrah ...	3,986,334
Nuddea ...	1,470,544	Dacca ...	1,292,400
Dacca ...	1,400,400	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,092,090
Hooghly ...	198,873	Calcutta ...	398,280
Pubna ...	43,500	Tipperah ...	215,000
Mymensingh ...	30,000	Burdwan ...	32,000
Backergunge ...	19,600	Fureedpore ...	28,300
Fureedpore ...	16,500		
Jessore ...	16,152		
Midnapore ...	11,641		
Gowalpara ...	9,192		

COTTON (EUROPEAN) MANUFACTURES.—The following table illustrates in detail the traffic in cotton (European) manufactures during the month of February 1876:—

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.				PLACE OF SHIPMENT.			
Exporting district.	Principal mart in each district.	Total export from each		Exporting district.	Principal mart in each district.	Total export from each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
HOOGHLY ...	Howrah ...	Rs. 2,200	Rs. 2,360	DACCA ...	Naraingunge ...	Rs. 2,83,250	Rs. 4,32,400
24-PERGUNNAHS ...	.....	.....	2,84,220		Dacca ...	97,300	
CALCUTTA ...	.....	.....	2,55,058		Modungunge ...	23,200	
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA ...	Kallighat ...	8,700	10,400		Meerkadim ...	8,250	
	Kidderpore ...	1,700			Rasih Bazar ...	5,000	
NUDDA ...	Kooshtea ...	2,16,900	2,24,405		Nasir Koshim ...	4,500	
	Coomarkhally ...	4,700			Pullallah ...	4,350	
JESSORE ...	Sen's Bazar ...	8,270	8,660	FUREEDPORE ...	Parangl Bazar ...	3,700	
	Rajarhat ...	1,000			Haidin ...	1,450	
	Basundia ...	100			Gaulundo ...	3,14,805	3,14,805
PUBNA ...	Serajgunge ...	45,450	46,250	PATNA ...	Patna ...	3,24,692	3,24,692
	Rajdpore ...	800		MOZUFFERPORE ...	Mosufferpore ...	3,500	4,371
				.....	Chingola ...	17,500	17,500
				SOUTHAL PFR-GUNNAHS ...	Sahabgunge ...	25,550	25,550
				.....	.....	.....	800
				STYNET ...	Grand Total ...	.....	10,62,781

PLACE OF DESTINATION.				PLACE OF DESTINATION.			
Importing district.	Principal mart in each district.	Total import into each		Importing district.	Principal mart in each district.	Total import into each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
BURDWAN ...	Culina ...	1,000	1,200	MOOSHEDABAD ...	Dhoolian ...	2,200	4,200
MIDNAPORE ...	Midnapore ...	2,81,380	2,81,380	DINAGHPORE ...	.....	.....	400
HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly ...	5,450	9,810	MALDAH ...	Hyetpore ...	7,300	12,800
	Howrah ...	2,800			Maldah ...	4,000	
	Tribance ...	1,000					
24-PERGUNNAHS ...	Takoe ...	40,000	46,150	RAJSHAHYE ...	Gowripore ...	22,000	54,075
CALCUTTA ...	.....	.....	1,515		Lalpoore ...	15,975	
NUDDA ...	Santipore ...	30,800	41,550		Rampore ...	11,800	
	Shookshagar ...	5,350			Beaulah ...	700	
	Chagdah ...	800		RUNGPORE ...	Kamarjani ...	7,500	21,581
	Hanskhally ...	100			Gulna ...	2,319	
JESSORE ...	Jatrapore ...	10,000	39,560		Noyankhana ...	800	
	Jessore ...	3,400		BOGRA ...	Bogra ...	39,900	69,700
	Gazirhat ...	3,000			Singapore ...	14,800	
	Jalma ...	3,500			Sulhangunke ...	8,000	
	Alipore ...	800			Jarichree ...	0,500	
	Balcoagata ...	800			Jomarbarce ...	1,600	
	Nehalpoore ...	800					

PLACE OF DESTINATION.—(Contd.)				PLACE OF DESTINATION.—(Contd.)			
Importing district	Principal mart in each district.	Total import into each		Importing district.	Principal mart in each district.	Total import into each	
		Mart.	District.			Mart.	District.
PUNNA	Dhary	80,400	2,40,045	TIPPERAH	Lalpor	10,000	23,150
	Chandaikona	55,000			Brahmanbaria	9,000	
	Bajidpor	41,100			Bhojaneeung	3,300	9,380
	Mothura	28,000			Soodharam	1,800	
	Bera	11,120			Hatia	1,800	
	Pangsha	11,000			Sundee	510	
JULPIGORE	Sonagunge	2,000		PATNA	Patna	2,250	2,250
	Bera	1,950	1,950		Hajepore	1,80,497	3,15,427
	Chararhat	1,200	2,000		Bonkar	60,250	
	MOZUPPORE				Laligunge	32,030	
	Haldia	47,000	1,25,700		Champta	6,700	
	Sonakanda	23,450		DURBURUNG	Bazidpor	5,625	5,625
DACCA	Tahur	19,000			SARUN		950
	Tabaria	7,500			CHUMPARUN	2,000	3,000
	Bahuti	2,500			Batia	800	
	Modungunge	2,000			BHAULPORE	8,000	8,000
	Recub Bazar	2,000			Purneah	15,894	16,544
	Aircha	1,500		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	Sahabgunge	15,200	15,200
FURIEDPORE	Mikadim	900			Gopalpara	2,050	3,625
	Katalipara	14,734	40,850		Kamroop	5,000	5,000
	Manickdoha	12,000			DURBURUNG	1,100	1,100
	Bhanga	8,200			SYLHET	49,000	73,200
	Dabigunge	7,000			Sylhet	20,500	
	Boulmari	5,000			Balagunge	8,000	
BACKERBOURNE	Furiedpor	2,025		CACHAR	Cachar	5,000	7,000
	Jhalokati	35,500	80,800		Doodpatil	2,000	
	Shahazpor	25,710		North-Western Provinces.	GORUCKPORE	Burbej	2,500
	Shahabgunge	4,000			Grand Total		19,52,781
	Backergunge	4,000					
	Burrisaul	3,400					
	Nalchitty	1,200					
MYMENSINGH	Nussarabad	83,000	5,61,104	North-Western Provinces.			
	Kagmar	62,500					
	Kashigunge	50,000					
	Dewthan	36,350					
	Hoseinpor	25,000					
	Kalligunge	20,000					
	Purabari	19,100					
	Noyarpore	10,000					
	Bajidpor	6,500					
	Bhoynub	4,050					
	Shorepor	1,000					

The following subsidiary statement shows the course of traffic in cotton (European) manufactures in connection with the principal IMPORTING marts:—

Principal importing mart.	Total imports.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.			
		District and its mart.		Total exports from each	
				Mart.	District.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
CUKTA	1,000	Calcutta			1,000
MIDNAPORE	2,81,300	24-Pergunnahs			2,81,300
HOWRAH	2,800	24-Pergunnahs			2,800
TAKHE	40,000	Calcutta			40,000
SANTIPORE	30,800	Calcutta			29,700
		Hooghly			1,100
SOOREHAGAR	5,350	Calcutta			5,200
		Hooghly			150
JATEAPORE	10,000	Calcutta			10,000
DHOOLIAN	2,200	Calcutta			2,200
		Sonthal Pergunnahs			6,500
HYRIPORE	7,300	Sahabgunge			6,500
		Purneah			800
		Caragola			800
GOUBIPORE	22,000	Nuddea			22,000
		Kooshtea			22,000
LALPORE	15,075	Nuddea			15,075
		Kooshtea			15,075
RAMPOR-BHAULEAH	11,500	Nuddea			11,500
		Kooshtea			11,500
		Coomerkhally			300
KAMARJANI	7,500	Punna			7,500
		Sonagunge			7,500
		Nuddea			10,000
		Kooshtea			10,000
BOGRA	32,000	Furiedpor			22,000
		Goalundo			22,000
		Nuddea			10,000
		Kooshtea			10,000
SHEREPORE	14,300	Furiedpor			4,300
		Goalundo			4,300

Principal importing mart.	Total imports.	WHENCE SUPPLIED.			
		District and its mart.		Total exports from each	
				Mart.	District.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
DHAPARY	80,500	Nuddea			80,400
		Kooshtea			80,400
CHANDAİKOWA	55,000	Furiedpor			55,000
		Goalundo			55,000
BAJIDPORE	41,100	Nuddea			41,100
		Kooshtea			41,100
MATHURA	28,000	Furiedpor			28,000
		Goalundo			28,000
HALDIA	47,000	Dacca			47,000
		Naraingunge			47,000
SONAKANDA	23,450	Dacca			23,450
		Recub Bazar			5,000
		Nager Kooshtea			4,500
		Tafolia			4,350
LOHAROUNG	19,000	Furiedpor			19,000
		Goalundo			19,000
KATALIPARA	14,734	Suburbs of Calcutta			8,700
		Calcutta			6,034
MANICKDOHA	12,000	Furiedpor			12,000
		Goalundo			12,000
BIHANGA	8,200	Calcutta			8,200
BOALMARI	5,000	Nuddea			2,000
		Kooshtea			2,000
		Calcutta			3,000
JHALOKATI	35,500	Calcutta			35,500
SHABANPORE	25,700	Calcutta			25,700
		Dacca			25,000
		Naraingunge			75,000
		Dacca			5,000
NUSSERABAD	83,000	Furiedpor			52,500
		Goalundo			52,500
KAGMARI	58,500	Dacca			50,000
		Naraingunge			40,000
		Modungunge			10,000
KASHIGUNGE	50,000	Dacca			36,350
		Naraingunge			25,000
		Dacca			11,350
Dewthan	36,350	Dacca			25,000
		Naraingunge			11,350
HOSHENPORE	25,000	Dacca			25,000
		Dacca			25,000
PORABARI	19,100	Furiedpor			19,100
		Goalundo			19,100
BRABMANBARIA	9,000	Dacca			9,000
		Naraingunge			9,000
HAIJEPORE	1,80,497	Patna			1,80,497
		Patna			1,80,497
BONKAR	60,250	Patna			60,250
		Patna			60,250
LALLOUNG	32,030	Patna			32,030
		Patna			32,030
CARAGOLA	15,894	Sonthal Pergunnahs			10,400
		Sahabgunge			5,494
		Calcutta			5,494
SAHEBOUNGE	15,200	Purneah			15,200
		Caragola			15,200
HABIGUNGE	49,000	Dacca			49,000
		Dacca			49,000
		Dacca			17,500
		Naraingunge			5,500
		Dacca			5,500
		Mirkadim			4,000
SYLHET	20,500	Calcutta			5,000
		Calcutta			5,000
		Total			20,500

COTTON (NATIVE) MANUFACTURES.—The trade in cotton (native) manufactures is small, and amounted during the month to only Rs. 69,825, against Rs. 64,630 in January. The district of Dacca contributed goods to the value of Rs. 28,336, being a little more than two-fifths of the whole traffic; Midnapore is credited with goods valued at Rs. 18,800 only, against a total of Rs. 43,500 in January. Behar and the North-Western Provinces have exported goods to the value of Rs. 8,565 and Rs. 2,186 respectively.

Goods to the value of Rs. 18,800 were consigned to the 24-Pergunnahs, of Rs. 4,393 to Calcutta, of Rs. 3,200 to Mymensingh, and of Rs. 3,100 to Rajshahye; Rs. 8,686 were consigned to Chumparun, Rs. 3,160 to Purneah; Assam imported Rs. 15,511 worth of native piece-goods; of this total the district of Cachar imported Rs. 13,800.

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. I.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the Total Quantity of Traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during February 1876.

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I. COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																								
NAMES OF EXPORT- ING DISTRICTS.	NODDRA RIVERS TOLL- STATIONS.						Hooghly.	Bilimari.	Serajgunge.	Jhoulundo.	Koushien.	Khoolna.	CALCUTTA CANALS.				Midnapore Canals.	Hidgelise Canals.	Orissa Canals.	Thoyrub Bazar.	Narainkunge.	Chittagong.	TOTAL.	
	Patna.	Sahalgunge.	Nuddea.	Kisainkunge.	Jungypore.	Chittpore.							Dammungbatta.	Kidderpore.	Ramookpotta.	Wharves. Inland								17
1	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
ORISSA.																								
Cuttack																								
Balaso																								
Total of Orissa																								
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
Manbhum																								
Total of Chota Nagpore																								
Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	7,687	5,557,788	3,40,812	1,43,487	41,061	63,971	4,01,984	1,08,663	4,34,406	1,49,168	11,46,468	2,38,597	3,27,587	1,41,154	1,65,592	4,62,921	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	1,98,124	2,40,829	1,37,485	56,08,161	
ASSAM.																								
Goalpara																								
Kamrup																								
Sylhet																								
Cachar																								
Total of Assam																								
N.W. PROVINCES.																								
Agra																								
Banah																								
Benah																								
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EXPORT OF ANIMALS AND OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II OF WHICH THE NUMBER ALONE IS REGISTERED.

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EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III, COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH PRIMARILY THE VALUE AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.

NAMES OF REGISTERING STATIONS.																									
NAMES OF RIVER- USE DISTRICTS.	Duroolee.	Patna.	Rahabgunge.	NUDDA RIVERS TOLL- STATIONS.			Hooghly.	Chittarni.	Sornjunge.	Gondwdo.	Koochitea.	Khowla.	CALCUTTA CANALS.				Calcutta Island Harbour.	Midnapore Canals.	Hidghee Canals.	Orissa Canals.	Bhojpur Bazar.	Narainjunge.	Chittagong.	Total.	
				Nudda.	Kisengunge.	Jungypore.							Chitpore.	Bamunghatta.	Kidderpore.	Bamookpotta.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
BENGAL:	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
<i>Western Districts.</i>																									
Bardwan	60	...	...	270	...	...	2,026	...	...	...	...	88	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,411	
Midnapore	600	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	1,816	...	11,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,070	
Hooghly and Howrah	24	...	...	6,281	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	1,283	...	65,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,014	
Total	60	24	...	7,151	...	...	2,026	...	...	200	...	1,376	...	77,349	22,467	812	...	...	...	...	1,11,495	
<i>Central Districts.</i>																									
24-Pergunnahs	4,810	2,544	...	9,743	...	...	...	...	158	6,100	7,575	1,379	1,184	4,418	3,08,210	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,024	
Calcutta	394	55,101	...	...	...	...	42,353	...	1,76,150	21,799	10,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,872	
Suburbs of Calcutta	1,300	2,655	...	5,036	...	...	1,635	2,36,346	250	...	56	...	...	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,456	
Nudda	225	...	29	...	...	2,012	...	23	75,546	...	2,236	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,43,707	
Jessore	3,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,018	
Moorthabad	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,901	
Dagore	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	
Malda	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,385	
Rajshahi	4,770	
Rangpoore	250	
Putna	1,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,013	
Jalpigore	70	
Total	25,725	6,335	6,199	470	72,979	243	61,602	11,348	2,38,376	1,18,256	6,100	1,86,017	23,159	11,584	9,571	3,08,310	3,000	10,77,323

EXPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III. COMPRISING THOSE OF WHICH PRIMARILY THE VALUE AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, THE WEIGHT IS REGISTERED.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. II.—EXPORTS.

Statement showing the Total Quantity of each Staple of Traffic registered during the month of February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM—							GRAND TOTAL.
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa and Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	N.-W. Pro- vinces.	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,69,462	2,405	150	390	875	.....	.....	1,73,382
2. Cotton ...	21,504	2,894	100	5,398	8,761	135	.....	38,792
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	5,889	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,701
4. Do do (European) ...	5,764	4	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	5,798
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	2,159	2,039	29	.....	41	.....	.....	4,268
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	283	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—								
Safflower ...	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
Vermillion ...	89	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
Lac-dye ...	922	103	.....	5,827	4	.....	.....	6,756
Red wood ...	581	2,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,779
Red earth ...	543	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	656
White earth ...	2	2,453	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	2,455
Kirmichee ...	62	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
8. Indigo ...	1,028	1,123	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	2,358
8a. Indigo seed ...	4,125	81,923	.....	.....	13,823	.....	.....	40,871
9. Betel-nuts ...	1,04,965	1,068	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	1,06,100
10. Fuel and firewood ...	2,56,300	53,282	.....	580	4,170	100	.....	3,14,412
11. Fruits, dried ...	8,220	192	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	8,457
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	97,528	32,597	.....	2,319	187	66	.....	1,32,747
13. Wheat ...	23,321	45,737	.....	68	14,870	5,392	.....	89,388
14. Pulses and gram ...	1,84,060	50,582	1,610	220	3,491	8,708	.....	2,43,740
15. Rice ...	13,42,608	86,854	7,305	584	99,059	20,081	.....	15,07,091
16. Paddy ...	6,82,485	8,582	9,436	1,425	23,825	33,535	.....	7,38,768
17. Other cereals ...	10,987	82,821	118	96	36,419	1,07,069	.....	2,38,060
18. Gums and resins ...	200	811	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	711
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	6,29,084	32,648	.....	32,357	70	75	.....	6,64,234
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	68,843	8,190	.....	2,820	.....	.....	.....	79,858
21. Silk, raw ...	910	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
22. Hides ...	11,281	14,267	230	95	7,431	605	.....	33,809
23. Horns ...	303	44	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	362
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	12,303	8,038	400	.....	135	.....	.....	20,874
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	10,286	756	8	100	70	.....	.....	11,220
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	418	607	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1,055
27. Lime and limestone ...	20,091	10,454	3,728	1,08,111	.....	.....	.....	1,42,284
28. Stone ...	7,240	1,00,084	7,400	.....	3,886	.....	.....	1,18,624
29. Shell-lac ...	31	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
30. Stick-lac ...	1,850	138	200	1,625	8	.....	.....	3,821
31. Ghee ...	2,466	3,267	.....	172	987	.....	.....	6,492
32. Oil ...	20,559	153	.....	670	4	.....	.....	21,386
33. Oil-seeds—								
Linseed ...	1,08,216	48,612	300	172	10,488	8,459	.....	1,76,253
Teel ...	0,040	88	.....	7,391	1,806	25	.....	10,206
Mustard ...	1,12,423	25,058	.....	29,452	3,100	2,035	.....	1,72,067
Castor ...	3,877	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,911
Poppy ...	612	1,947	.....	.....	378	325	.....	3,162
Surgocja ...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
34. Opium ...	.....	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	395
35. Salt (elementary) ...	4,67,848	86,880	721	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,55,449
36. Saltpetre ...	1,125	36,782	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	38,087
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajreh, &c.) ...	2,558	40,510	.....	.....	8,753	.....	.....	49,821
38. Spices and condiments ...	48,215	14,752	100	4,976	602	.....	.....	63,705
39. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	61,045	850	.....	15	6,848	.....	.....	68,704
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	1,58,461	3,535	2,118	40	34,322	2,892	.....	2,01,356
41. Tea ...	69	7	.....	8,114	.....	.....	.....	8,190
41a. Tea-seeds ...	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
42. Tobacco ...	48,000	6,281	25	.....	88	.....	.....	54,452
43. Liquor ...	885	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	892
44. Miscellaneous ...	1,10,179	11,830	252	811	2,063	.....	75	1,25,213
Total ...	48,21,011	8,13,313	34,837	2,13,935	2,81,602	1,86,362	75	63,51,135
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals—								
Tiger ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cows and bullocks ...	271	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277
Goats and sheep ...	6,131	452	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6,584
Dogs ...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fowls ...	39,092	10,000	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	49,192
Birds ...	2,531	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,647
Tortoises ...	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
2. Timber ...	36,602	11,652	104	8,343	7,190	600	.....	61,501
3. Bamboos ...	308,952	306,961	11,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	616,846
4. Cocoanuts ...	60,364	43,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03,464
Gunny-bags ...	530,803	64,925	.....	1,932	1,000	.....	.....	596,728
Plants ...	10,347	978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,325
Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	7,082,311	4,225	.....	9,192	.....	.....	.....	7,091,503
Hides ...	22,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,318
Canes ...	600	1,200	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	2,300
Bricks and tiles ...	4,507,574	500	2,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,510,834
Miscellaneous ...	76,141	75,641	.....	26,374	6,850	.....	.....	1,56,006
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	14,612	4,804	.....	23,275	3,300	.....	.....	45,991
2. Woollen manufactures ...	150	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,550
3. Silk ditto ...	21,310	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,110
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	15,76,558	8,73,923	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	16,60,781
5. Ditto (Native) ditto ...	59,074	8,565	.....	.....	2,188	.....	.....	67,727
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	3,07,029	37,997	900	43,483	588	.....	.....	4,49,197
7. Ditto European ditto ...	28,980	9,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,030
Total ...	20,99,718	4,43,439	900	67,058	5,954	.....	.....	26,17,064

RIVER. TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. III.—EXPORTS.

Detailed Statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BENGAL during February 1876.

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RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IV.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of BEHAR during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL.
	Patna.	Shahabad.	Muzaffarpore.	Darbhanga.	Saran.	Champan.	Monghyr.	Rangpur.	Purnea.	South Patna.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,776	2,405
2. Cotton ...	2,300	...	12	...	150	...	...	125	...	298	2,894
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	13
4. Ditto (European) ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	1,080	...	78	...	301	505	...	30	...	...	2,030
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, charus, &c.) ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Vermilion ... Lac-dye ... Red wood ... Red earth ... White earth ... Kiranchoo ...	78 2 225 55 75 98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 103 2,198 118 2,453 100
8. Indigo ...	1,100	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	3	1,123
9. Indigo seed ...	30,473	...	150	...	200	...	630	450	...	...	31,923
10. Betel-nuts ...	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058
11. Fuel and firewood ...	2,210	1,220	30,162	...	9,580	2,525	1,050	...	...	536	53,282
12. Fruits, dried ...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
13. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	18,155	...	0,480	264	8,947	...	510	2,300	4	751	32,597
14. Wheat ...	10,300	3,408	75	...	23,202	...	6,121	2,002	535	...	45,737
15. Pulses and gram ...	29,647	1,760	624	339	5,623	...	3,901	943	1,338	6,513	50,582
16. Rice ...	21,532	2,100	373	125	1,484	340	682	8,814	1,108	208	38,584
17. Paddy ...	891	1,100	50	...	135	5,925	...	414	...	67	8,582
18. Other cereals ...	42,014	4,310	2,210	...	23,801	8,312	...	1,728	4	382	82,821
19. Gums and resins ...	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
20. Jute and other raw fibres ...	34	...	11	...	...	...	2,000	30,534	...	...	32,649
21. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,106	...	...	8,106
22. Hides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	2,804	...	14,267
23. Iron, and its manufactures ...	7,190	...	85	...	524	7	...	15	15	194	8,036
24. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	459	...	90	...	4	...	...	...	10	191	756
25. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607
26. Lime and limestone ...	250	...	509	...	275	...	4,010	...	4,445	10,454	10,454
27. Stone ...	3,100	395	...	...	9,100	...	130	20,100	...	67,350	1,00,081
28. Shell-lac ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
29. Stick-lac ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
30. Ghee ...	130	...	50	1,508	114	...	850	300	215	10	3,297
31. Oil ...	65	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
32. Oil-seeds— Linseed ... Mustard ... Castor ... Peanut ...	7,513 28 1,117 237	...	2,000 2,040 300	0,174 1,702 100	17,301 1,530 1,000	2,941 1,881 61	1,852 406 ...	7,239 5,673 ...	3,443 10,352 ...	...	48,612 38 25,068 34
33. Salt (alimentary) ...	80,000	...	25,000	4,830	4,961	1,643	...	50	1,022	86,900	30,702
34. Other saline substances (as khor, safflower, &c.) ...	13,233	...	19,431	...	5,417	1,025	150	...	170	184	40,510
35. Spices and condiments ...	5,830	...	4,015	4	650	1,216	45	110	4,533	341	14,758
36. Sugar, refined (sugari, chini, khundi) ...	602	...	2	...	18	32	...	121	19	3	858
37. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	911	531	837	...	567	...	194	72	144	200	3,525
38. Tea ...	4,601	61	2,245	764	129	...	154	...	236	88	6,281
39. Tobacco ...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
40. Miscellaneous ...	4,508	30	94	30	627	...	130	2,430	822	3,101	11,830
Total ...	2,80,585	15,093	1,13,824	16,117	1,17,025	24,007	16,310	60,580	65,165	90,318	8,13,318
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cows and bullocks ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2. Goats and sheep ...	7	...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
3. Doves ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4. Pigeons ...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
5. Birds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
6. Timber ...	483	11	3,131	375	782	6,657	21	174	...	...	11,652
7. Bamboo ...	53,506	23,165	18,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304,064
8. Cocoanuts ...	42,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,100
9. Gunny bags ...	34,775	1,600	27,000	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,925
10. Planks ...	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978
11. Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	375	...	350	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	4,225
12. Canes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
13. Bricks & tiles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
14. Miscellaneous ...	42,172	...	6,788	2,150	329	22,000	797	140	...	1,285	75,641
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	4,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,004
2. Woollen manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
3. Silk manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
4. Cotton (European manufactures) ...	3,26,001	...	4,371	...	...	...	...	17,500	25,550	3,73,925	3,73,925
5. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...	875	...	1,130	...	...	...	...	4,100	2,400	8,505	8,505
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	26,558	...	4,125	1,100	1,555	...	34	1,858	1,369	680	37,597
7. Miscellaneous European goods ...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Total ...	8,00,539	...	9,534	1,100	1,755	...	634	1,868	33,000	84,510	4,48,400

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. V.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the ORISSA and CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISIONS during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Manbhoom.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	150	...	...	150
2. Cotton ...	100	...	...	100
3. Chemicals and medicines ...	30	...	...	30
4. Pulses and gram ...	1,610	...	...	1,610
5. Rice ...	7,210	95	...	7,305
6. Paddy ...	9,436	...	...	9,436
7. Other cereals ...	...	...	118	118
8. Gums and resins ...	200	...	...	200
9. Hides ...	230	...	...	230
10. Iron, and its manufactures ...	400	...	...	400
11. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	8	...	...	8
12. Lime and limestone ...	3,728	...	...	3,728
13. Stone ...	7,406	...	...	7,406
14. Stick-lac ...	...	...	300	300
15. Oil-seeds— Linseed ... Mustard ...	306 395	...	...	306 395
16. Opium ...	731	...	...	731
17. Salt (alimentary) ...	100	...	...	100
18. Spices and condiments ...	2,118	...	...	2,118
19. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	25	...	...	25
20. Tobacco ...	225	...	...	225
21. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,424	95	818	34,837
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Timber ...	104	...	...	104
2. Bamboo ...	11,933	...	...	11,933
3. Bricks and tiles ...	2,760	...	...	2,760
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Miscellaneous ...	900	...	...	900
Total ...	900	...	...	900

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VI.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of ASSAM during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	...	...	...	...	390
2. Cotton ...	4,908	...	...	...	5,308
3. Ditto twist (European) ...	...	...	...	...	30
4. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Lac-dye ... Red earth ...	5,452 175	...	...	...	5,627
5. Betel-nuts ...	107	...	...	...	107
6. Fuel and firewood ...	850	...	...	...	850
7. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables ...	1,061	...	...	...	2,340
8. Wheat ...	60	...	...	...	60
9. Pulses and gram ...	120	...	...	...	584
10. Rice ...	80	...	...	...	1,425
11. Paddy ...	100	...	1,175	...	1,275
12. Other cereals ...	...	96	...	...	96
13. Jute and other raw fibres ...	32,145	...	...	...	32,337
14. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	2,829	...	...	...	2,829
15. Hides ...	70	...	...	...	70
16. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	50	...	...	...	100
17. Lime and limestone ...	...	...	1,06,111	...	1,06,111
18. Stick-lac ...	1,250	...	...	...	1,250
19. Ghee ...	...	...	...	...	173
20. Oil ...	470	...	...	...	670
21. Oil-seeds— Linseed ... Mustard ...	173 7,114	...	...	...	7,287
22. Salt (alimentary) ...	23,003	5,848	1,780	...	29,131
23. Spices and condiments ...	...	...	4,943	...	4,943
24. Sugar, refined (sugari, chini, khundi) ...	...	...	15	...	15
25. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	...	...	40	...	40
26. Tea ...	7,284	...	...	...	8,114
27. Tobacco ...	344	...	...	...	344
28. Miscellaneous ...	...	480	...	...	480
Total ...	86,983	7,108	1,19,746	1,105	2,15,985
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals— Cows ... Goats ... Pigeons ... Birds ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Timber ...	7,095	...	...	...	8,343
3. Gunny bags ...	1,808	...	...	...	1,808
4. Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	5,123	...	...	...	9,193
5. Canes ...	800	...	...	...	800
6. Miscellaneous ...	174	...	...	...	26,374
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	...	...	...	...	23,273
2. Cotton (European manufactures) ...	...	...	...	...	300
3. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	...	...	...	...	48,453
Total ...	868	7,108	26,300	4,344	67,056

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.												TOTAL.
	Agra.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Banda.	Allahabad.	Jaunpore.	Azimgurh.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Goruckpore.	Bustee.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...											875		875
2. Cotton ...	400		2,123	650	400		55	4,313		820			8,781
3. Chemicals and medicines ...											41		41
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— Vermilion ...													4
8. Indigo ...											207		207
8a. Indigo seed ...			10,700		8,023					100			18,823
9. Fuel and firewood ...							50				4,120		4,170
10. Fruits, dried ...											45		45
11. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...										112	75		187
12. Wheat ...							295		458	627	13,063	425	14,879
13. Pulses and gram ...							821	100	123	850	2,004		3,494
14. Rice ...						2,115	2,985				70,300	14,150	99,059
15. Paddy ...							755				18,355	8,940	23,325
16. Other cereals ...							4,133				20,703	2,315	36,419
17. Jute and other raw fibres ...											70		70
18. Hides ...							200			3,070	2,024	935	7,431
19. Horns ...											15		15
20. Iron, and its manufactures ...											90	40	135
21. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...							20	50					70
22. Other metals, and their manufactures ...											30		30
23. Stone ...								618	3,203			100	3,886
24. Stick-lac ...											8		8
25. Ghee ...										135	862		997
26. Oil ...										4			4
27. Oil-seeds— Linseed ...							1,072		710	809	7,743	95	10,489
Teel ...							75				1,731		1,806
Mustard ...											2,005	805	2,810
Poppy ...									3	870	5		378
28. Saltpetre ...											180		180
29. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.) ...						500			487	2,704			3,789
30. Spices and condiments ...										200	462		662
31. Sugar, refined (mari, chini, khund) ...							77		80	833	5,858		6,848
32. Sugar, unrefined (kur, rab, shira) ...							8,035	484		10,941	14,472	350	34,322
33. Tobacco ...										101			101
34. Miscellaneous ...		400				410	30	400		19	705	100	2,063
Total ...	400	400	12,823	650	3,423	3,420	18,103	5,905	5,131	22,823	1,85,364	23,195	2,81,602
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals— Goats and sheep ...													1
2. Timber ...							43	1			6,928	225	7,196
Gunny bags ...									1,900				1,900
Miscellaneous ...											6,850		6,850
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...									3,000	210			3,200
2. Cotton (Native) manufactures ...										2,140			2,140
3. Miscellaneous Native goods ...								350		52	106		508
Total ...								850	3,000	2,498	106		8,954

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. VIII.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the several Districts of OUDH during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.					TOTAL.
	Lucknow.	Bara Banki.	Fyzabad.	Barasitch.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
2. Cotton ...						135
10. Fuel and firewood ...				100		100
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables ...	66					66
13. Wheat ...		575	450	2,090	3,507	6,622
14. Pulses and gram ...	100	400	575	2,118	3,708	8,708
15. Rice ...			9,051	220	10,810	20,081
16. Paddy ...	600		8,085	4,330	20,570	33,535
17. Other cereals ...	6,323	3,875	18,510	37,988	40,911	1,07,009
18. Jute and other raw fibres ...					75	75
19. Hides ...						665
20. Oil-seeds— Linseed ...	1,935	125	2,251	415	5,730	8,456
Teel ...					25	25
Mustard ...	25		150	470	1,990	2,635
Poppy ...			100		225	325
21. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	800		2,070	123	200	2,993
Total ...	9,561	4,975	43,480	46,980	85,094	1,86,363
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber ...			228	378		606

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. IX.—EXPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the Exports from the CENTRAL PROVINCES during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Jubbulpore.
CLASS I.	Mds.
44. Miscellaneous ...	75
Total ...	75

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. X.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of Traffic registered at the several River Registration Stations in Bengal during February 1876.

IMPORT OF ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I, COMPRISING THOSE FOR WHICH WEIGHT ONLY IS REGISTERED.

[illegible]

Derbhanga	11,040	3,127	11,675	287	3,405	2,331	1,050	1,200	6,136	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Beran	1,64,004	40,255	10,807	516	36,144	150	3,733	4,000	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Changpur	2,920	16,515	3,873	865	6,204	6,204	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,330	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,085,592	5,03,663	1,08,658	10,068	33,925	2,53,852	2,34,518	1,38,084	60,92,434	21,886	3,140	7,18	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,386	1,17,445	55	260	2,50	7,084	1,600	6,366	71,997	51,374	977	1,49,003	837	304	1,141	112	112	63,51,135
Chhapra	1,250	13,590	3,873	865	480	3,3																																					

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RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XI.—IMPORTS.

Statement showing the total quantity of each staple of traffic registered during the month of February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	TOTAL IMPORTS INTO							GRAND TOTAL.
	Bengal.	Behar.	Orissa.	Assam.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	British Burma.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	1,60,203	8,430	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	1,73,283
2. Cotton ...	31,055	7,087	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,793
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	5,093	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,701
4. Ditto (European) ...	5,784	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,798
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	1,744	2,798	.....	4	20	2	.....	4,568
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	283	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845
Safflower ...	.....	148	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	151
Vermillion ...	8,250	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,352
Lac-dye ...	804	2,357	.....	.....	17	101	.....	2,779
Red wood ...	473	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	756
Red earth ...	25	2,343	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	2,415
White earth ...	89	75	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	189
Kuanchee ...	1,028	1,310	.....	.....	5	15	.....	2,358
8. Indigo ...	5,226	44,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,871
8a. Indigo seed ...	95,905	5,093	.....	3,514	804	4	.....	1,06,190
9. Betel-nuts ...	2,50,082	67,012	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	3,14,518
10. Fuel and firewood ...	8,220	229	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8,457
11. Fruits, dried ...	1,17,763	12,134	.....	2,180	641	.....	.....	1,32,737
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	40,219	47,602	.....	401	954	.....	.....	89,386
13. Wheat ...	1,04,379	44,457	1,610	1,543	1,751	.....	.....	2,43,740
14. Pulses and gram ...	12,01,109	2,11,810	6,900	24,006	62,516	.....	.....	15,07,001
15. Rice ...	6,11,098	70,503	9,436	43,198	3,933	.....	.....	7,38,708
16. Paddy ...	18,748	2,00,080	.....	18	9,024	.....	.....	2,38,060
17. Other cereals ...	200	805	200	.....	.....	0	.....	711
18. Gums and resins ...	6,04,008	217	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	6,04,234
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	76,009	2,594	.....	.....	2,265	.....	.....	79,868
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	893	22	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	925
21. Silk, raw ...	12,612	18,597	230	.....	2,530	.....	.....	33,969
22. Hides ...	318	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362
23. Horns ...	8,984	9,159	400	453	1,788	184	1	20,874
24. Iron, and its manufactures ...	10,398	816	.....	2	4	.....	.....	11,220
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures ...	448	620	.....	.....	15	2	.....	1,085
26. Other metals, and their manufactures ...	1,83,532	4,494	3,728	540	.....	.....	.....	1,42,294
27. Lime and limestone ...	94,531	15,902	7,408	.....	775	.....	8	1,18,602
28. Stone ...	31	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
29. Shell-lac ...	8,675	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,821
30. Stuck-lac ...	5,437	975	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	6,492
31. Ghee ...	20,280	154	.....	944	3	.....	5	21,386
32. Oil ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Oil-seeds—	1,45,880	29,927	306	.....	140	.....	.....	1,76,253
Linseed ...	17,509	602	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	18,236
Teel ...	1,53,048	18,201	.....	100	1,250	.....	70	1,73,667
Mustard ...	3,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,911
Castor ...	748	2,412	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3,169
Poppy ...	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Surgouja ...	.....	.....	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	895
34. Opium ...	3,03,071	1,18,672	721	25,520	47,279	205	.....	5,55,408
35. Salt (elementary) ...	9,812	28,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,067
36. Saltpetre ...	10,255	34,413	.....	65	1,483	695	.....	46,881
37. Other saline substances (as khor, sajjerah, &c.) ...	50,980	13,493	100	3,034	575	20	8	68,705
38. Spices and condiments ...	62,005	4,337	.....	1,702	.....	.....	.....	68,764
39. Sugar, refined (muri, chini, khund) ...	1,71,657	21,011	2,118	5,592	680	.....	.....	2,01,363
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	8,114	7	.....	00	.....	.....	.....	8,190
41. Tea ...	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
41a. Tea-seed ...	48,985	2,739	25	2,243	449	.....	25	54,459
42. Tobacco ...	885	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	892
43. Liquor ...	1,13,381	11,335	250	20	370	7	.....	1,26,913
44. Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	49,93,494	10,05,015	33,925	1,17,445	1,40,008	1,141	112	63,51,135
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiger ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Horses, mares, ponies, &c. ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cows and bullocks ...	211	4	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	277
Goats and sheep ...	6,134	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,584
Dogs and cats ...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fowls ...	49,792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,792
Birds ...	2,531	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,647
T. roise ...	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
2. Timber ...	47,712	16,008	104	19	727	.....	.....	64,563
3. Ban boots ...	359,617	313,199	11,933	1,300	1,800	.....	.....	687,819
4. Cocoanuts ...	17,454	57,740	.....	200	8,040	10,000	.....	93,464
Gunny bags ...	527,485	30,325	.....	.....	23,975	6,775	.....	599,560
Planks ...	10,347	175	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	11,322
Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	7,091,533	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,095,758
Hides ...	22,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,318
Canes ...	1,100	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
Bricks and tiles ...	4,515,074	500	2,760	82,500	.....	.....	.....	4,600,834
Miscellaneous ...	81,708	40,756	.....	2,682	59,753	.....	110	126,008
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures ...	37,887	7,920	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	45,891
2. Woollen manufactures ...	5,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,150
3. Silk ditto ...	20,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,110
4. Cotton (European) manufactures ...	14,91,189	3,67,598	.....	50,725	3,271	.....	.....	15,52,784
5. Ditto (Native) ditto ...	40,983	13,351	.....	15,511	.....	.....	.....	60,835
6. Miscellaneous Native goods ...	4,91,119	81,854	.....	21,844	4,489	.....	.....	5,70,777
7. Ditto. European ditto ...	24,640	7,830	.....	3,760	.....	.....	.....	36,090
Total ...	20,29,068	4,48,351	.....	1,31,540	7,815	.....	.....	26,17,064

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BENGAL during February 1876.

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Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BENGAL during February 1876.—(Continued.)

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RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of BEHAR during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL.
	Patna.	Shahabad.	Mozufferpore.	Durbhunga.	Saran.	Chumpran.	Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Coal and coke ...	650	...	200	...	305	350	...	...	1,925	...	3,430
2. Cotton ...	1,837	...	2,120	...	340	338	68	526	1,675	183	7,037
3. Ditto twist (Native) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
4. Ditto (European) ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Chemicals and medicines ...	1,950	...	188	...	9	34	30	40	549	...	2,798
6. Intoxicating drugs other than opium (bhang, ganja, churus, &c.) ...	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	21
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermilion ...	73	...	38	...	...	7	...	...	30	...	144
Lac-dye ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	102
Red wood ...	2,285	...	92	...	30	...	...	...	238	...	2,357
Red earth ...	26	...	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	283
White earth ...	26	...	7	...	...	...	18	125	2,206	...	2,382
Kivamchee ...	2	...	40	...	3	...	6	...	15	...	75
8. Indigo ...	207	...	150	...	...	950	...	...	3	...	1,810
8a. Indigo seeds ...	4,982	...	35,171	...	650	2,540	...	100	1,200	...	44,046
9. Betel-nuts ...	2,941	...	543	100	283	147	849	268	883	...	5,983
10. Fuel and firewood ...	55,927	...	...	...	1,050	...	...	260	825	350	57,912
11. Fruits, dried ...	45	...	104	...	24	25	22	3	4	3	229
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables ...	6,415	...	1,173	...	...	...	1,236	530	821	2,460	12,134
13. Wheat ...	35,548	...	3,144	350	6,900	...	...	...	1,206	368	47,992
14. Pulses and gram ...	8,533	200	20,880	510	3,54	1,083	671	610	1,269	7,167	44,457
15. Rice ...	72,257	9,146	24,069	10,224	84,288	118	1,623	150	181	697	2,11,810
16. Paddy ...	43,318	824	1,103	38	22,123	...	3,173	13	67	87	70,508
17. Other cereals ...	64,861	1,820	41,391	7,031	80,124	1,760	10,016	221	1,723	125	2,09,860
18. Gums and resins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	...	305
19. Jute and other raw fibres ...	192	...	19	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	217
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.) ...	1,098	...	4	257	280	2	55	...	240	664	2,594
21. Silk, raw ...	16,193	55	...	11	125	...	...	...	5	...	22
22. Hides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,224	18,697
23. Horns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
24. Iron, and its manufactures	1,703	...	2,159	...	2,561	642	92	75	1,922	15	9,159
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	90	...	435	...	58	...	...	...	223	10	816
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	100	...	250	...	...	234	...	30	...	...	620
27. Lime and limestone ...	943	...	150	2,450	...	...	...	...	845	108	4,494
28. Stone ...	12,101	...	276	...	820	701	1,200	...	1,304	...	15,902
29. Shell-lac ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	47
30. Stick-lac ...	8	...	23	...	...	...	86	...	80	...	146
31. Ghee ...	908	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	55	975
32. Oil ...	88	...	59	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	154
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ...	22,062	...	50	16	7,585	...	...	40	...	175	29,927
Teel ...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	669
Mustard ...	5,121	...	...	...	2,505	...	28	...	...	10,547	18,201
Poppy ...	2,047	...	...	...	330	...	...	3	32	...	2,412
34. Salt (alimentary) ...	4,897	...	31,778	3,621	36,608	6,818	7,971	5,212	21,809	...	1,18,672
35. Saltpetre ...	28,175	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	28,255
36. Other saline substances (as khor, sajereh, &c.) ...	20,581	...	1,531	...	190	202	775	1,808	9,000	528	34,413
37. Spices and condiments ...	6,751	...	1,067	13	315	210	214	251	3,434	1,088	13,993
38. Sugar, refined (misri, chini, khund) ...	2,826	34	295	5	324	...	411	375	567	...	4,387
39. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira) ...	10,401	...	821	450	565	...	2,577	1,323	2,779	2,595	21,011
40. Tea ...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	390	259	2,732
41. Tobacco ...	2,076	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
42. Liquor ...	...	...	1,967	...	1,118	312	24	2,168	403	1,301	11,335
43. Miscellaneous ...	3,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,43,160	11,879	1,71,433	34,075	2,52,620	16,515	31,728	13,901	56,849	32,805	10,65,015
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Animals—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cows and bullocks ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Goats and sheep ...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dogs and cats ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Birds ...	...	...	34	...	6,033	...	371	...	...	141	16,008
2. Timber ...	8,304	525	...	...	...	...	...	410	100	...	313,189
3. Bamboos ...	313,489	...	200	...	7,840	...	1,000	...	...	...	57,740
4. Cocoanuts ...	27,900	...	21,000	...	17,425	860	...	...	...	...	30,325
5. Gunny bags ...	15,450	...	5,000	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	178
6. Planks ...	10	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,225
7. Hay and straw (in bundles) ...	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200
8. Cages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	500
9. Bricks and tiles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	4,472	...	40,756
10. Miscellaneous ...	35,672	...	10	...	499	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures	...	...	5,510	...	...	...	...	...	2,410	...	7,920
2. Cotton (European) manufactures	...	...	3,15,427	5,625	950	8,800	...	8,000	16,544	15,200	3,67,596
3. Cotton (Native) manufactures	2,360	...	...	...	...	8,886	...	...	3,160	...	13,351
4. Miscellaneous Native goods	890	...	1,125	...	765	700	335	325	19,925	13,786	51,854
5. Ditto European do.	4,822	...	1,198	...	...	...	...	480	850	4,400	7,630
Total ...	8,869	...	3,34,258	5,625	1,715	12,986	385	8,805	42,899	33,386	4,46,351

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XIV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the ORISSA Division during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	
	Cuttack.	
CLASS I.		
	Mds.	
2. Cotton	100	
14. Pulses and gram	1,610	
15. Rice	6,500	
16. Paddy	9,438	
18. Gums and resins	200	
22. Hides	250	
24. Iron, and its manufactures	400	
27. Lime and limestone	2,728	
28. Stone	7,406	
33. Oil-seeds—		
Linseed	306	
34. Opium	305	
35. Salt (alimentary)	721	
38. Spices and condiments	100	
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	2,118	
42. Tobacco	25	
44. Miscellaneous	250	
Total ...		35,925
CLASS II.		
	No.	
2. Timber	104	
3. Bamboos	11,933	
Bricks and tiles	2,700	

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XV.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of ASSAM during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.								TOTAL.
	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Durrung.	Nowgung.	Seetangor.	Luckimpore.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	
CLASS I.									
1. Coal and coke	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Ms.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5. Chemicals and medicines	150	...	...	200	...	...	300	...	650
9. Betel-nuts...	824	90	...	...	...	...	2,900	4	3,514
10. Fuel and firewood	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	404	2,180
12. Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	2	2,180
13. Wheat	40	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	456
14. Pulses and gram	344	...	2	...	...	...	928	240	1,548
15. Rice	6,802	1,066	146	...	30	600	13,411	2,611	24,663
16. Paddy	33	...	...	...	...	...	42,740	425	43,195
17. Other cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
24. Iron, and its manufactures	82	...	...	150	...	...	80	141	453
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
27. Lime and limestone	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	540
31. Ghee	73	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	80
32. Oil	36	...	...	...	...	...	784	124	944
33. Oil-seeds—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
35. Salt (alimentary)	7,835	1,084	...	4,508	...	25	12,902	66	25,520
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.)	15	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	65
38. Spices and condiments	300	38	...	5	...	...	3,694	91	3,984
39. Sugar, refined (muri, chint, khund)	191	7	...	...	3	...	1,517	44	1,762
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira)	4,199	331	...	14	...	...	1,308	50	5,892
41. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	33	119
41a. Tea-seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
42. Tobacco	108	519	...	4	...	...	1,454	118	2,243
44. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Total	21,866	3,140	706	4,881	35	645	81,784	4,888	1,17,445
CLASS II.									
1. Animals—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cows and bullocks	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
2. Timber	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3. Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300
4. Cocoanuts	82,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,500
Bricks and tiles	...	932	1,300	...	...	...	...	400	2,632
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.									
4. Cotton (European) manufactures	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. Ditto (Native) ditto	3,525	5,000	1,100	...	...	...	75,200	7,800	85,625
6. Miscellaneous Native goods	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	61	13,900	15,011
Ditto European ditto	5,435	4,678	...	35	500	350	8,800	1,900	21,343
Total	10,510	9,678	1,100	35	500	350	83,160	27,410	1,21,343

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVI.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.										TOTAL.
	Agra.	Cawnpore.	Banda.	Allahabad.	Azimgarh.	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Ghazipore.	Gorakhpore.	Bastee.	
CLASS I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
5. Chemicals and medicines	20	...	20
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as—											
Vermillion	5	...	5
Red wood	17	...	17
White earth	45	...	45
Kirmachee	25	...	25
8. Indigo	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
9. Betel-nuts	654	300	80	120	...	804
11. Fruits, dried	8	...	8
12. Ditto, fresh, and vegetables.	216	...	...	435	...	...	641
13. Wheat	94	...	954
14. Pulses and gram	15	629	250	823	33	...	1,751
15. Rice	4,608	329	5,105	49,643	2,991	...	62,516
16. Paddy	339	25	3,593	35	...	5,933
17. Other cereals	150	...	14	9,375	32	...	9,694
19. Jute and other raw fibres	11	...	11
20. Fibres, manufactures of (as ropes, sacking, &c.)	20	...	...	1,448	800	...	2,365
21. Silk, raw	10	...	...	10
22. Hides	2,530	...	...	2,530
24. Iron, and its manufactures.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,060	63	1,633
25. Copper and brass, and their manufactures.	4	...	4
26. Other metals, and their manufactures.	8	7	...	15
28. Stone...	775	...	775
32. Oil	5	...	5
33. Oil-seeds—											
Linseed	140	...	...	140
Teel	100	...	...	25	...	...	125
Mustard	1,330	...	...	1,330
Poppy	2	...	2
35. Salt, alimentary	1,802	...	...	750	44,147	580	47,279
37. Other saline substances (as khori, sajjeroh, &c.)	123	...	278	...	700	830	1,493
38. Spices and condiments	55	...	...	...	...	...	74	205	237	4	575
40. Sugar, unrefined (gur, rab, shira).	250	...	55	...	...	360	15	...	690
42. Tobacco	400	...	43	...	443
44. Miscellaneous	160	201	...	376
Total	55	300	250	...	7,094	1,600	6,356	71,997	51,374	977	1,40,003
CLASS II.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Timber	262	88	...	114	244	19	727
3. Bamboos	1,800	...	1,800
4. Cocoanuts	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	7,690	...	8,040
Gunny-bags	3,500	...	...	...	4,500	17,275	25,275
Planks	800	...	800
Miscellaneous	183	...	11,122	6,519	44,126	...	59,723
CLASS III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Leather, and its manufactures.	84	...	84
4. Cotton (European) manufactures.	3,371	...	3,371
6. Miscellaneous Native goods.	2,563	1,896	...	4,460
Total	2,563	5,353	...	7,915

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into the several districts of OUDH during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		TOTAL.
	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	
CLASS I.			
5. Chemicals and medicines	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
7. Dyes other than indigo, such as— ited wood	2	...	2
8. Indigo	101	...	101
9. Betel-nuts	15	...	15
18. Gums and resins	4	...	4
24. Iron, and its manufactures	8	...	8
26. Other metals, and their manufactures	24	180	184
35. Salt (alimentary)	2	...	2
37. Other saline substances (as kharri, sajjeroh, &c.)	105	100	205
38. Spices and condiments	580	85	595
44. Miscellaneous	15	4	20
	2	5	7
Total	837	804	1,641
CLASS II.			
4. Cocoanuts	No.	No.	No.
Gunny bags	10,000	...	10,000
	800	6,975	6,775

RIVER TRAFFIC STATEMENT No. XVIII.—IMPORTS.

Detailed statement showing the destination of traffic into *BRITISH BURMA* during February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.
	Rangoon.
CLASS I.	Mds.
24. Iron, and its manufactures...	1
25. Stone ...	8
26. Oil ...	5
27. Oil-seeds— Mustard ...	70
28. Spices and condiments ...	3
29. Tobacco ...	25
Total ...	112
CLASS II.	Rs.
Miscellaneous ...	110

STATEMENTS OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC DURING FEBRUARY 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The subjoined statement shows the principal articles of traffic consigned by the East Indian Railway Company and imported into and exported from Howrah and Calcutta during the month of February 1876.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	OUTWARD OR EXPORTS FROM			INWARD OR IMPORTS INTO		
	Howrah.	Calcutta.	Total.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Beer, Commissariat ...	8,519	...	8,519	...	...	...
Beer (not Commissariat) ...	1,730	3,653	5,383	...	...	...
Betel-nuts and leaves ...	11,888	7	11,895	...	...	...
Coal ...	...	...	...	8,30,259	...	8,30,259
Copper and copper-ware ...	4,649	126	4,775	...	...	...
Cotton, screwed ...	...	...	...	71,208	...	71,208
Cotton twist ...	4,961	173	5,134	...	...	...
Fruits, fresh ...	...	...	...	7,303	...	7,393
Ghee in casks and barrels ...	...	...	...	9,916	63	9,979
Ghee in coops or in skins ...	...	...	...	271	28	299
Government bullock-train packages ...	...	2,764	2,764	...	...	...
Government Commissariat store ...	2,368	207	2,575	...	...	...
Government ordnance store ...	4,966	...	4,966	...	...	...
Grains, edible, and pulses ...	...	...	...	8,17,913	2	8,17,914
Gunny bags ...	17,919	...	17,919	...	...	...
Hides ...	...	...	...	45,425	806	46,231
Indigo, 3rd class ...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,061
Iron, 1st class (excluding foreign railway materials) ...	29,292	...	29,292	...	...	...
Iron, 2nd class (ditto ditto) ...	16,984	408	17,392	...	...	...
Lac-dye and shell-lac ...	...	...	...	14,240	303	14,543
Lac refuse and stick lac ...	...	...	...	5,123	...	5,123
Lime ...	...	...	...	19,963	...	19,963
Oil in barrels, tins, and cases ...	...	...	...	7,059	2	7,061
Piece-goods, packed ...	86,284	1,018	87,302	...	...	...
	(Rs. 1,26,888 railway fare.)	(Rs. 1,345 railway fare.)				
Piece-goods, unpacked ...	9,871	689	10,560	...	...	...
	(Rs. 11,009 railway fare.)	(Rs. 800 railway fare.)				

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	OUTWARD OR EXPORTS FROM			INWARD OR IMPORTS INTO		
	Howrah.	Calcutta.	Total.	Howrah.	Calcutta.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Railway materials, foreign ...	16,904	...	16,904	...	...	...
Railway materials, foreign (permanent-way materials) ...	70,231	...	70,231	...	...	...
Salt ...	1,61,616	...	1,61,616	...	...	...
Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	50,312	...	50,312
Seeds ...	...	...	...	1,70,639	82	1,70,721
Spices ...	5,813	27	5,840	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	857	577	1,434
Timber, 1st class ...	4,392	...	4,392	...	...	...
Wines and spirits in casks or cases, bottled ...	1,404	4,063	5,467	...	...	...

The grand total of goods exported from Howrah and Calcutta amounts to 5,59,998 maunds, against 4,62,792 maunds in January, and the grand total of goods imported into Calcutta and Howrah to 16,22,996 maunds, against 15,79,124 maunds in January.

The statement contained in the last issue, that the large item of coal among the imports consists of coal imported from the Company's coal mines at Kurhurbally, is incorrect. The coal is entirely consigned by private Companies in Raneegunge and its neighbourhood. The imports of saltpetre are 50,312 maunds, against 9,617 maunds imported into Calcutta by river routes. Screwed cotton comes entirely by rail, and not by boat; the boat imports are only 2,034 maunds. Detailed statements have been prepared, and are published below, showing in detail the destination of the salt and piece-goods sent from Calcutta by rail.

Statement showing in detail the destination of Salt exported from Howrah by the East Indian Railway Company during the month of February 1876.

IMPORTING			IMPORTING		
Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.	Districts.	Stations.	Quantity.
		Mds.			Mds.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	4,700	Sonthal Pergunna.	Mooraroe ...	1,113
	Gooshkhara ...	1,318		Pakour ...	760
	Mancoor ...	558		Bahawa ...	508
	Raneegunge ...	23,149		Rajmehal ...	284
	Burrakur ...	531		Sahibgunge ...	2,960
	Total ...	30,556		Kurmatar ...	405
Beerbhoom	Bhulpore ...	3,328	Patna	Muddapore ...	730
	Ahmadpore ...	5,208		Giridih ...	1,762
	Cynthia ...	5,788		Baidyanath ...	700
	Mullarpore ...	223		Total ...	9,134
	Total ...	14,547	Mokamch	Mokamch ...	1,054
Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut ...	761		Barrh ...	2,149
	Azingunge ...	1,237		Patna City ...	954
	Nulhatoo ...	679		Patna Ghât ...	67,589
	Total ...	2,677	Bihar	Dinapore ...	1,339
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	508		Bihla ...	2,536
	Jamouje ...	1,063		Total ...	75,420
	Luckhisera ...	223	Arrah	Arrah ...	11,637
	Burha ...	537		Behea ...	1,080
	Total ...	2,031		Rughoonathpore ...	731
Bhagulpore	Peerpointee ...	760		Doomraon ...	689
	Colong ...	984	Buxar	Buxar ...	4,481
	Ghogah ...	731		Total ...	19,627
	Bhagulpore ...	3,245	N.W. Provinces	Zummaneeh ...	304
	Total ...	4,074		Benares ...	223
				Manowree ...	223
				Total ...	750
			Total of Bengal ...		47,730
			Ditto of Behar ...		1,18,066
			Ditto of N.W. Provinces ...		750
			Grand Total ...		1,61,616

Statement showing the destination of Piece-goods exported from Howrah by the East Indian Railway Company from 30th January to 26th February 1876.

IMPORTING		Quantity.	IMPORTING		Quantity.
Districts.	Stations.		Districts.	Stations.	
Burdwan	Mymaroo ...	55	Zammaneah...	Zummaneah... ..	5,727
	Burdwan ...	516		Nukuldea	20
	Gooshkhara ...	61		Benares	4,240
	Paneeghur ...	84		Ahrora Road ...	41
	Mancoor ...	19		Miraspore	1,677
	Raneegunge ...	1,463		Nuwale	5
Beerbhoom	Burrakur ...	480	Sura Road ...	Sura Road	113
	Total ...	2,634		Allahabad	835
	Bhulpore ...	54		Mulwah	10
	Ahmudpore ...	30		Cawnpore	13,744
	Cynthia ...	247		Agra	1,761
	Mullarpore ...	5		Hatirass Road ...	671
Moorsheadabad...	Total ...	326	Delhi ...	Delhi	16,516
	Rampore Haut ...	86		Jushwantnuggur ...	56
	Azingunge ...	1,273		Koorjah	66
	Nuliatoo ...	60		Burgurh	5
	Total ...	1,425		Jullundhur City ...	434
	Jumalporo ...	4	Loodiana ...	Loodiana	44
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	1,011		Lahore	13
	Kujrah ...	94		Mooltan	513
	Jamolo ...	188		Umritsur	2,967
	Luckhisarai ...	103		Meerut	20
	Burhea ...	374		Rajpooorah	61
Bhagulpore	Total ...	1,836	Umballa City ...	Umballa City	4
	Colgong ...	719		Umballa Cantonment	5
	Bhagulpore ...	1,741		Ajunero	201
	Total ...	2,460		Jeypore	514
	Steamer Ghât ...	2,301		Teloneah	10
	Mooraroco ...	156	Roorio ...	Roorio	10
Sonthal Per-gunnahs	Pakour ...	101		Muttra	153
	Bahawa ...	26		Hatirass City ...	324
	Rajmehal ...	1,713		Ghazeepore	684
	Sahibgunge ...	408		Azimgurh	40
	Muddapore ...	51		Jubbulpore	439
	Giridih ...	66	Katnoo ...	Katnoo	25
Patna	Baidyanath ...	97		Manickpore	51
	Total ...	2,767		Mohar	5
	Mokameh ...	275		Meeran Meer, East ..	10
	Barrh ...	955		Sutna	223
	Bucktearpore ...	360		Myhere	30
	Patna City ...	6,595	Bombay ...	Bombay	25
Shahabad	Patna Ghât ...	296		Nursingpore ...	73
	Bafkipore ...	530		Hurdah	56
	Dinapore ...	7,046		Gudwara	30
	Bihta ...	54		Lucknow	9
	Total ...	14,111		Bareilly	31
	Arrah ...	560	Moradabad ...	Moradabad	5
Buxar	Behea ...	263		Chundoway	36
	Rughoonathpore ...	1,300		Shahjohanpore ...	5
	Doomraon ...	207		Seharunpore ...	31
	Buxar ...	248		Cheerot Chowkee ..	42
	Total ...	3,568		Jounpore City ...	46
Grand Total	Arrah ...	560		Akbarpore	41
	Behea ...	263		Shahgunge	16
	Rughoonathpore ...	1,300		Sambhur	93
	Doomraon ...	207		Philibheet	5
	Buxar ...	248		Total ...	52,933
	Total ...	3,568		Total of Bengal ...	4,385
Grand Total	Arrah ...	560		Total of Behar ...	28,043
	Behea ...	263		Ditto of provinces other than Bengal and Behar ...	34,905
	Rughoonathpore ...	1,300		Grand Total ...	54,333*
	Doomraon ...	207			
	Buxar ...	248			
	Total ...	3,568			

* This total has been obtained by converting bales and boxes into maunds. The weight of each bale has been assumed on an average to be 5 maunds 5 seers, and of each box 4 maund 10 seers.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The following statement shows the traffic in salt, piece-goods, jute, gunny bags, rice, sugar, &c., of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, imported into and exported from Calcutta during the month of February 1876:—

SENT FROM STATIONS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.											
	Jute.	Gunny bags.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Linseed.	Mustard.	Turner's.	Hides.	Chillies.	Food-grains.	Lac, stick.
Through traffic—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Serajgunge ...	49,774	7,392	...	...	1,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naraingunge ...	20,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	20,157	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	...	800	...
Goalundo ...	1,00,775	3,294	2	...	7,331	...	3,060	...	85	...	2,570	3,731
Rajbaroo ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgachoo ...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pangsa ...	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	...
Koksa ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coomerolly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	440	...
Kooshia ...	14,543	3,652	72	...	5,976	73	1,761	123	...	7,913	...	...
Purodah ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	85	...	1,810	...
Halsa ...	...	...	...	...	534	...	8,000	...	6	...	2,405	...
Allundangah ...	...	...	...	350	...	...	427	18	660	241	...	...
Moonsheegunge ...	...	...	...	249	...	...	183	...	...	447	244	...
Choodangah ...	...	...	...	4,132	126	...	...	...	213	4,563	806	...
Joyrampore ...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	184	14	642	148	...
Ramnuggur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	184	390	...	...
Kissengunge ...	...	...	32,292	...	...	...	...	435	96	123	20	...
Burgoolah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	66	...	...	...
Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	394	...	4	...	110	...	9	...
Chagdah ...	...	...	...	...	3,460	...	...	...	175	...	...	...
Kanchraparah ...	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyehatty ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samnuggur ...	...	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitpore ...	9,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,21,032	15,235	75	37,097	8,720	10,778	3,156	6,101	15,176	7,072	16,803	3,731

PLACE OF DESTINATION. STATIONS.	EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.						
	Salt.	Cotton (European) piece-goods.	Cotton.	Iron.	Foreign railway materials.	Twist.	Rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saidah	418	...	...
Samungoro	20	...	...	...	...
Chagdah	1,176	...	...	...	...	...
Ranaghat	52	...	...	...	11	10
Burgoolah	100	14	...	...	8	15
Kissengunge	700	139	...	...	78	...
Ramnuggur	23	...	...	...	5	...
Joyrampore	76	25	...	...	40	57
Choodangah	337	21	20	...	...	...
Moonsheegunge	41	19	...	...	...	...
Allundangah	600	96	11	...	...	...
Halsa	400	9	82	...	...	...
Purodah	40	77	27	...	...	...
Jagote Junction	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kooshia ...	1,450	3,101	11	...	6,868	117	...
Coomerolly	196	16	80	...	104	...
Pangsa	600	10	29	...	3	...
Belgachoo
Rajbaroo
Goalundo ...	2,790	4,109	167	468	...	928	1,767
Through traffic—
Dacca
Naraingunge
Serajgunge ...	3,408	2,363	...	...	...	137	...
Total ...	9,976	20,567	715	719	7,306	1,788	1,890

The total quantity of imports into Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal Railway amounts to 3,56,451 maunds, against 3,89,803 maunds in January, and the exports from Calcutta to 69,225 maunds, against 69,038 maunds in January. The through traffic with Serajgunge, Naraingunge, and Dacca, is carried by the Company's steamers, which run regularly between those places and Goalundo, the terminus of the Railway.

JAIL MORTALITY, FEBRUARY 1876.

THE rate of mortality in the Bengal jails is 51 per 1,000, the same as in January. This is a more healthy rate than might have been expected for the season of the year: in December the rate was as high as 80 per 1,000. There were no deaths in the Chittagong division; only one in Orissa, and four in Chota Nagpore. Behar also was healthy, and in the jails of Gya, Meestapore, and Sarun there was no mortality at all. The large Central Jail at Midnapore, with more

than 1,000 prisoners, may be congratulated on showing no deaths during the month. Midnapore is by no means a district where the jail population is ordinarily in good health. Julpigoree, as usual, is the district where the rate of mortality was highest, and then Baraset, which is a sort of hospital for the prisoners of the Alipore Jail. Eleven prisoners died in the Rungpore Jail. In Purneah, in Backergunge, in Dacca, and Chumpardun, and in the Midnapore District Jail, the mortality is above the rate of 100 per 1,000 per annum. There are very few deaths from fever; only seven in all. There is only one death from cholera during the month—in the Dacca Jail. The Presidency Jail for Europeans and natives shows, as usual, a remarkably clean bill of health.

Statement showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, Number of Deaths, and Deaths from Fever, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and all other Diseases, in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the month of February 1876.

DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	Daily average or mean population of the jail.			Total number of deaths in and out of hospital.			NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM—				General rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum.	RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 PER ANNUM FROM—			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Cholera.	All other causes.		Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Cholera.	Other causes.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	370.80	18.20	389.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.13	.....	33.13	.....	.....
	Bankoora	340.34	21.79	362.13	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom	183.08	14.88	197.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128.20	.....	85.47	.....	42.73
	Midnapore District	251.16	29.66	280.81	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto Central	1,009.72	.....	1,009.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.03	21.01	.....	.....	21.01
PRESIDENCY	Hooghly	506.47	4.43	570.90	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Presidency (Europeans)	73.82	2.02	75.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto (Natives)	1,020.34	2.75	1,023.09	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	23.45	.....	.....	.....	23.45
	Alipore (Europeans)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto (Natives)	2,163.55	.....	2,163.55	10	.....	10	.....	2	.....	8	55.46	.....	11.10	.....	44.37
	Russa Female Prison	.....	20.207	20.207	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	59.38	50.38	.....	.....	.....
	Baraset	253.65	0.45	254.10	5	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	230.12	47.22	168.90	.....	.....
	Nudda	848.48	17.00	865.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.38	.....	98.19	.....	26.19
RAJSHAHY	Jessore	413.40	14.72	428.12	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	62.38	.....	98.19	.....	26.19
	Moorsheadabad	542.80	40.23	583.03	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	40.74	.....	20.37	.....	20.37
	Dinapore	570.05	8.20	578.25	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	41.14	20.72	.....	.....	20.72
	Maldah	73.05	3.44	76.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajshahy	937.38	9.08	946.46	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.30	.....	.....	.....	63.30
COOCH BEHAR	Rungpore	529.35	4.90	534.25	11	.....	11	.....	4	.....	7	217.17	.....	80.89	.....	157.28
	Bogra	133.46	4.47	137.93	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.00	.....	.....	.....	87.00
	Pubna	136.88	5.04	141.92	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	81.55	.....	.....	.....	81.55
	Durjooling	55.50	4.00	59.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	Julpigoree	121.80	3.66	125.46	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	280.04	.....	280.04	.....	.....
	Dacca	542.70	11.40	554.10	6	.....	6	2	.....	1	3	129.89	43.39	.....	21.64	64.95
	Furespore	303.47	5.20	308.67	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	32.55	.....	.....	.....	32.55
	Backergunge	380.50	4.37	384.87	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	165.89	.....	93.53	.....	92.36
CHITTAGONG	Mymensingh	456.55	8.78	465.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chittagong	248.51	6.34	254.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Noakhally	170.31	4.65	174.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PATNA	Tipperah	270.16	8.44	278.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Meestapore	379.84	18.16	398.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Buxar Convict Camp	573.10	.....	573.10	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	62.81	.....	.....	.....	62.81
	Gya	379.71	34.89	414.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shahabad	348.79	15.48	364.27	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	32.94	.....	.....	.....	32.94
	Moradpore	584.88	32.04	616.92	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	77.73	.....	77.73	.....	.....
	Darbhanga	208.71	10.37	219.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sarun	327.40	30.85	358.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BHAGULPORE	Chumpardun	195.85	7.27	203.12	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	119.15	.....	.....	.....	118.15
	Monghyr	377.48	15.07	392.55	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	30.56	.....	30.56	.....	.....
	Bhagulpore District	244.10	8.70	252.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ditto Central	673.06	.....	673.06	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	53.44	.....	35.01	.....	17.40
ORISSA	Purneah	308.93	7.18	316.11	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	180.80	.....	37.98	.....	151.84
	Nya Doonka	96.30	1.00	97.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuttack	274.19	20.50	294.69	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	40.72	.....	.....	.....	40.72
CHOTA NAGPORE	Pooree	107.77	5.91	113.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Balasore	183.68	17.00	200.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebagh (European Penitentiary)	77.93	.....	77.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh District and Central	1,076.80	17.37	1,094.17	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	43.82	10.97	10.97	.....	21.94
	Lohardugga	230.28	5.00	235.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Singbhoom	99.41	.....	99.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manbhoom	281.74	7.78	289.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL		19,666.72	721.11	20,387.83	85	2	87	7	80	1	49	51.20	4.12	17.65	0.59	23.94

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
URBAN

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.	POPULATION.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Burdwan Municipality	16,280	16,031	32,311	6	37	79	13.68	28.64	68.20	68	106
		Bankura Town	8,695	8,099	16,794	13	47	39	33.48	20.76	16.39	104	164
	Bankura	Bishonpur	8,669	9,178	18,047	14	12	12	7.92	14.53	14.53	.....	100
		Jaipur Town	1,354	1,454	2,808	6	6	6	34.08	8.63	.....	.....	33
	Birbhum	Suri Town	4,017	4,384	8,401	5	13	16	17.28	21.24	15.96	44	78
		Midnapur	10,110	15,381	31,491	6.2	37	53	14.04	22.08	28.56	164	107
	Hughli	Midnapur Municipality	17,114	17,647	34,761	6	64	83	22.08	28.56	28.56	78	159
		Hughli and Chinsurah Municipality	12,438	12,002	24,440	4	32	40	16.60	20.53	20.53	146	109
	Howrah	Serampur Municipality	2,289	2,150	4,439	1	6	21	13.68	67.36	16.32	150	260
		Ootpara	54,008	43,688	97,696	12	133	244	15.00	29.88	43.08	198	301
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	Howrah	14,348	12,016	27,364	7.09	69	69	30.36	30.36	30.36	92	77
		North Suburban Town (Areadah)	12,871	13,879	26,750	7	43	50	19.20	22.44	21.96	126	89
	Nuddea	Kishnagar Municipality	4,639	3,513	8,152	4.78	16	20	23.62	29.40	23.62	100	400
		Jessore	2,600	2,303	4,903	.88	2	15	4.80	80.60	9.72	No F. births.	160
	Murahidabad	Jorabazar, part of Berhampur Municipality	9,148	6,458	15,606	4.15	Not regtd.	.....	.....	.....	24.60	.....	.....
		Dinagpur	6,400	6,399	12,799	2.35	34	31	31.68	28.92	10.20	100	620
	Maldah	English Bazar Town	2,640	2,772	5,412	1.66	11	22	25.08	50.16	15.96	175	120
		Maldah Town	4,939	4,736	9,675	3	29	25	26.88	30.96	21.00	98	92
	Rajshahy and Cooch Behar.	Nattore	9,885	4,980	14,865	5.13	Not regtd.	32	.....	25.80	21.00	.....	139
		Rangpur	8,343	5,520	13,863	1.38	6	21	12.24	42.84	16.32	800	123
DACCA	Bogra	Bogra	7,851	7,879	15,730	2	51	46	39.88	35.04	28.80	96	119
		Pubna	2,108	1,040	3,148	1.97	20	25	75.96	26.52	26.52	62	108
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	3,837	2,444	6,281	6	7	12	13.32	22.92	17.16	260	71
		Julpaiguri	37,395	31,817	69,212	8	136	130	23.62	22.44	18.24	97	169
	Dacca	Dacca Municipality	7,101	3,510	10,611	2.25	16	13	17.62	14.28	9.84	167	838
		Narainganj Municipality and Muddenganj Union.	5,750	5,792	11,542	7.84	37	29	39.40	30.12	38.40	147	81
	Faridpore	Manickganj Union	5,021	4,176	9,197	6.27	39	30	41.64	28.04	31.20	63	100
		Faridpore Town	9,073	4,195	13,268	1.12	22	38	19.80	34.32	28.56	120	823
	Backerganj	Burisal	3,140	2,211	5,351	9.30	13	8	17.04	17.88	17.88	44	300
		Dowlutkhan Union	5,820	2,433	8,253	1.5	9	9	18.08	18.08	18.08	No M. births.	163
CHITTAGONG	Mymensing	Nussirabad Town	7,810	7,002	14,812	.72	32	21	26.76	17.62	11.64	250	60
		Jumalpur	4,250	3,765	8,015	8.5	16	16	23.88	23.88	18.44	139	220
	Sherepur	Sherepur	8,682	6,556	15,238	6	35	44	30.72	38.64	21.00	96	91
		Kishoreganj	1,937	2,131	4,068	1	10	7	20.40	20.40	26.52	150	133
	Hazratpur	Hazratpur	1,951	1,871	3,822	2	6	7	21.60	25.20	Not regtd.	900	133
		Mooktagacha	7,099	4,049	11,148	4.63	24	50	22.20	40.28	23.16	100	117
	Tipperah	Comillah Municipality	12,208	8,398	20,606	9	24	49	18.92	27.84	16.80	167	118
		Chittagong	2,203	2,368	4,571	.75	30	18	77.88	41.16	38.64	114	100
	Noakhali	Cox's Bazar Town	5,777	4,286	10,063	8	22	20	26.16	24.96	24.96	100	129
		Noakhali (Sudharam)	78,028	80,872	158,900	9	201	281	22.08	21.12	Not regtd.	155	116
PATNA	Patna	Patna Municipality	5,329	5,721	11,050	.537	31	42	33.60	45.60	21.60	191	91
		Barh Town	5,091	4,068	9,159	1.015	35	11	41.76	13.08	13.08	106	190
	Behar	Behar	33,071	33,772	66,843	7.55	143	160	25.56	28.68	19.20	107	88
		Gya Municipality	2,267	2,170	4,437	.81	.....	11	.....	29.64	No deaths.	.....	57
	Gya	Jehanabad Union	1,557	1,918	3,475	1.87	19	5	41.40	17.16	18.90	71	25
		Aurangabad	2,311	2,393	4,704	3.05	0	13	22.92	33.12	7.56	200	160
	Nowadah	Nowadah	6,708	6,442	13,150	8	33	15	29.16	12.30	14.16	94	275
		Buxar Town	19,364	20,023	39,387	10	21	16	6.36	4.56	Not regtd.	91	160
	Arrah	Arrah Municipality	21,729	16,491	38,220	6	47	.....	14.64	.....	9.00	124	.....
		Mozufferpur Municipality	10,737	11,589	22,326	1.5	23	.....	12.36	.....	5.88	109	.....
BRAHMPUR	Mozufferpur	Hajipur Town	6,813	9,375	16,188	.50	51	.....	37.80	.....	4.44	123	.....
		Seetamurhee Union	5,913	6,425	12,338	1.50	126	.....	122.52	.....	10.68	167	.....
	Lalganj	Lalganj Town	23,003	23,847	46,850	8	99	55	24.06	13.80	16.92	163	139
		Durbhunga Municipality	4,614	4,227	8,841	1	8	21	10.08	26.64	13.92	No M. births.	320
	Durbhunga	Rossira Town	22,852	23,435	46,287	7	152	86	39.36	23.20	16.88	108	121
		Chuprah Municipality	5,556	5,543	11,099	4	15	4	16.20	4.32	4.32	114	300
	Sarun	Sewan Town	6,741	6,674	13,415	4	47	18	42.00	16.08	Not regtd.	147	100
		Revilgunge	11,320	9,488	20,808	9.23	45	57	37.36	34.68	6.60	150	84
	Chumparun	Bettiah Town	4,795	3,471	8,266	1.69	10	6	14.40	8.76	.....	25	No F. deaths.
		Motihari	12,670	13,004	25,674	1.66	Not regtd.	39	.....	17.76	9.12	.....	56
CHOTA NAGPUR	Monghyr	Part of Monghyr	25,021	34,667	59,688	24	129	76	22.20	13.08	6.36	126	138
		Bhagulpur Town	9,077	6,890	15,967	20	31	52	15.60	38.76	23.16	68	148
	Bhagulpur	Patnesh Municipality	8,024	3,120	11,144	.53	.....	.....	.....	35.04	.....	.....	.....
		Raiganj Union	5,659	6,634	12,293	45	38	19	40.68	20.28	15.00	124	138
	Sonthal	Part of Doomsa sub-division	3,843	4,247	8,090	4	29	15	48.96	22.20	29.64	142	200
		Ditto Rajmehar	2,662	2,199	4,861	2	1	22	2.40	54.24	Not regtd.	No M. births.	100
	Deoghur	Deoghur Municipality	25,869	25,009	50,878	20.78	133	158	21.22	27.80	25.02	93	133
		Cuttack Town	5,201	5,481	10,682	4.53	53	31	39.62	24.80	23.48	106	79
	Cuttack	Kondraparah	5,192	5,561	10,753	3.24	27	36	20.16	30.00	23.40	125	67
		Jajpur	12,077	10,618	22,695	2.87	37	40	19.56	25.60	20.68	131	92
CHOTA NAGPUR	Puri	Puri Union	9,019	9,234	18,253	6.5	67	41	45.92	29.88	29.88	131	123
		40 villages in Balasore Town	6,812	4,738	11,550	2.24	17	28	18.86	30.36	31.44	145	114
	Balasore	Hazaribagh Town	4,287	4,551	8,838	2.18	13	15	17.84	30.40	18.20	13	165
		Chattra	6,880	5,235	12,115	8.60	23	45	23.50	44.64	17.64	77	No F. deaths.
	Lohardugga	Ranchi	2,534	2,399	4,933	1	7	8	17.40	7.44	17.40	123	800
		Singbhum Union	2,076	2,070	4,146	3	9	21	13.68	44.16	31.68	80	.....
	Singbhum	Parulia Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL		722,974	667,384	1,390,358	410.683	2,223	2,822	24.72	24.84	19.20	117	127

* Death returns from this district not received.

† Birth and death returns from this district not received.

‡ Birth returns from this circle not received.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																											
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSE.																NAMES OF THE URBAN CIRCLES.			
Number of—		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number of—	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number of deaths from—										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from—												
Male births.	Female births.	Males.		Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.				All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.				
			Suicide.										Wounds.	Accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.												
16	23	11.04	16.44	37	35	27.24	26.16	1	...	68	3	36	...	25.20	1.08	Burdwan Municipality.				
24	23	33.13	33.96	18	11	24.84	16.20	8	3	18	5.04	2.04	12.84	Bankura Town.				
...	6	6	8.04	7.80	6	3	3	3.96	1.92	1.92	Bishnupur "				
4	9	10.32	24.60	9	8	17.64	48.44	6	2	1	25.56	8.52	Jasipur Union.				
27	14	17.04	10.92	80	28	28.32	21.84	16	...	27	9	...	1	...	6	6.00	18.60	1.32	...	...	1.32	Suri Town.			
27	37	18.84	26.08	51	32	35.76	21.72	1	10	55	7	1	1	...	8	24	18.06	2.40	36	...	1.80	Midnapur Municipality.					
19	13	18.24	19.96	24	22	23.04	21.06	5	...	30	7	...	...	...	4	2.40	14.64	3.36	...	60	2.76	Hughli and Chinestrah Municipality.		
8	9	15.96	11.16	16	6	80.28	33.48	4	1	4	10	...	...	...	2	10.92	10.92	27.24	...	...	1.92	Serampur Municipality.
69	54	15.24	14.76	163	81	36.12	22.20	54	3	107	46	...	1	...	33	6.00	13.08	5.64	12	...	5.40	Ooterpara "					
33	36	27.48	33.36	30	39	26.08	36.12	4	2	39	15	...	...	...	9	1.68	17.16	0.60	...	...	3.96	Howrah "
24	19	22.32	16.32	14	36	12.96	31.09	16	...	12	7	...	...	...	15	7.08	5.28	3.12	...	...	3.96	North Suburban Town (Areadah).
8	8	20.64	27.24	16	4	41.36	13.56	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	4	1.44	20.62	1.44	...	...	6.72	Kishnagar Municipality.
9	...	9.12	...	9	6	41.62	31.20	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00	...	...	...	5.88	Jessore "
...	17	31.68	31.80	...	5	48.24	9.36	3	...	22	4	...	...	...	2	2.76	20.52	3.72	...	...	...	Gorabazar, part of Berhampur Municipality.
7	4	33.00	17.62	12	10	50.04	44.04	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	47.88	...	...	...	1.80	Dinagerpur Municipality.
14	15	33.96	37.92	12	13	20.04	32.88	1	...	20	1	...	...	...	3	1.20	24.72	1.20	...	...	1.80	English Bazar Town.
...	...	...	...	18	14	31.84	33.84	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	...	21.24	...	...	...	2.28	Maldah Town.
4	2	14.28	9.48	12	9	42.96	42.60	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	30.80	...	...	...	3.72	Natore "
25	26	36.16	30.48	25	21	38.16	31.80	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	6	...	30.15	...	...	...	1.66	Rungpur "
9	11	61.12	125.76	13	12	73.92	137.16	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	4	...	67.00	22.80	...	...	2.04	Bogra "
5	9	15.60	9.72	5	7	15.60	34.32	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	2	...	17.10	1.80	...	...	4.66	Palna "
67	60	31.48	25.92	65	45	27.24	16.92	...	...	38	12	...	...	...	80	...	6.48	2.04	...	...	13.80	Dacca Municipality.
10	6	16.80	18.84	10	3	16.80	9.36	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	5	...	7.08	1.08	...	...	5.40	Narainganj Municipality and Mad-danganj Union.
22	16	45.84	30.91	13	16	27.12	33.12	3	...	23	...	...	...	...	3	3.00	23.88	...	...	...	1.80	Manickganj Union.
11	21	26.28	60.24	10	10	22.88	22.68	...	...	12	3	1	...	...	4	...	15.60	3.84	...	1.20	6.16	Fardipore Town.	
13	10	15.84	27.96	20	9	38.28	23.68	5	...	22	5	2	...	...	4	4.44	10.80	4.44	1.80	...	8.60	Burisal "			
4	9	15.24	48.84	6	3	22.92	10.80	6	1	1	13.44	2.16	Dowlutkhan Union.				
...	...	...	...	3	6	6.12	29.52	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	1.44	7.20	...	...	1.44	2.88	Nusrabad Town.
22	10	26.00	17.04	13	8	21.24	13.08	17	2	...	2	14.16	1.56	1.66	Jumalpur "				
9	7	25.32	92.30	11	5	30.96	15.84	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	9	...	7.14	2.88	...	...	13.44	Sherepur "
17	18	20.48	30.96	21	28	37.68	80.60	1	...	23	4	...	...	...	16	84	20.10	3.48	...	...	14.04	Kishoreganj "
6	4	37.08	22.44	4	3	24.72	16.80	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	2.88	2.88	2.88	...	...	11.76	Hastpur "
4	2	24.00	17.40	4	3	24.00	20.16	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	18.00	3.00	...	...	8.60	Mooktagacha "
19	19	18.00	39.04	27	23	40.44	55.08	15	...	20	2	...	3	...	10	13.80	18.48	1.80	2.76	...	9.84	Comilla Municipality.					
15	9	14.64	12.84	28	29	25.56	31.82	6	1	31	4	...	1	...	5	3.48	48	2.28	48	...	2.88	Chittagong "					
16	14	63.84	71.04	8	8	41.76	40.56	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	7	...	12.84	10.20	...	...	18.00	Cox's Bazar Town.
11	11	22.80	30.72	11	9	32.80	25.08	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	18.96	...	...	...	4.68	Noakhali (Sudharam).
183	118	26.08	17.40	150	131	23.04	19.32	...	16	132	58	...	1	1	73	...	1.08	0.96	4.32	12	5.40	Patna Municipality.					
17	14	28.28	39.28	20	22	45.00	48.08	...	8	16	7	...	1	...	10	...	8.64	17.28	7.56	1.08	10.80	Barh Town.					
18	17	42.96	41.04	8	6	14.04	19.00	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	1.08	3.48	...	...	8.28	Behar "
74	69	26.76	24.48	75	85	27.12	30.12	1	10	90	13	...	1	...	45	12	1.68	16.08	2.28	12	8.04	Gya Municipality.					
...	4	7	21.12	38.64	11	29.04	Jehanabad Union.				
5	7	38.52	43.68	1	4	7.08	21.90	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	10.32	3.36	...	...	8.36	Aurangabad "
6	8	31.08	15.00	8	6	41.52	24.96	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	27.96	...	...	...	5.04	Nowadhi "
16	17	25.66	39.76	11	4	19.08	6.96	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	3	...	8.76	1.08	...	...	2.64	Buxar Town.
10	11	6.18	6.48	9	6	5.62	8.48	13	2	3.96	80	Arrah Municipality.				
26	21	14.28	15.24	Mossufferpur Municipality.				
12	11	18.92	11.40	Hajipur Town.				
33	18	47.16	27.72	Seelampur Union.				
77	49	156.96	91.44	Lalganj Town.				
64	85	33.52	17.52	32	23	16.20	11.52	...	2	20	31	...	...	...	2	...	48	5.04	7.80	...	48	Durbhanga Municipality.		
...	16	5	41.52	13.36	...	1	13	6	...	1	1.20	16.14	7.56	1.20	Rossara Town.				
78	74	40.92	37.80	47	30	24.60	19.92	1	8	40	14	...	...	...	29	24	48	10.32	3.60	...	7.44	Cumrah Municipality.		
8	7	17.16	15.12	3	1	6.36	2.16	2	2	...	2.16	2.16	...	Sewan Town.				
28	19	49.80	34.08	9	9	15.96	16.08	4	2	12	...	3.48	1.68	...	10.68	Revilgunge "				
37	18	28.80	25.44	26	21	27.72	43.80	...	...	44	4	...	...	...	9	...	26.70	2.40	...	...	5.40	Bettiah Town.
2	8	4.92	27.80	8	...	15.00	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	7.20	...	...	...	1.44	Motihari "
...	...	...	...	14	25	13.20	21.96	2	1	11	12	...	8	1	9	84	4.92	6.40	1.80	...	4.08	Part of Monghyr.		
73	67	24.60	19.68	44	33	15.00	11.04	...	...	15	17	...	...	...	44	...	2.52	2.88	...	...	7.68	Bagulpar Town.
8	13	9.84	24.86	31	21	38.40	39.48	...	...	47	2	...	...	...	1	...	1.44	35.4	1.44	...	72	Purneah Municipality.
...	Raniganj Union.				
21	17	44.52	2.84	11	8	22.28	17.28	1	...	0	4	...	...	...	6	96	9.60	4.20	...	...	5.28	Part of Duomka sub-division.
17	12	53.04	35.84	10	5	31.20	14.04	14	1	20.76	1.44	Ditro Rajmehal.				
...	1	...	5.40	11	11	49.66	60.00	12	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	20.62	2.40	19.08	...	...	2.40	Deoghur Municipality.
33	30	20.64	25.00	80	89	41.28	33.00	1	5	50	46	...	4	1	1	12	1.08	11.76	10.80	1.32	11.76	Cuttack Town.					
16	18	76.08	43.68	13	18	29.68	39.36	...	8	7	4	...	...	...	12	...	8.88	7.80	4.44	...	13.44	Kendraparah "		
21	16	84.48	25.80	14	21	32.28	45.24	2	8	7	4	...	...	...	13	2.16	8.88	7.80	4.44	1.08	14.40	Jajpur "		
31	16	30.76	18.00	24	26	25.76	29.28	1	...	14	13	1	...	...	21	48	7.32	8.64	48	...	11.04	Puri Union.			
36	30	50.40	37.68	29	18	38.52	15.48	1	2	12	12	...	...	...	14	60	1.20	7.80	7.80	...	9.12	40 villages in Balasore Town.		
10	7	18.96	17.84	16	13	30.36	30.36	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	20.28	...	...	...	1.03	Hazaribagh Town.
9	11	6.24	39.04	8	7	22.28	18.48	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	18.96	...	...	...	1.03	Chatra "
10	19	17.40	22.72	23	17	48.96	39.00	...	...	19	14	...	1	...	11	...	18.84	13.80	96	...	10.92	Ranchi "			

Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of the
RURAL

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE RURAL CIRCLES.	POPULATION.			Area in square miles.	TOTALS.						
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	Thana Gangooriah ...	66,375	64,825	131,200	181	149	101	13.66	17.40	18.20	120	148
	Bankura ...	48 villages in Thana Chhatna ...	7,040	7,002	14,042	28	30	24	23.40	18.72	18.20	76	116
	Birbhum ...	Seri, including Cynthea ...	33,069	30,499	70,168	235	Not regtd.	198	21.48	13.80	.....	100	100
	Midnapore ...	Pargunnah Bogree ...	72,189	73,065	145,254	437	370	185	30.48	15.24	25.08	107	1.8
PRESIDENCY	Hughli ...	Bansheria Town, and 109 villages in Bansheria Thana.	19,742	21,567	41,309	47	148	345	42.96	100.20	32.52	80	92
	Howrah ...	20 villages in Thana Doomjor ...	12,544	13,071	25,615	4	46	29	21.48	13.56	29.04	77	123
	24 Pargunnahs ...	39 villages in Dum-Dum Thana, out of Municipal limits.	9,336	8,708	18,102	17.9	1	38	80	25.08	23.16	No F. births.	124
	Nuddea ...	Thana Chooadangah ...	10,484	10,190	20,674	33	86	41	20.88	23.76	22.56	112	95
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Jessore ...	Nowpara (18 villages) ...	5,771	5,806	11,577	6	46	36	47.84	37.20	28.92	59	60
	Murshidabad ...	Murzapur ...	1,789	1,963	3,752	2.84	4	3	12.72	9.48	22.32	100	200
	Chitany ...	Chitany ...	423	477	900	1.29	1	1	13.32	13.32	13.32	No M. births.	No M. deaths.
	Dinapore ...	3 villages in Kotwali and 30 in Rajarampur ...	5,100	4,838	10,038	13.16	Not regtd.	33	45.84	31.44	14.28	92	106
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Maldah ...	Nawabganj ...	5,726	5,832	11,558	6.75	48	67	39.00	36.36	26.04	128	148
	Rajshahye ...	Nowhatta Outpost ...	10,980	11,100	22,080	35.82	73	31	44.88	43.44	.....	343	343
	Rangpur ...	5 villages in Kowarganj Thana ...	4,325	5,954	8,279	19.10	Not regtd.	29	29.40	24.80	14.52	71	80
	Bogra ...	Part of Thana Khetlal ...	6,472	6,664	13,136	20.50	29	27	27.26	24.24	10.56	110	144
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	Patna ...	Faridpur and other villages in Chhatmohur ...	9,390	9,888	19,278	10	41	39	8.64	8.64	5.28	80	80
	Darjeeling ...	Mouzah Nijamtara, &c., in Torai ...	6,735	5,615	12,350	29.45	9	9	20.52	53.04	.....	100	100
	Julpauri ...	Julpauri ...	449	455	904	50	.....	2	.....	20.52	53.04	.....	100
	Dacca ...	Moonshheegunge Sub-division with some villages around.	10,563	21,763	41,316	20.42	248	112	72.00	32.52	25.44	188	111
DACC	Faridpur ...	Syedpur Union ...	2,905	3,359	6,264	2.21	27	16	51.12	30.36	36.00	50	78
	Backerganj ...	Lakhotia Circle ...	4,614	4,471	9,085	18.10	18	6	33.76	7.92	11.76	80	100
	Backerganj ...	Manpura Island ...	2,390	2,177	4,567	4.62	6	6	15.72	15.72	15.72	200	50
	Backerganj ...	Gabara Chur ...	3,308	3,264	6,572	14.5	11	8	19.80	14.40	10.80	267	167
DACC	Mymensing ...	Part of Thana Tanghal ...	8,204	8,040	16,244	10	30	22	22.08	16.20	10.04	114	100
	Tipperah ...	Ellanga ...	773	821	1,594	7	3	1	22.56	7.44	.....	200	No M. deaths.
	Tipperah ...	Kedarpur ...	1,020	1,051	2,071	1	6	5	35.28	28.92	5.76	200	67
	Tipperah ...	Brahmanberia Town ...	6,328	6,036	12,364	21	42	30	40.08	29.04	18.36	68	89
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	Anwara Outpost ...	18,707	16,411	30,118	69	47	64	16.72	21.48	21.00	88	170
	Noakhali ...	Chakla Banchanugore ...	5,490	5,038	10,528	24	45	10	51.24	18.12	36.28	165	100
	Patna ...	Phulwari, in Sudder Sub-division ...	5,251	5,744	10,995	12.19	24	18	26.16	19.56	21.72	85	64
	Patna ...	Mughra, in Behar ...	5,024	5,104	10,128	12.399	44	28	52.08	30.72	11.76	83	100
PATNA	Patna ...	Fatwa Union, in Barh ...	5,318	5,977	11,295	2.108	67	13	60.48	13.80	23.28	104	225
	Gya ...	Gya Outpost ...	23,301	21,056	47,957	90.49	160	100	37.44	24.96	3.96	127	113
	Gya ...	Jehanabad ...	40,161	49,311	98,465	122.02	19	82	2.28	9.90	1.80	171	201
	Gya ...	Aurangabad ...	34,050	33,216	69,176	174.17	33	63	5.64	9.12	5.68	120	112
PATNA	Shahabad ...	Nowdah ...	44,388	46,144	90,982	139.15	84	126	11.16	16.80	8.06	75	97
	Muzafferpore ...	Jugdispur estate, in Thana Belowti ...	9,514	5,033	14,547	25.75	42	20	34.56	16.44	11.52	147	100
	Durbhunga ...	Part of Sheohur Thana ...	7,728	6,474	14,302	7.5	69	100	51.96	115.56	38.96	88	874
	Durbhunga ...	Tajpore ...	7,236	3,146	10,382	5.88	45	100	51.96	115.56	38.96	88	874
BRAGU, POOR.	Sarun ...	Nagurbusti ...	4,028	5,253	9,881	3.80	12	68	14.52	32.56	64.32	200	84
	Manjhi ...	Manjhi ...	8,284	9,218	17,502	16	60	24	41.04	10.44	8.16	94	85
	Barragan ...	Barragan ...	11,367	11,298	22,665	29.50	03	27	33.24	14.28	9.90	110	200
	Chumparun ...	Kessuriah village ...	2,183	2,245	4,428	2.56	3	4	8.64	10.80	5.28	No F. births.	100
BRAGU, POOR.	Monghyr ...	Part of Jamoee Sub-division ...	5,116	4,900	10,016	16.75	Not regtd.	28	.....	27.48	17.88	.....	77
	Bhagulpore ...	Begoonosai ...	4,965	5,445	10,410	8.25	22	22	52.32	100.20	.....	.....	175
	Bhagulpore ...	Banka ...	5,565	5,552	9,418	18.84	27	12	34.32	16.24	12.72	93	100
	Purneah ...	Kissanganj Area ...	5,095	4,495	9,590	2.2	10	12	12.48	15.00	13.68	233	140
ORISSA	Southal Pargunnah ...	Arrareah ...	5,072	5,089	10,164	125	43	26	50.70	30.72	16.36	139	100
	Southal Pargunnah ...	Burhait, in Sub-division of Rajmehal ...	6,173	5,986	12,159	98	15	5	14.70	4.92	15.72	150	400
	Southal Pargunnah ...	Pakour Sub-division ...	5,009	5,198	10,257	17.5	98	21	32.64	24.48	11.64	87	163
	Cuttack ...	Solipur ...	2,478	2,532	5,010	5.19	26	20	59.88	47.88	23.88	257	82
CHOTA NAG-PORE.	Palamondai ...	Palamondai ...	4,081	5,143	9,224	12.31	80	14	36.60	17.04	21.90	200	100
	Johansingh, in Khurdah ...	Johansingh, in Khurdah ...	2,671	2,613	5,284	10.12	8	18	18.12	36.24	22.68	60	60
	Gope Circle ...	Gope Circle ...	2,777	2,408	5,045	12.94	24	10	57.00	23.76	24.04	118	43
	Balasore ...	Bangeria, S.-W. of Balasore	5,674	5,716	11,390	37.1	69	27	62.04	28.44	22.08	119	80
CHOTA NAG-PORE.	Hasaribagh ...	70 villages in Koderma Police Station ...	3,887	3,569	7,456	33.14	161	40	259.08	64.32	25.68	169	150
	Lohardugra ...	Echak Town ...	4,061	4,238	8,999	15	21	13	27.96	17.28	19.00	200	235
	Singbhum ...	Palma Outpost ...	9,353	9,588	18,940	80.5	53	25	33.48	15.72	27.24	98	98
	Manbhum ...	Cherai Gir ...	4,496	4,640	9,136	16	29	16	28.80	19.68	13.08	100	150
CHOTA NAG-PORE.	Manbhum ...	Taruf Ghatsala of Dhalbhum estate ...	7,041	7,208	14,249	21.8	71	26	50.76	19.84	17.64	97	100
	Manbhum ...	Pargunnah Khaspel ...	27,563	25,897	53,980	200.13	143	61	32.16	11.40	9.36	110	60
	Total ...	Total ...	675,654	675,693	1,351,347	2,899.897	2,962	2,512	28.08	22.56	16.86	109	116

• Death returns from these districts not received.

† Birth statistics of this circle have been

Selected Circles in Bengal during the month of February 1876.

CIRCLES.

DETAILS.																							
BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSE.															
Number of—		Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.		Number of—		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Number of deaths from—								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum from—							
Male births.	Female births.	Males.	Females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Suicide.	Wounds.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	
81	68	14.64	12.48	112	79	20.16	14.52	...	...	185	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	16.92	1.08	...	...
13	17	20.40	28.52	13	11	20.40	17.16	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	7.80	2.24	...	...
101	179	31.08	29.28	100	85	18.60	13.92	...	...	144	26	...	...	...	...	24	48	...	14.76	1.08	...	...
66	81	40.08	45.60	105	180	100.20	100.08	38	4	238	48	...	...	...	1	17	10.92	1.08	69.12	13.92	...	...
20	26	18.68	23.76	16	13	16.24	11.88	2	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	4	84	...	6.00	4.68	...	1.80
1	...	1.20	...	21	17	26.88	23.16	...	...	33	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	21.84	...	1.32	1.92
19	17	21.72	19.02	20	21	22.80	24.96	1	...	29	2	...	...	...	1	8	48	...	16.80	1.08	4.48	4.56
17	29	35.28	50.88	12	24	24.84	40.56	...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	33.12	...	...	3.00
2	2	13.32	12.12	2	1	13.32	6.00	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.48	...	...	...
...	1	...	26.08	...	1	...	25.08	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.32	...	...	...
23	25	48.12	43.80	17	18	35.52	28.08	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30.48	...	...	...
41	32	44.76	34.56	40	27	43.68	29.16	...	...	65	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.28	1.08	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.00	1.44	...	1.44
12	17	22.30	30.00	12	15	22.20	27.00	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	21.00	...	...	3.00
23	21	29.28	25.44	23	10	29.28	19.32	3	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	22.32	...	...	...
4	5	7.08	10.56	4	5	7.08	10.56	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.08	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	26.84	26.28	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.62	...	...	...
144	104	88.32	67.36	59	53	36.12	29.16	8	...	53	10	...	2	...	...	39	2.28	...	16.36	2.88	4.8	11.28
9	18	86.88	64.20	7	9	28.32	32.04	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	24.00	3.72	...	1.80
8	10	20.76	28.76	8	3	7.80	8.04	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8.00	...	...	1.32
4	2	20.04	10.92	2	4	9.96	21.06	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.08	2.52	...	...
8	3	28.44	10.92	5	3	17.76	10.92	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.80	...	7.20	...	...	5.40
16	14	23.40	20.88	11	11	16.08	16.32	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	18.20	...	...	2.88
2	1	30.06	14.52	...	1	...	14.52	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.44	...	...	...
4	2	47.04	22.80	2	3	23.52	34.20	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.62	...	17.28	...	...	...
17	25	32.16	49.68	14	16	26.52	31.80	7	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	10	6.72	...	11.04	...	...	10.56
...	
22	25	19.20	18.24	34	20	29.76	14.52	2	5	33	1	...	3	...	...	10	72	1.92	13.08	...	...	3.96
28	17	61.20	40.44	8	8	17.40	18.96	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17.04	...	...	1.08
...	
11	13	26.08	27.12	7	11	15.96	22.92	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9.72	7.56	...	...	2.16
20	24	47.76	56.16	13	13	30.06	30.48	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1.05	22.44	...	...	5.88
29	28	65.40	56.16	9	4	20.28	7.92	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	8.40	...	...	5.28
81	66	43.20	32.04	63	47	27.24	22.80	...	...	60	...	1	1	...	...	38	...	...	15.00	...	...	9.48
12	7	2.88	1.68	65	27	13.32	6.48	...	...	77	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9.36	...	...	1.12
18	15	8.16	5.04	28	25	9.60	8.76	...	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	6.72	...	...	2.16
26	49	9.00	12.72	63	64	10.56	16.02	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	15.12	...	...	1.20
25	17	31.44	40.44	10	10	12.00	23.76	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.60	...	...	...
44	25	73.08	43.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	24	34.80	91.44	79	21	130.92	80.04	...	2	57	9	...	...	...	...	32	...	2.28	65.88	10.52	...	30.06
8	4	30.64	9.12	81	37	80.28	84.48	...	15	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.12	60.72	3.60	...	...
29	31	48.00	40.32	11	13	15.84	18.92	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	10.92	1.32	...	4.08
33	30	34.80	31.80	18	9	18.06	9.48	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	8.40	...	...	4.08
3	...	16.44	...	2	2	10.92	10.92	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8.04	...	...	2.64
...	...	...	...	10	13	23.40	31.80	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	19.08	...	...	8.28
...	...	...	...	14	8	33.84	17.52	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.32	...	...	...
13	16	37.06	43.56	6	6	12.84	18.00	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	2.52	...	6.36	...	1.20	5.04
7	8	16.44	7.92	7	5	16.44	13.32	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	...	...
25	18	69.04	42.48	13	13	30.72	30.72	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	24.72	1.08	...	4.68
9	6	17.40	12.00	4	1	7.08	1.92	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.84	...	...	...
13	15	30.72	34.56	13	8	30.72	18.36	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3.48	18.96	...	...	2.28
...	
18	7	87.12	33.12	9	11	43.44	52.08	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2.28	16.08	...	...	28.68
20	10	51.24	23.28	7	7	17.88	16.32	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	7.32	2.40	...	7.32
8	5	13.44	23.92	6	10	26.88	46.84	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	6.72	9.00	...	20.40
13	11	60.48	52.40	8	7	13.92	33.90	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	16.56	...	...	7.08
32	27	67.56	56.64	19	15	25.32	31.44	1	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	15	96	...	8.12	8.40	...	15.72
...	
84	77	259.32	255.84	24	16	74.04	53.76	...	...	29	4	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	40.56	0.36	1.56	9.60
14	7	36.00	19.32	9	4	33.16	11.04	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10.56	...	...	6.00
26	27	53.24	33.72	12	13	15.36	16.20	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9.48	5.64	...	1.60
11	11	29.28	25.44	9	8	24.00	15.48	...	...	6	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7.80	9.12	1.20	1.20
35	30	59.04	50.88	13	18	22.08	21.60	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	16.80	...	...	4.20
75	66	32.04	31.68	19	32	8.16	14.88	...	...	33	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	7.32	...	...	8.36
1,546	1,416	29.16	26.88	1,358	1,164	24.00	21.00	70	41	1,354	177	5	1	9	6	379	80	36	16.44	1.56	1.12	8.36	
Total.																							

omitted owing to their being doubtful.

In February 1876 the following additions were made to the number of the circles specially selected for the collection of vital statistics in Bengal.

The municipality of Deoghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, was added to the list of the urban circles, and the entire town of Bhagulpore, in place of a part of it, was brought under registration as an urban circle.

Under these changes the selected circles now number 138 (76 urban and 62 rural), and the population has increased to 2,877,290.

The death statistics of the Dinagepore district, and the birth and death statistics of the Mozufferpore district and of the Raneeunge union in Purneah, could not be included in the statements for this month owing to the returns from these circles not having been received up to the date when the statements were closed. The birth statistics of the Julpigore rural circle have also been omitted owing to their being doubtful and needing further reference.

Population and area under registration.—Under the changes and omissions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the population and area under registration for this month stand as follows:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	723,074	675,654	1,398,628
Females	607,924	675,083	1,282,907
Total	1,331,008	1,350,737	2,681,745
Christians	12,100	702	12,802
Hindus	973,456	971,530	1,944,986
Mahomedans	302,278	308,896	611,174
Budhists	3,339	314	3,653
Other classes	10,035	69,015	79,050
Area in square miles	410.08	2,896.39	3,306.47
Population per square mile	3,249	467	829

Gross mortality.—5,425 deaths were registered during this month in the circles from which returns were received, exclusive of 201 still-births. Of this number 2,883 were returned from the urban and 2,542 from the rural circles, and the male deaths numbered 2,970 and the female deaths 2,455. In the corresponding month of the preceding year 4,096 deaths were reported from the same circles, and of this number 2,231 were registered in the urban and 1,865 in the rural circles, and the number of male deaths was 2,296 and of female deaths 1,800.

The foregoing figures yield the general death-rates per 1,000 of population shown below:—

In February 1876.			In February 1875.		
	For the month.	Per annum.		For the month.	Per annum.
Urban	2.07	24.84	Urban	1.60	19.20
Rural	1.88	22.56	Rural	1.38	16.56
Combined	1.97	23.61	Combined	1.49	17.88

The death-rates this month are considerably higher than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, but an examination of the statistics of the two periods leads to the conclusion that this increase is almost entirely due to the more fatal prevalence this month of epidemic or severe forms of disease than in February 1875.

Mortality from death causes compared.—The following table exhibits the death rates from each cause to total population, and the proportion per cent. of deaths from each cause to the total mortality from all causes, in the two months under comparison:—

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			PROPORTION PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM EACH CAUSE TO TOTAL MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES.		
	In February 1876.			In February 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
From cholera	1.32	.60	.90	1.08	.90	1.32
" small-pox ... ..	.72	.30	.48	.24	.12	.19
" fever	12.84	10.44	11.64	11.88	10.80	11.36
" bowel complaints	3.72	1.50	2.64	2.76	1.08	2.04
" injury ... ..	.24	.12	.18	.12	.12	.12
" all other causes	5.64	3.36	4.56	4.32	3.12	3.72

This table shows that, as compared with February 1875, the mortality from fever, small-pox, and bowel complaints was higher in both urban and rural circles, the increase from fever and small-pox being considerable; that cholera prevailed less fatally; and that the casualty rate from violence was the same during both the months under comparison.

As compared with the preceding month, there was a considerable decrease of mortality from cholera and fever, a slight decline from bowel complaints, but a heavy increase from small-pox. In fact, the last-named disease prevailed with epidemic intensity during this month in several circles, as will be seen from the tables which follow.

Circles that suffered from epidemic or severe forms of disease.—The following urban and rural circles returned exceptionally high rates of mortality, owing to the prevalence in them of epidemic or severe forms of disease.

Urban Circles.

Districts.	Circles.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	HIGH MORTALITY DUE TO EXCESSIVE INCIDENCE OF—				
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	All other diseases.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	94.98	.....	.....	57.50	22.50	15.12
Hooghly	Ootparah	57.38	10.92	5.64	.....	27.24	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	54.24	29.32	5.60	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	Maldah	50.16	.....	.....	47.88	.....	.....
Tipperah	Comillah	46.32	12.80	.....	.....	.....	12.00
Patna	Barh	45.60	.....	5.64	.....	7.56	11.88
Lohardugga	Ranchi	44.64	.....	.....	.....	12.80	11.88
Manbhoom	Purulia	44.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.88
Bogra	Bogra	42.34	.....	.....	40.80	.....	.....
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	41.16	.....	.....	.....	10.20	18.00

Rural Circles.

Durbhunga	Tajpore	115.56	.....	5.28	65.68	10.56	36.96
Hooghly	Banaberia	100.20	10.92	1.08	60.12	15.92	.....
Durbhunga	Nagurbusti	88.56	.....	18.18	60.72	.....	.....
Hazareebagh	Koderma	64.32	.....	.....	46.56	.....	11.16
Cuttack	Solipore	47.88	.....	5.28	.....	.....	28.68
Bungpore	Kowargunge	44.88	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....

In addition to the circles exhibited in the foregoing tables, the undermentioned circles also suffered severely from epidemic or severe forms of disease, although the total mortality rates in them were not exceptionally high:—

FROM CHOLERA.

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Dowlutkhan	13.44	Kedarpore	11.52
Kishnagur	7.08	Brahmanberia	6.72
Howrah	6.60		
Midnapore	6.00		
Burrisal	4.44		
Chittagong	3.48		
Manickgunge	3.00		

FROM SMALL-POX.

Kendraparah	8.88	Phoolwari	9.72
Jajpore	8.88	Pakour	3.48
Hooghly	3.36	Anwara	1.92
Dowlutkhan	2.16	Mughra	1.08
Gya	1.68		
Balasore	1.20		
Rosirah	1.20		
Cuttack	1.08		
Patna	1.08		
Behar	1.08		

FROM FEVER.

Gorabazar	36.60	Nowhatta	35.28
Purneah	35.04	Nowpara	33.12
Pubna	30.48	Nawabgunge	30.48
Hazareebagh	29.28		
Jehanabad	29.64		

FROM BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Cuttack	10.80	Charai Pir	9.12
Jajpore	8.64	Khurdah	9.00
Balasore	7.80	Bangeria	8.40
Durbhunga	7.80		
Rosirah	7.68		

The undermentioned circles registered the lowest death-rates. The registration in these circles points to the necessity of local inquiry and check:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Dowlutkhan	17.88	Gangooria	17.40
Monghyr	17.76	Echak	17.28
Jumalpoore	17.52	Patamondai	17.04
Aurangabad	17.16	Nowadah	16.80
Revilgunge	16.08	Jugdispoore	16.44
Naraingunge	14.28	Manjhi	16.44
Durbhunga	13.80	Tangail	16.20
Buxar	13.20	Manpura	15.72
Nusseerabad	13.08	Palma	15.72
Behar	13.08	Bogree	15.24
Bhagulpore	13.08	Banka	15.24
Motihari	8.76	Kissengunge	15.00
Bishenpore	7.92	Gabsara	14.40
Singbhoom	7.44	Burrageon	14.28
Arrah	4.56	Futwa	13.80
Sewan	4.32	Doomjoor	13.56
		Chitini	13.32
		Khaspel	11.40
		Kessuriah	10.80
		Jehanabad	9.96
		Mirzapore	9.48
		Aurangabad	9.12
		Nijamtarra, &c.	8.64
		Lakhota	7.92
		Ellanga	7.44
		Burhait	4.92

Mortality according to sex.—The subjoined table exhibits the mortality in relation to sex in this month, as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year:—

	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 FEMALE DEATHS.					
	In February 1876.			In February 1875.			In February 1876.			In February 1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Males	26.64	24.00	25.44	20.52	18.72	19.80	127	116	121	125	130	128
Females	23.80	21.00	21.84	17.76	11.28	15.00						

There was some improvement in the registration of female deaths as a whole, but the disproportion between the numbers of male and female deaths registered still continues in several circles, and indicates that attention is not paid to this subject in them.

The following circles exhibit the most marked shortcomings in this respect:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Ratio of male to 100 female deaths.		Ratio of male to 100 female deaths.	
Purulia	600	Burhait	400
English Bazar	520	Tajpore	376
Jessore	400	Kowargunge	343
Naraingunge	333	Futwa	225
Burrisal	322	Echak	225
Rossirah	320	Jehanabad	204
Dowlutkhan	300	Mirzapore	200
Sewan	300	Burrageon	200
Buxar	275	Begoorai	175
Ooterparah	250	Anwara	170
Balasore	242	Gabsara	167
Sherpore	220	Pakour	163
Howrah	201	Koderma	150
Rajmehal	200	Cherai Pir	150
Dacca	189	Nowhatta	148
Ranchi	165	Fureedpore	144
Bankoora	164	Gangooriah	142
Jumalpoore	163	Kishengunge	140
Nowadah	160		
Hooghly and Chinsurah	159		
Gorabasar	150		
Arrah	150		
Purneah	148		

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Gya	88	Brahmanberiah	88
Bettiah	84	Manghi	85
Manickgunge	81	Nagurbusti	84
Sooree	78	Solipore	82
Areedah	77	Khetlal	80
Kendrapara	73	Nizamtarra	80
Julpigoree	71	Bangeriah	80
Tajpore	67	Syedpore	78
Jehanabad	67	Jamooce	77
Monghyr	66	Kedarpore	67
Nusseerabad	60	Phoolwari	64
Kishnagar	39	Joharsing	60
Jeypore	33	Khaspel	59
Aurangabad	25	Nowpara	50
		Manpoora	50
		Gope	43

In the rest of the urban and rural circles—55 in number, excluding the town circles of Motihari and Singbhoom, in which no female deaths were registered, and the rural circles of Chitini and Ellanga, in which no male deaths were recorded—the proportions of male to female deaths registered ranged from 91 to 124; and of these circles the following only have returned ratios of male to female deaths that approximate the English rate of 104 males to 100 females.

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Serampore	109	Nawabgunge	106
Darjeeling	108	Sooree	100
Midnapore	107	Julpigoree	100
Burdwan	106	Lakhota	100
Bishenpore	100	Tanghail	100
Fureedpore	100	Chakla Banchanagore	100
Cox's Bazar	100	Mughra	100
Revilgunge	100	Jugdispoore	100
Deoghur	100	Kessuriah	100
		Banka	100
		Arrareah	100
		Patamondai	100
		Ghatsilla	100

Mortality in relation to age.—The mortality in this month under the four periods of life—infancy, childhood, maturity, and old age—is shown in the subjoined table:—

CIRCLES.	INFANTS OR SUCKLINGS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		AGED.	
	Ratio per cent. to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality under all ages.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Urban	17.86	127	17.56	125	32.63	150	31.84	168
Rural	11.59	102	13.32	171	34.19	118	30.88	96
Combined	16.34	116	16.97	144	35.24	132	31.39	102

The results exhibited in the above table, although slightly better than those of the preceding month, are yet not what they ought to be, if the approximate English rates cited in the last month's report can be taken as the exponents. The most marked deficiency exists in the registration of infant deaths.

Births.—In February 1876, 5,884 births were registered in all the circles in which the registration of births is in operation, excepting the urban circle of Ranogunge and the rural circle of Julpigoree, owing to the data from these circles not being available, for reasons already mentioned. Of the number of births registered this month, 2,922 were returned from the urban and 2,962 from the rural circles, and 3,119 were recorded as males and 2,765 as females.

The subjoined table exhibits the general birth-rates of this month in relation to population, sex, and deaths, compared with the preceding month:—

	IN FEBRUARY 1876.			IN JANUARY 1876.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	24.73	28.08	26.28	25.32	30.24	27.73
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	23.64	22.08	22.92	26.70	23.16	24.91
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	1.08	6.00	3.36		7.08	2.76
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	117	109	113	118	117	118

There has been no advance in the registration of births this month as compared with the preceding month, but a noteworthy feature of the total results is that births were registered in excess of deaths in both the urban and rural circles.

Twenty-eight town and thirty-nine rural circles exhibited birth-rates in excess of death-rates, against twenty-seven town and thirty-six rural circles in the preceding month. In three town and three rural circles the birth and death-rates were equal, and in the rest of the circles (48) the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates.

The following circles returned the highest birth-rates:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Cox's Bazar	77.78	Koderma	259.08
Darjeeling	75.90	Moonsheegunge	72.00
Kendrapara	59.52	Bangeria	62.04
		Futwa	60.48
		Solipore	59.88
		Ghatsilla	59.76
		Gope	57.00
		Mughra	52.08
		Tajpore	51.96
		Chakla Banchanagore	51.24
		Syedpore	51.12
		Arrareah	50.76

The circles that exhibited the most marked shortcomings in the registration of births were the following:—

Urban Circles.		Rural Circles.	
Serampore	15.60	Manpoora	15.72
Purpoh	15.60	Burhait	14.76
Howrah	15.00	Nagurbusti	14.52
Motihari	14.40	Gangoriah	13.56
Midnapore	14.04	Chitini	13.32
Chittagong	13.92	Mirzapore	12.72
Burdwan	13.68	Kissengunge	12.48
Julpigoree	13.32	Nowadah	11.16
Nusseerabad	13.08	Nijamtara, &c.	8.64
Ooterparah	13.56	Kessuriah	8.04
Bogra	12.24	Aurangabad	5.64
Rossirah	10.08	Jehanabad	2.28
Arrah	6.86	Dum-Dum	.60
Gorabazar	4.80		
Deoghurh	2.40		

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA, MARCH 1876.

The statistical reckonings of March are based on the census of 1872, the section populations of Calcutta as taken during the current month not being yet known with sufficient accuracy for adoption.

The birth figures show some advance on those of the previous two months, but no such advance as to make it even a rough approximation to the truth. It is intended, now that the census operations are concluded, to repeat the process which was followed last year by great improvement in registration of births.

The deaths exhibit a small increase on those of February, being 1,173 against 1,160, with an annual rate per mille of 31.45 against 31.09 in February last; 33.40 in March 1875, and 31.20 the March average for the past decade. It will be observed that the cholera record accounts for the increment, showing an accession of 98 cases to those entered in February. The sections of Burtollah and Colootollah have been most severely visited. Both sections rank high also in productiveness of fevers and other fatal illness, the latter being at the head of the list, carrying on its registers the deaths of the Medical College Hospital.

In the columns showing the deaths according to age, the ratios in the two previous months were wrongly computed. They appear to have been calculated on the total population of the town in each case, and not on the particular numbers, although the latter were given in each column. In the haste of passing the proofs through the press the error escaped detection. A similar error occurred in the table of caste mortality, and in calculating the ratios of male and female deaths. Hitherto it has not been possible so completely to alter the method of statistical record as to make these new tables easy of preparation, and their final issue has been attended with haste in consequence. It is hoped that a method in course of introduction will lead to their easier and earlier completion.

The following statement gives the specific mortuary facts for the month of March during the past decade:—

Period.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	TOTAL.
1866	1,193	5	281	259	15	305	2,058
1867	392	6	235	195	14	275	1,017
1868	684	18	240	221	19	235	1,427
1869	700	.....	264	180	19	264	1,407
1870	267	39	240	108	14	186	844
1871	55	7	230	84	14	227	626
1872	64	2	307	124	21	255	633
1873	221	6	209	181	10	421	998
1874	103	2	358	142	9	389	1,005
1875	266	243	204	183	12	365	1,320
Mean number	369.7	35.0	275.9	153.3	14.7	286.2	1,164.7
1876	324	15	311	151	10	362	1,173

An increase of cholera mortality is the principal feature here. The mean quantity of the decade is a fallacious basis of comparison, as it is largely affected by the one figure of 1866. The consecutive entries form a true guide, and they point to the above conclusion.

No. I.—Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics in registering sections of the Town of Calcutta during the month of February 1876.

REGISTERS OF SECTIONS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.		TOTAL.	DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Average number of persons per acre.	Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.													DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Number of births.	Male births.	Female births.	Annual ratio of births to 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Female deaths.	Male deaths.	Annual ratio of deaths to 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Suicide.	Wound.	Accident.	Horse-bite and wild beasts.	All other causes.	Number of deaths from					Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					Proportion of deaths from each cause to total deaths from all causes per cent.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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	Male.	Female.	Total.	General ratio per 1,000 of population.
Born dead ...	16	11	27
Under one year ...	4,464	3,448	7,912	259.44
Under 5 years ...	14,013	12,543	26,556	68.16
5 to 20 ...	73,283	36,736	110,019	17.04
20 to 40 ...	189,240	68,417	257,657	20.76
40 to 60 ...	42,181	24,445	66,626	24.08
Above 60 ...	5,044	5,624	10,668	102.32
Age not stated ...	1,713	1,542	3,255	11.04
Total ...	289,827	147,744	437,571	31.45

No. I.—Statement of Deaths according to Caste.

	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
Brahmin ...	20.12
Kayastha ...	31.30
Koyburto ...	23.20
Batgop ...	20.80
Bumia ...	21.62
Mehter ...	68.01
Telli ...	37.11
Tantlo ...	40.25
Koomar ...	17.05
Bandy ...	25.09
Dome ...	40.84
Gowala ...	15.21
Nalit ...	30.19
Bolstob ...	31.99
Mooche ...	34.14

Some of the mortuary returns do not specify caste. This table therefore summarises only the registers in which there is such specification.

	Deaths per 1,000 of population during the month.	Annual death-rate per 1,000 of population.
March 1876 ...	262	31.45
March 1875 ...	295	33.40
March mean of last ten years ...	260	31.20

No. II.—Comparative Mortality in Cities of BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, and PUNJAB, having more than 50,000 inhabitants, during the month of January 1876.

*BENGAL.

CITY OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area in acres.	Population.	Number of persons to an acre.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population for the month.	Annual death-rate per 1,000 of population.	REMARKS.
Calcutta ...	4,990	417,001	80.5	3.72	44.72	
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	14,956	227,149	17.1	0.63	7.56	
Howrah ...	7,080	97,784	12.7	3.18	38.16	
Dacca ...	5,120	60,212	13.5	2.16	25.92	
Patna ...	5,700	158,000	27.5	1.02	12.24	
Gya ...	4,832	60,843	13.8	2.77	33.48	
Cuttack ...	13,200	80,878	3.8	3.14	37.68	

BOMBAY.

Bombay ...	18,622	6,44,408	36	2.6	31.2	Population to area varies in separate sections from 7 to 700 persons per acre.
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MADRAS.

Madras ...	17,164	397,553	23	3.44	41.2	Population varies from 9 to 110 per acre.
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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Moradabad ...	59,886	4.23	50.64	
Bareilly ...	90,091	2.66	31.92	
Shahjehanpore ...	78,497	1.78	21.30	
Meerut ...	51,091	2.33	27.84	
Kool ...	55,816	2.18	26.16	
Muttra ...	58,940	2.65	31.56	
Furruckabad ...	78,061	3.7	37.6	
Agra ...	150,677	2.35	27.86	
Cawnpore ...	98,476	1.75	21.0	
Aligarh ...	145,904	2.30	28.40	
Gorakhpore ...	51,628	1.01	12.12	
Benares ...	127,841	1.23	14.76	
Mirzapore ...	77,320			

PUNJAB, 2nd to 29th January

Delhi ...	1,427	115,906	8,000	3.7	44.4
Uprisaur ...		126,000		3.1	37.2
Lahore ...		92,284		5.4	65.8
Ferozwar ...		88,590		1.7	20.4

No. III.—Statement No. 1—BIRTHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN MARCH 1876.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN MARCH 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
Christians ...	21	27	48	28.99	24	41	65	37.49
Hindous ...	143	107	250	10.30	182	156	347	14.29
Mahomedans ...	57	38	95	8.56	90	74	164	14.77
Other classes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	221	172	393	10.53	306	270	576	15.44

Statement No. 2—DEATHS.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN FEBRUARY 1876.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN FEBRUARY 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
Christians ...	57	35	92	57.74	33	34	67	37.08
Hindous ...	529	355	884	30.43	471	310	787	32.43
Mahomedans ...	201	143	344	30.02	208	100	317	28.57
Other classes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12.50
Total ...	787	533	1,320	35.39	714	459	1,173	31.45

N.B.—The last census does not afford the means of distinguishing the Christian nationalities.

No. IV.—METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

(Extracted from Surveyor-General's Returns for March 1876.)

Latitude ...	25° 33' 1" N
Longitude ...	88° 20' 34" E
Height of cistern of barometer above sea level ...	18 11 ft.
Barometer—Mean daily reading ...	29.830
Readings of Thermometer.	
Dry ...	Maximum 30th instant ... 95.5
	Minimum 3rd instant ... 67.5
	Mean daily range ... 14.9
	Mean daily value ... 80.7
Dew point—	Mean daily value ... 60.7
	Mean maximum solar radiation ... 138.9
	Difference between mean dew point temperature and mean air temperature ... 11.0
	De ree of humidity, complete saturation being unity ... 71
	Prevailing direction of wind ... S & S.W.
Rainfall ...	Number of days on which rain fell ... 10
	Total fall of rain during the month ... 4.36 inches
	Maximum fall of rain during 24 hours ... 1.53

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, MARCH 1876.

THE subjoined statement will show that the mortality continued to be deplorably high in the suburbs, the proportion being 65.7 per 1,000, against 49.9 per 1,000 in February and 61 per 1,000 in January. The most remarkable feature in the returns is the prevalence of cholera, in which 569 deaths, or 40 per cent. of the total mortality of the month, is attributable. The epidemic was most rife in Mateabrooz, where 52 deaths were registered out of a small population of 5,631. Excluding cholera, there was nothing abnormal in the health of the suburbs except at Mateabrooz, where small-pox and fever were both more than usually fatal.

It is believed that the mortuary registration is fairly accurate: the general rate of mortality among males is shown to be 63 per 1,000, and among females 66 per 1,000, although the detailed figures of the several registering sections do not show so close a proportion for each section. In the population of the suburbs according to the census, the proportion of males to females is as 58.7 to 41.3; the general mortality in March shows a proportion of 58.5 males to 41.5 females—a remarkably close coincidence. The statistics of births show a birth-rate of only 10.63 per 1,000, thus indicating that the registration of births is very defective.

No. 1.—Statement showing in detail the Birth and Death Statistics of Registering Sections during the month of March 1876.

REGISTERING SECTIONS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX.			TOTALS.				BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX.			DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX.			DEATHS ACCORDING TO CAUSE.																																																																																																																																																																						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Annual ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	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Statement No. 2.—Births.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN MARCH 1875.				NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN MARCH 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.
Christian	8	8	16	27.14	8	7	15	33.95
Hindus	80	80	160	5.14	80	80	160	8.48
Mohomedans	83	18	101	2.50	87	53	140	13.12
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	73	53	126	5.83	120	99	219	10.68

Statement No. 3.—Deaths.

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN MARCH 1875.				NUMBER OF DEATHS IN MARCH 1876.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.
Christians	18	0	18	91.08	24	6	30	101.86
Hindus	443	323	766	60.17	483	364	847	67.84
Mohomedans	211	178	389	46.15	302	213	515	61.42
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	672	508	1,180	55.06	835	585	1,420	65.70

STATEMENT No. 4.
Variation of Deaths according to Ages, for March 1876.

AGE.	POPULATION.			DEATHS.			Rate per thousand of the population per annum.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Born dead	4,360	3,028	7,388	16	5	21	187.95
Under 1 year	10,503	9,717	20,220	71	43	116	53.67
Under 2 years	13,442	10,725	24,167	40	41	81	40.23
Under 3 years	24,385	19,685	44,070	68	64	132	33.70
Under 4 years	36,720	23,371	60,091	104	95	199	31.71
Under 5 years	20,264	17,125	37,389	221	78	299	77.34
Under 6 years	10,001	11,721	21,722	96	44	140	50.81
Under 7 years	8,893	6,537	15,430	38	41	79	53.49
Under 8 years	4,295	3,978	8,273	60	115	175	184.68
Under 9 years	8,122	8,122	16,244	87	44	131	518.69
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	151,011	106,138	257,149	823	585	1,408	65.70

MARCH 1876.
Statement No. 5.—Deaths.

CASTE.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths to mortality of the total population.
Brahmin	46	48.13	5.65
Burnick (Suborno)	8	14.02	1.64
Ditto (Gundho)	8	52.95	6.21
Bagdeo	60	69.68	8.17
Boistob	77	108.02	2.93
Behara	9	104.95	12.31
Chundal	7	30.68	4.05
Chamar	53	84.92	2.44
Chassadhoph	6	43.03	5.04
Chhetri	8	35.71	4.19
Dhopah	16	73.94	5.70
Domie	9	98.72	11.68
Dosadh	24	12.96	8.21
Gowallah	21	40.54	5.81
Jugi	3	16.84	1.91
Jellia	4	40.64	4.76
Kyastha	59	62.10	6.11
Karmukar	2	22.53	2.64
Kolu	4	26.65	3.12
Kanshari	2	20.15	3.64
Kurmi	8	88.56	10.39
Koyburtho	52	87.91	4.37
Korah	15	88.34	4.60
Mether	11	55.09	6.53
Napit	8	25.28	2.96
Podo	15	59.60	6.90
Satgope	17	82.36	9.65
Sutradhur	8	36.76	4.31
Sunri	6	42.42	4.97
Tanti	9	56.63	6.61

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE PRINCIPAL MARTS
IN BENGAL DURING JANUARY 1876.

THE accompanying statement, showing the traffic of the principal river marts in Bengal during January 1876, does not call for explanatory remarks. The marts were carefully selected, and though some may be removed from the list and others added to it in future months, it is believed that the list really comprises all the most important river marts whose traffic traverses the rivers of this province. In future this statement will be published in these columns as a quarterly, not as a monthly statement.

Statement showing the total traffic of the Principal Ports during January 1876.

DISTRICT.	HAB.	ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I.				ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II.				ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III.			
		EXPORT.		IMPORT.		EXPORT.		IMPORT.		EXPORT.		IMPORT.	
		Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.	Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.	Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.	Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.	Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.	Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.
GODAVARI	...	99,236	Other cereals, linseed and rice.	62	Salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIRAPUR	...	17,650	Stone and cotton.	81	Red wood.	...	...	...	...	125	Mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
BANAR	...	16,653	Stone and saline substances.	10,673	Rice, pulses, and gram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Mis. (Native) goods.
GODAVARI	...	79,900	Rice and other cereals.	9,254	Salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	Cotton (European) manufactures.
GODAVARI	...	44,550	Ditto.	4,215	Salt and stone.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,270	Leather manufactures and mis. (Native) goods.
GHATEPUR	...	8,439	Hides and saline substances.	11,214	Rice and wheat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GHATEPUR	...	10,616	Sugar, unrefined, and refined.	19,803	Rice and other cereals.	...	...	...	...	1,650	Mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
BANAR	...	2,324	Sugar, unrefined.	40,597	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	840	Mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
BANAR	...	1,50,366	Linseed, other cereals and wheat.	1,58,214	Other cereals, rice, salt, and linseed.	...	...	...	...	3,328	Cotton (European) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
HAJEPUR	...	26,717	Saltpetre, fuel and firewood.	74,256	Indigo-seed, pulses, other cereals, and rice.	...	...	...	...	4,000	Cotton (European) manufactures.	...	...
MORUPUR	...	1,575	Linseed and saltpetre.	8,890	Rice and saltpetre.	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,902	Cotton (European) manufactures.
LALLUR	...	37,247	Fresh fruits, vegetables, and hides.	37,279	Rice and salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Mis. (Native) goods.
DURBURGA	...	6,527	Saltpetre and linseed.	981	Salt and paddy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DURBURGA	...	33,454	Linseed.	11,071	Paddy and rice.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATNA	...	2,05,098	Salt, rice, other cereals, and linseed.	4,55,496	Linseed, fuel, other cereals, rice, and fresh fruits and vegetables.	...	...	...	...	2,54,970	Cotton (European), leather and woolen manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
MORUPUR	...	10,762	Wheat, pulses, and gram.	8,646	Rice and salt.	...	...	...	...	250	Mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
MORUPUR	...	11,403	Linseed.	40	Fibres manufactures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Cotton (European) manufactures.
BRAGULPUR	...	5,588	Wheat and linseed.	3,526	Salt and other cereals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	4,350	Fresh fruits and vegetables.	6,303	Sugar, unrefined, refined, and stone.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	8,164	Mustard and linseed.	5,304	Salt and betelnuts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	2,663	Fresh fruits and vegetables.	50	Spices and condiments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	25,671	Linseed and mustard.	2,296	Salt and tobacco.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	Cotton (European) manufactures.
BRAGULPUR	...	8,627	Hides and tobacco.	12,627	Salt, rice, coal, and coke.	...	...	...	...	1,971	Cotton (Native) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	12,541	Fibres manufactures and jute.	12,491	Salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	54,604	Stone and other cereals.	29,732	Mustard, linseed, and hides.	...	...	...	...	89,190	Cotton (European) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	4,79,607	Salt, paddy, and iron.	17,61,211	Rice, jute, fresh fruits, and linseed.	...	...	...	...	7,57,911	Cotton (European) and leather manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	16,707	Salt and paddy.	3,55,982	Fresh fruits, fuel, and rice.	...	...	...	...	5,029	Cotton (European) manufactures.	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	13,229	Pulses, gram, and jute.	5,292	Salt, fresh fruits, and cotton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,780	Cotton (European) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.
BRAGULPUR	...	19,905	Rice, pulses, and gram.	29,329	Sugar, unrefined, and salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,399	Mis. (Native) goods.
BRAGULPUR	...	84,554	Ditto.	5,019	Mustard and salt.	...	...	...	...	5	Mis. (Native) goods.	...	...
BRAGULPUR	...	3,202	Salt and betelnuts.	18,795	Salt.	...	...	...	...	125	Cotton (European) manufactures.	...	...

Statement showing the total traffic of the Principal Ports during January 1876.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	PORTS.	ARTICLES UNDER CLASS I.			ARTICLES UNDER CLASS II.			ARTICLES UNDER CLASS III.		
		EXPORT.		Quantity in maunds.	IMPORT.		Chief staples in number.	EXPORT.		Value of goods in rupees.
		Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.		Quantity in maunds.	Chief staples.		Value of goods in rupees.	Chief staples.	
RAJSHAHY.	Rampore Beaulah	7,823	Rice.	18,661	Fresh fruits, indigo seed, and lime.	Timber 124.	.....	430	Cotton (European) manufactures, and (Native) goods.	19,050
	Godanore	1,187	Rice and jute.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maldah	13,577	Jute and rice.	24,762	Salt, sugar, unrefined and refined.	.....	.....	1,990	Cotton (Native) manufactures.	8,477
MADRAS.	Hypore	4,302	Rice.	1,470	Lime, pulses, fruits fresh, and vegetables.	Hay and straw in bundles 38,000.	.....	.....	.....	6,575
	Netpore	11,765	Rice.	860	Sugar, refined.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rangoon	34,856	Fibres manufactures and rice.	1,525	Salt.	.....	.....	60	Mis. (Native) goods.	.....
BOMBAY.	Hiloe	1,200	Rice.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ghoramara	22,125	Jute and tobacco.	7,750	Salt, cotton, and pulses.	Hay and straw in bundles 2,000.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Koromunge	24,942	Jute.	1,634	Spices, condiments and paddy.	.....	.....	3,016	Leather and mis. (Native) goods.	.....
MYSORE.	Boynub	18,423	Jute, paddy, rice, spices, salt, and pulses.	51,539	Rice, paddy, sugar unrefined, fresh fruits, betel-nuts, and pulses.	Bamboos 46,000, cocoanuts 6,000.	.....	3,422	Cotton (European) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	3,824
	Serajunge	134,435	Jute and salt.	3,02,067	Jute sugar unrefined, mustard, and rice.	Timber 2,700, hay and straw in bundles 51,500.	.....	75,857	Cotton (European) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	7,931
	Goatundo	16,908	Salt, spices and condiments and sugar, refined.	2,11,972	Jute, rice, and salt.	Timber 280.	.....	2,34,973	Cotton (European) woolen, and silk manufactures.	5,955
BACKSOUTH.	Nulchity	62,557	Rice and betel-nuts.	38,347	Salt, coal, sugar refined, and oil.	Timber 35.	.....	2,200	Mis. (Native) goods.	396
	Burrial	131,941	Rice.	4,100	Salt and lime.	.....	.....	.....	Mis. (Native) goods.	7,011
	Jhalokati	50,047	Rice and paddy.	23,914	Sugar unrefined, fresh fruits, sugar refined, and salt.	Cocoanuts 700.	.....	546	Mis. (Native) goods.	82,025
HOODLY.	Baidyabatty	1,664	Coal and coke.	5,409	Paddy and fresh fruits.	.....	.....	3,000	Ditto.	463
	Forashdangh	1,972	Rice.	40,902	Rice.	Timber 14.	.....	104	Ditto.	42
	Bhuddressur	21,028	Salt and mustard.	11,703	Linseed, fibre manufactures, and mustard.	Gunny bags 4,000.	.....	.....	Ditto.	25
BUNDWAL.	Howrah	1,17,121	Coal and coke, salt and paddy.	47,575	Fuel, paddy, and sugar, unrefined.	Timber 271, cocoanuts 1,000 in bundles 67.	.....	9,950	Cotton (European) manufactures.	1,846
	Cutwa	45,018	Rice and lime.	10,105	Salt and pulses.	Hay and straw in bundles 25,000.	.....	.....	.....	2,425
	Culna	8,865	Rice, fresh fruits, and vegetables.	5,153	Pulses and mustard.	Hay and straw in bundles 6,400.	.....	505	Cotton (Native) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	1,416
MIDNAPUR.	Nadungbat	13,049	Paddy and rice.	.....	.....	Timber 2,867.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Koakiten	3,910	Coal and coke, spices, condiments, and salt.	50,584	Jute, rice, coal and coke.	Timber 290.	.....	1,50,514	Cotton (European) woolen, and leather manufactures.	59
	Hanahally	11,324	Pulses and linseed.	7,865	Coal, pulses, paddy, and salt.	Hay and straw in bundles 85,34,198.	.....	5	Mis. (Native) goods.	415
PACCA.	Dacca	25,357	Rice and jute.	50,692	Coal, hides, and fresh fruits.	Timber 3,299, bamboos 8,400, cocoanuts 400, hay and straw in bundles 900.	.....	1,53,847	Cotton (European) and leather manufactures.	1,40,235
	Naraingunge	24,741	Jute, salt, and tobacco.	1,27,935	Jute, salt, and rice.	Timber 100, bamboos 1,400, hay and straw in bundles 18,040.	.....	1,41,646	Cotton (European) and leather manufactures.	16,398
	Modungunge	22,074	Paddy and rice.	59,543	Paddy, rice, and jute.	Bamboos 3,000, cocoanuts 900.	.....	12,833	Cotton (European) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	463
JAMSHEDPUR.	Basoodia	9,874	Sugar, refined and unrefined.	10,101	Paddy, fuel, and rice.	Timber 5.	.....	218	Mis. (Native) goods.	771
	Chittagong	26,349	Salt.	89,262	Fuel, paddy, and sugar, unrefined.	Bamboos 1,00,102, cocoanuts 66,040.	.....	5,113	Cotton (European) manufactures, and mis. (Native) goods.	3,70,257

COMMERCIAL REVIEW, 1875.

No. I.—COLONIAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCE—TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO.

THE following reports regarding some of the principal staples of trade in England, which closely concern also India and the East, are republished from the valuable Commercial History and Review of 1875, which accompanied the *Economist* of the 11th March last:—

TEA.

Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co. (London) report:—

The quantity of tea received from China through the Suez Canal from the 1st July to 31st December was as follows:—In 1870, 22 millionlb; in 1871, 48 millionlb; in 1872, 60 millionlb; in 1873, 70 millionlb; in 1874, 87 millionlb; in 1875, 121 millionlb, besides 14 millionlb of Indian teas.

The following table shows the shipments from China and Japan to Great Britain for the last six seasons, also the shipments of Indian Teas and Total Quantity delivered for home consumption and export, and the United Kingdom stock on 31st December, for the last six years:—

YEARS.	Export from China and Japan to Great Britain.	Export from India.	Total delivered, United Kingdom.	Home consumption.	Export from United Kingdom.	Stock on 31st December.
1869-70	141,500,000	13,100,000	147,900,000	117,000,000	30,900,000	80,300,000
1870-71	132,900,000	15,500,000	144,700,000	123,500,000	41,100,000	83,800,000
1871-72	147,000,000	17,100,000	166,200,000	127,700,000	38,500,000	100,700,000
1872-73	149,900,000	14,000,000	165,200,000	132,000,000	33,200,000	95,400,000
1873-74	141,000,000	17,500,000	168,500,000	137,500,000	31,000,000	87,100,000
1874-75	162,000,000	25,800,000	177,200,000	145,500,000	31,700,000	107,500,000

Arthur Capel and Co. (London) report:—

We, as usual, call attention to the statistics of 1875, which show some remarkable variations as compared with 1874. Owing to the earlier opening of the season and the larger quantity despatched through the Suez Canal, the imports show the great increase of 37,000,000lb, which, however, is in a measure neutralised by the much smaller quantity afloat. The deliveries have been very good for home consumption, showing an increase of 7,500,000lb, about 5,500,000lb being Indian tea, whilst exports, which early in the year showed a large increase, close at about the same figure as last year. The United Kingdom stocks show an increase of 17,500,000lb.

The year 1875 has been one of great progress in Indian teas. The imports have amounted to 25,500,000lb, whilst the deliveries have been 23,400,000lb, being an increase of 5,700,000lb over last year; and there is every reason to think that a still further increase will be shown during 1876, the great bulk of the increased consumption having taken place during the last six months of 1875, Indian tea now finding a sale in many quarters where it has hitherto been neglected. The result in 1875 to the growers must have generally proved satisfactory, especially to those who have produced the finer kinds of tea, whilst to importers it has also proved, on the whole, remunerative, the rapid increase in consumption having kept up prices better than could have been looked for at one time.

Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire (London) report:—

Some idea of the great strides of Indian tea will be given by stating that the average monthly consumption in 1875, 1,940,000lb, was greater than the total supply received from India in 1862; again, the consumption of the last four months just closed is more than the total amount imported in 1868. There are but few articles that have attained to a similar importance in the same space, for twenty-five years ago the growth of Indian tea was generally regarded more as an experiment than in the light of a future article of commerce.

The accompanying figures show an increase for 1875 of 43 per cent. over 1874. It should, however, be borne in mind that in the latter year, owing to adverse circumstances, the production was much less than it otherwise would have been.

Total import of Indian teas into United Kingdom 1st January to 31st December 1875, about 25 millionlb, and for 1861-74 as follows:—

	lb.		lb.
1861	1,300,000	1868	8,100,000
1862	1,600,000	1869	10,500,000
1863	2,300,000	1870	13,100,000
1864	1,400,000	1871	15,400,000
1865	2,600,000	1872	16,900,000
1866	5,000,000	1873	18,300,000
1867	7,200,000	1874	17,900,000

SUGAR.

The Public Ledger reports:—

The great expansion in this trade established during the last few years has not only been fully sustained during 1875, but the various movements have acquired a still greater influence from the extraordinary magnitude of its

consumption as well as production, and the widely different interests involved. A further important reduction in value has presented the article to the consumer at the lowest prices yet known, and under this stimulating and favourable influence the consumption in this country has vastly increased.

Although stocks in the United Kingdom have at almost all times shown a deficiency of various amount, and the consumption has maintained such an unparalleled rate, any improving tendency that might have accrued from these attractive circumstances has been entirely counteracted by the liberal supplies on the water, and anticipations of abundant ensuing crops. The trade have seldom bought freely; and as speculative operations have been of the most limited character, the market has presented an appearance of almost uninterrupted monotony and dullness, the more active demand that has at intervals prevailed being as readily met by holders, and the slight improvement in price which ensued soon lost.

Commencing with a comparative deficiency of 30,000 tons in the United Kingdom stock, some expectations of an improvement from the dullness which marked the closing month of 1874 were entertained. These were, however, disappointed. Refiners showed no desire to buy for more than immediate requirements; and as the desire to sell gradually increased, prices continually gave way during the first six weeks, until a general decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. from the opening rates was established. At this concession there was more demand for common brown as well as suitable refining kinds, but no recovery was obtainable, and the market soon afterward showed renewed dullness.

About May more attention was directed towards the proceedings of the International Conference held at Brussels, which met with the view of obtaining from the French Government an alteration in the system of drawbacks on refined maintained in that country. Although at one time it was thought success would attend the efforts to secure this issue, no immediate action resulted, but on the contrary proceedings were delayed and when a new law was passed by the French Assembly late in July, the date for refining in bond was postponed until the 1st of March 1876, and at the same time modifications of the existing laws were introduced which placed the English refiner in a still worse position than heretofore. After the above-mentioned enactment was passed, the pressure to sell Paris loaves increased, and prices declined to a point 1s. 6d. lower than in April, and home refiners, being unable to compete, the production of stored refined, which has been dwindling for some years, almost entirely ceased.

As no official records of the home consumption are now published, an estimate only can be formed. The total for 1875 is supposed to reach about 912,000 tons, against 836,000 tons in 1874; but with a deduction on account of British refined exported, which has amounted to about 48,000 tons, against 46,537 tons last year, the actual consumption will be so much less, but the increase for the year remains about 76,000 tons.

The imports have undergone a similar expansion, the increase amounting to about 93,000 tons, of which foreign refined contributed 8,000 tons.

The exports have shown a remarkable increase, and are larger than for many years. Those of raw are 6,000 tons, and foreign refined are also 6,000 tons in excess of last year's.

The stock at the close is about 15,000 tons less than at the end of December last year, and the smallest since 1872.

Statement of the Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks of Sugar in the United Kingdom, in the year 1874, compared with the two previous years, with the Stocks at the close of December.

IMPORTATION.			
	1875. Estimate. Tons.	1874. Official. Tons.	1873. Official. Tons.
Colonial	295,000	242,232	255,830
Foreign	501,000	468,604	459,617
Refined	141,000	133,593	118,042
Total	937,000	844,429	833,489
HOME CONSUMPTION.*			
Raw	780,000	714,000	676,137
Refined	132,000	122,000	109,896
Total	912,000	836,000	786,033
EXPORTATION.			
Raw	25,000	19,155	7,194
Foreign refined	13,200	7,229	1,257
Total	38,200	26,384	8,451
British refined	48,000	46,537	34,839
STOCKS, DECEMBER 31.*			
Raw	149,000	160,000	185,000
Refined	16,000	20,000	15,000
Total	165,000	180,000	200,000

* As no official statement has been given since the abolition of the duties, these are estimated.

Summary of Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks of Raw and Refined Sugar in the United Kingdom during the last ten years, from official records, except for the year 1875, and the Deliveries and Stocks in 1874, which are estimated.

YEARS.	Imports.	DELIVERIES.		Stock, end of December.
		Home use.	Export.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1875	937,000	912,000	38,200	165,000
1874	814,429	836,000	26,344	180,000
1873	835,480	786,033	8,451	200,000
1872	784,004	715,401	11,103	162,980
1871	698,708	702,200	17,372	102,350
1870	724,709	693,501	19,779	142,113
1869	605,518	610,700	13,403	111,711

Summary of Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks of Foreign Refined Sugar (included above) during each of the last ten years, from official records.

YEARS.	Imports.	DELIVERIES.		Stock, end of December.
		Home use.	Export.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1875	141,000	132,000	13,200	16,000
1874	134,503	122,000	7,229	20,000
1873	118,042	106,500	1,237	15,000
1872	99,376	88,334	1,071	10,024
1871	78,035	74,726	2,785	7,350
1870	83,523	80,544	1,028	6,363
1869	53,147	51,290	1,343	3,584

British West India.—An increased energy appears to have been applied to the production in some of the most important of these possessions, notwithstanding the low range of value during the last few years, the crops in Barbadoes and Trinidad especially showing a large increase, the exports according to latest advices being, in the former instance, 55,500 tons, against 30,600 tons in 1874, and from Trinidad 60,000 tons, against 41,000 tons.

The proportion of each description of raw sugar delivered for home consumption and exported at the port of London in the 52 weeks of 1875 has been as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
British West India ...	129,896	Penang	4,907
Manilla	35,667	Havana	3,320
Beetroot	35,457	Bengal	2,481
Brazil	14,643	Java	2,385
Madras	13,345	Cuba	2,134
Mauritius and Natal ...	12,491		
Porto Rico, &c. ...	6,429	Total	268,582
Egyptian	5,418		

COFFEE.

The prolonged period of high prices and gradual exhaustion of stocks in the hands of consumers, which caused such a large diminution in the deliveries during 1874, has been followed by a season of extended deliveries, and, contrary to expectations formed at the beginning of the year, stocks have been kept at a relatively low point for nearly nine months, and prices, instead of declining, have moved in an upward direction, until in the autumn a total rise of about 15s. from the value at the end of 1874 was established. From this point onwards to the close, the course of events has been entirely reversed: the demand has fallen off, stocks in Europe have undergone a rapid accumulation, creating a surplus equal to the whole amount remaining at the end of 1874, and nearly the whole of the advance has been lost.

Statement of the prices of various descriptions at the highest point in the autumn, and at the end of December, compared with value at the end of 1874.

Sorts.	Highest in Autumn.	Value, December 1875.	Value, December 1874.
	s.	s.	s.
Middling plantation, Ceylon ...	115	103	100
Native Ceylon, good ordinary ...	99	92	82
Ditto East India	100	93	82
Middling plantation, East India ..	116	104	99
Good ordinary, Jamaica	93	87	77
Middling, Costa Rica	102	93	94
Fine ordinary, Guatemala	98	90	85

From the above comparison it appears that whilst plantation kinds have declined to the extent of about 12s. during the last three months, pale and ordinary kinds are only 6s. to 7s. lower.

Prices of various qualities on the 31st December of the four preceding years:—

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Sorts.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Plantation Ceylon, middling ...	125	86	76	66
Native Ceylon, good ordinary ..	118	79	68	52
Ditto afloat	108	78	69	53
Java, good ordinary	111	82	73	56
Rio, good ordinary	103	76	69	53
Ditto afloat	110	74	71	49

SUMMARY of Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks of Coffee in the United Kingdom, from official records.

YEARS.	Imports.	DELIVERIES.		Stocks, end of December.
		Home use.	Export.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1875	80,000	14,450	61,000	18,000
1874	70,704	14,225	54,000	14,000
1873	84,184	14,433	72,000	12,000
1872	74,586	14,134	70,500	13,500
1871	86,000	13,844	76,000	25,000
1870	80,287	13,074	64,663	31,000
1869	77,418	12,901	67,211	29,468
1868	77,635	13,005	60,297	22,645

RICE.

Fraser and Co. report:—

The depression from which rice, in common with most other articles of East Indian produce, suffered, may of course be partially accounted for by the many mercantile failures which unhappily occurred, causing general distrust and want of confidence. But other and more direct reasons can be assigned for the slow, but steady decline in prices, which, with but one or two brief intermissions, the rice market experienced during the period under review. The unprecedented large quantity shipped from Burmah, the marked inferiority of quality as compared with the standard of former years, in connection with good grain crops all over Europe, causing, as an inevitable result, a decided falling off in the consumption of rice, are, we think, sufficient to account for the drooping tendency and general inactivity which have been the leading characteristics of the trade.

The transport of rice from Burmah by steamers via the Suez Canal was much more largely adopted as compared with 1874 and 1873, being only exceeded in quantity in 1872, when steam vessels were first chartered for the conveyance of rice. The total quantity of steamer shipments from the four ports amounted to 72,901 tons; namely, 43,105 tons from Rangoon, 13,889 tons from Akyah, 6,892 tons from Bassien, and 12,015 tons from Moulemein, against a total of 35,305 tons in 1874, 48,018 tons in 1873, and 80,644 in 1872.

The increased consumption of rice for distillation is a feature of considerable interest to those who watch the wonderful development and annually advancing proportions of the rice trade; and the fact is certainly significant that some 20,003 tons were during 1875 taken for that purpose, of which at least one-half was purchased by Scotch distillers, to whom the use of rice for distillation was a novel experience.

The cleaned rice trade ruled in sympathy with the rough article throughout the year, and in the face of an almost constantly depressed and drooping market has not been remunerative. The exportation of cleaned rice from the United Kingdom fell off considerably as compared with the preceding year, and for similar reasons as those mentioned at the commencement of our review, the total quantity from London being 74,395 tons, and 93,527 tons from Liverpool, against 106,121 tons from London, and 101,867 tons from Liverpool in 1874.

TOBACCO.

Foster N. Davis & Co. report:—

The year 1875 will not be easily forgotten by those concerned in the tobacco trade, whether in this country or elsewhere, an absence of all animation having been the ruling characteristic feature; and although it must be admitted trade generally in all articles of consumption has been more or less stagnant, the various causes that have affected other trades can scarcely be considered to have affected tobacco, the consumption of which has increased. The primary cause of the dulness may be traced to the high range of prices prevailing for North American growths, and had it not been for the ample imports of Japan, Java, &c., the manufacturers of this country would have had considerable

difficulty in coping with the peculiar position of the article. It may be safely asserted that in no past years has the American influence been so powerful to the detriment of the trade; the bulk of the stock, with the exception of that possessed by the manufacturers, being held exclusively for American account; and if the quotations of this day are compared with those of 1st January 1875, it will be seen what wonderful unanimity has existed, especially when the usually diverse views of shippers are taken into consideration. The very fact that quotations this day approximate so closely with those of 1st January 1875, proves that there must have been some justification for the high standard that has ruled throughout 1875; and it must be apparent, even to those who deprecate the present high range of prices, that such has not been caused by any speculation in the English markets, speculative feeling having been conspicuous by its absence during the last two years. It might perhaps have been better had such feeling existed in the latter part of 1864: the trade would not then have been so entirely at the mercy of American holders.

Owing to the almost entire absence of imports during the past autumn, which was fully anticipated, the stock of North American tobaccos in the United Kingdom exhibits a considerable reduction, especially as regards strips, in comparison with that of same period last year; but it may, however, in point of actual quantity, be regarded as more than sufficient for this year's requirements. Unfortunately, on analysing the assortment, it will be found that the descriptions mostly in request, and which, in fact, are absolutely necessary with the present system of manufacturing, are less than will be required before future supplies can be available: hence arises the anomalous position of the market. Stocks, even without the usual autumnal imports, sufficiently large, but assortment most indifferent; in consequence, the range of prices unprecedentedly wide. Considering the crops of 1875 in the States amounted in the aggregate to a large total, the crop of Virginia alone being estimated at 70,000 hogsheds, a brighter future may be anticipated, concurrent with a more reasonable scale of prices.

No. II.—RAW MATERIALS.—SILK, JUTE, INDIGO.

SILK.

H. W. Eaton and Sons (London) report:—

Another unsatisfactory period has to be reported of the silk trade during 1875, for notwithstanding a steadily increasing demand, and in spite of the absence of violent fluctuations in prices, the result of the year's trading has been disappointing in the extreme. For much of the depression which has prevailed the exceptional position of all commercial affairs must be held responsible and the manner in which severe troubles have been met by the trade proves clearly the soundness that low prices and the absence of speculation have produced; to this may be added the welcome fact of the increase of consuming power in England, as is evinced by the figures in the annexed table, which show the deliveries, notwithstanding a considerable diminution in the exports from here to the continent, to be almost equal to those of 1874.

1875 commenced heavily; consumers were deterred from entering the market by the announcement in the first week of January of special public sales "without reserve"; and although the result proved more satisfactory as regards prices than had been anticipated, yet those, and the periodical sales in February, supplied consumers until that period in the spring when the uncertainty as to the result of the European crop always tends to restrict purchases. The season being unusually late, it was not until the middle of June that the fact of a full crop was ascertained; still such was the firmness produced by the large consumption that prices of Asiatic silk remained nearly unchanged until the disastrous failure which occurred at the beginning of July caused large quantities of silk to be forced off, and for some time most irregular quotations marked the effect of the sale of old and undesirable qualities; later, confidence was restored, but prices remained unremunerative to importers, and even the confirmation from Shanghai of a decreased estimate of the season's production failed to increase the rates. The accumulation of European silk upon the continent caused great disquietude in November, and reports of forced sales prevented the improvement in this market which the soundness of our trade warranted: during the last week or two, however, the uneasiness has disappeared, and recent operations evince more firmness.

Japans have borne more successfully than might have been anticipated the abundance of European silk, and the deliveries, although less than those of the previous year, have been in advance of the arrivals. The quality, with some few exceptions, has been fair, and the present low rates offer strong inducements to consumers.

It is difficult to report the position of Italians and Brutias in this market, the statistics which assist opinion in other silks being in this case absolutely unreliable; but so far as can be gathered from the figures furnished, there has been but little change in the imports and consumption as compared with those of 1874. Most of the silk offered here has been destitute of the good qualities which formerly characterised Italians, and even at the low prices quoted it has not compared favourably with Japan silk, and it is only since the recent panic in the Milan market, which has still further reduced prices, that English manufacturers have bought at all freely.

Annexed is the annual table of statistics of raw and thrown silks during the year 1875 as compared with those of 1874:—

Description.	Imports.		Extreme Prices During—			
	1874.	1875.	1874.		1875.	
	lb.	lb.	s.	s.	s.	s.
China—Tsatilee	3,014,508	1,828,044	10 to 24	...	12 to 20	...
Canton	412,390	855,580	10	18	10	17
Thrown	14,672	20,832	12	19	12	14
Japan	677,300	562,600	10	26	10	21

Description.	Imports.		Extreme Prices During—			
	1874.	1875.	1874.		1875.	
	lb.	lb.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Bengal	361,950	211,800	6 to 23	...	7 to 17	...
Persian	3,600	6,000	7	11	7	10
Italian—Raw	144,130	180,670	20	32	14	28
White Novil	...	...	33	40	25	35
Thrown	297,540	278,110	27	39	18	35
Total	5,795,154	4,538,480				

* Average net weight of a bale of Bengal, 150lb; small, 105lb; China raw 102lb; Chinese thrown, 112lb; Canton, 110lb; Japan, 100lb; Patent Brutia, 175lb; Italian, 290lb; and a ballot of Persian, 75lb.

JUTE.

Seaton, Clark and Co. (London) report:—

The course of this market during 1875 has again been disappointing to all concerned. In the first two or three weeks of January there was a slight effort to throw off the depression which had prevailed during 1874, but it was short-lived. Not even the certainty of very small supplies could effect any improvement in face of the stagnation which prevailed in the Dundee trade, and in spite of short shipments, and although prices were already very low, they gradually gave way month after month till the end of July, by which time common jute had fallen from £11 10s. to £9 10s. and medium from £17 to £15. The reduction of the stock of manufactured goods which took place had the best effect, and trade generally showing signs of improvement, prices of both yarns and goods advanced. No sooner did this revival begin than spinners were induced to buy very largely, and during the last four months of the year an enormous business was done in new jute at gradually advancing prices, first marks, which opened at £15, closing at £17, c. f. and i. On the spot there was also a strong demand, and the advance was not less than 30s. to 40s. from the lowest point; and as the Dundee stocks were now very low, spinners were obliged to draw on London for immediate wants. At the end of 1875 the stock was the lowest we have had for five years, having fallen to 100,000 bales, or less than one month's consumption.

As the consumption at present is at the rate of fully 1,400,000 bales per annum, it is evident that prices must advance sufficiently high to attract an additional supply of at least another 150,000 bales during the current season, if that rate of consumption is to be maintained.

Common.	AVERAGE PRICE for past ten years.				Jute Yarn, 7 lbs.			
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	s.	d.
14	15	...	18	15 @ 20	0	...	22	15
15	15	...	18	0 @ 19	15	...	22	10
12	15	...	16	0 @ 17	0	...	18	10

Quotations, 31st December 1875.

SHIPMENTS from Calcutta to GREAT BRITAIN for past seven seasons.

	Jute.	Cuttings.	Total.
September 1, 1868, to Aug. 31, 1869	853,937	37,249	890,286
Ditto 1869, ditto 1870	828,914	13,876	842,790
Ditto 1870, ditto 1871	1,168,225	34,933	1,203,158
August 1, 1871, to July 31, 1872	1,492,639	22,919	1,515,558
Ditto 1872, ditto 1873	1,529,012	58,272	1,587,314
Ditto 1873, ditto 1874	1,340,964	79,058	1,420,022
Ditto 1874, ditto 1875	1,098,728	32,808	1,131,536

INDIGO.

Messrs. Layton and Co. (London) report:—

A retrospective review of the indigo market is unaccompanied by any satisfactory reflections to the importers of the dye; values have receded in many instances 25 per cent., and the decline in prices current throughout the year has been continuous and severe. Prices in the January sale fell 6d. per lb. and showed how much too high rates in Calcutta were then ruling; a parcel of 55 chests, being a fair average of the well-known mark of M. & H., sold here without the reserve at 6s. 4½d. per lb., or 9d. to 1s. per lb. below the Calcutta market. In the second, third, and fourth sales we had simply to chronicle lower values, until indigo became cheaper than it had been for twenty years.

It is somewhat difficult to account for this great depreciation in value: the Bengal crop a twelvemonth ago was estimated at only 80,000 maunds, a short supply from Madras, and an easy money market, naturally led us to expect higher prices, but these hopes were dissipated as the year advanced by heavy commercial failures, and the consequent distrust exhibited in all commercial and financial circles, an utter absence of speculation, and the good accounts which reached us of the growing crops. Tirhoot, a district which during the famine made so little, produced this season the largest outturn on record, viz. 70,000 maunds; from this part the bulk of the crop which is now being sold in Calcutta will come. In considering our supplies during the year this fact must not be lost sight of, viz. that the overplus is indigo of good quality; of the crop of 126,000 maunds or 33,000 chests, at least 4,000 chests will be taken for the Gulphs and America, leaving 29,000 chests for European consumption. The Madras crop is estimated at a little over that of last year, and as large shipments of Kurpah of good quality have already been made to Egypt for local consumption, we may expect not more than 8,000 chests finding their way to Europe. This, added to the 29,000 chests from the Bengal Presidency, would give us only 37,000 chests, or (notwithstanding the large crop from Bengal) barely an average consumption, the rate for the sixteen years being 37,310 chests per annum.

EAST INDIA INDIGO IN EUROPE.

Consumption.	Chests.	Stock, 31st December.	Chests.
1868	34,000	1868	11,870
1869	35,260	1869	14,700
1870	28,981	1870	22,140
1871	41,559	1871	20,151
1872	30,950	1872	28,000
1873	37,000	1873	33,000
1874	42,000	1874	29,000
1875	39,000	1875	19,000

The stocks of Europe are now estimated at 10,000 chests less than that of last year.

INDIGO AND TEA PROSPECTS, 1876.

THE following remarks on the indigo and tea prospects of 1876 are republished from Messrs. William Moran and Company's Market Report, dated the 28th April 1876:—

INDIGO.

The crop advices received since our last issue are, we are glad to say, generally more favourable.

On 13th instant rain fell pretty generally over all the zillahs of Lower Bengal, with the exception of Burdwan and Midnapore (whence we continue to receive complaints of heat and drought), and although it was much lighter in some parts than in others, it has enabled planters to fill in a large portion of their empty lands, and in many places to complete their sowings. The new plant is reported to be coming up well, but timely rain will be needful to bring it on.

On the same date, Tirhoot, Chuprah, and Chumparun also had rain, but in the first named zillah it appears to have been sufficiently heavy to sow upon to the north of the district only, where it varied from about seven-tenths of an inch to a couple of inches; to the south the fall was very light, being only two or three-tenths (some factories had none at all), which has only had the effect of causing the standing plant to burn. In Chuprah the fall was also light and partial, a few factories only getting sufficient rain to enable them to put in further sowings. In Chumparun the fall was heavier and more general than in either of the other zillahs, and most concerns were enabled to fill up their lands. The new sowings are reported to be coming up very well; but taking into account the insufficiency of moisture from last year's short rainfall, it is doubtful whether they will hold without further good showers from time to time, and of this there does not appear to be much prospect at present, the latest advices reporting great heat with strong westerly winds.

TEA.

We now beg to submit particulars of actual as compared with the estimated outturn from the various districts during the past year, and also an estimate for the current season:—

	Estimated crop, 1876-70.	Actual outturn, 1876-70.	Estimated crop, 1876-77.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Assam	13,330,260	13,235,989	15,938,100
Cachar and Sylhet	7,604,160	6,660,570	8,354,660
Kurseong, Darjeeling and the Terai	4,526,800	4,343,206	4,651,300
Kumaon, Kangra Valley, and Dehra-Doon	1,434,000	1,289,532	1,527,500
Chittagong	434,760	442,421	549,500
Chota Nagpore	166,810	153,690	174,000
Total	27,496,790	26,136,408	31,195,060

It will be seen that the total outturn has fallen short of the estimate by about one million and a quarter pounds, and that the deficiency was mainly caused by the short outturn from Cachar, occasioned by the very unfavourable season experienced in that district. As regards the other districts, the discrepancy was but slight. The estimate for next season is again considerably larger, and this was only to be expected as large extensions and new gardens which have been formed during the past few years are now coming into bearing. It is worthy of remark, as an illustration of the development of tea-planting, that the quantity expected this year from Assam alone is nearly equal to the entire crop of 1871.

Having regard to the unfavourable weather experienced in most districts at the opening of the manufacturing season, and up to the present date, we are inclined to modify somewhat the estimates which have been kindly placed at our disposal, and to limit expectations to a total of thirty millions. Of this quantity probably about a million and a half will be taken for country consumption and for Central Asia, leaving, say, twenty-eight to twenty-nine millions available for export.

With the exception of Darjeeling, the quality of the past season's teas we consider to have been up to the usual standard. The falling off in the average price obtained has been due to the heavy decline which has taken place in the value of Souchong kinds and the commoner sorts of broken tea. We are glad, however, to see that there has lately been a partial recovery in these descriptions in the London market. The very inferior character of the tea produced in Darjeeling during the past year has been freely commented on for some time past; we have every reason to believe, from planters' expressed intentions, and judging from numerous musters we have seen that the quality will henceforward be considerably improved.

GREEN TEA.—We can report no improvement in prospects; the demand for Indian sorts appears to have quite died out.

It is gratifying to observe the great increase in the London deliveries shown by the following figures:—

	m.
London deliveries of Indian tea during 1870	13,472,800
" " " 1871	13,708,000
" " " 1872	16,276,000
" " " 1873	18,187,000
" " " 1874	17,766,000
" " " 1875	23,275,000

and for six months from September 1875 to February 1876 inclusive, the deliveries amounted to 13,625,500lb, or at the rate of over twenty-seven millions a year, while we think it will be found, when the figures can be made up, that the total exports during the past season have not exceeded twenty-five millions. There is thus every prospect of a good demand for Indian tea, and the result should be satisfactory to planter and merchant alike.

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MEMORANDUM ON THE CENSUS OF BRITISH INDIA
OF 1871-72.

(PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY
COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.)

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In the year 1871-72 the first approach was made to the taking of a general census for the whole of India at a given date. Enumerations of the people had already been made in the North-West Provinces in 1853 and 1866, in Oude in 1869, in the Punjab in 1855 and 1868, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in 1867, and in the Central Provinces in 1866; while in Madras quinquennial returns have been prepared since 1851-52 by the officers of the Revenue Department, giving with more or less accuracy the numbers of the people in each district, and in British Burma also a tolerably correct census is made each year for the purpose of the capitation rate. Nor was the Government supposed to be without some means of forming an estimate of the numbers under its rule in Bengal, in Bombay, or in the minor provinces, though in Bengal at least the estimate has been found to have been utterly wrong. The census of 1871 was, however, an attempt to obtain for the whole of India statistics of the age, caste, religion, occupation, education, and infirmities of the population; and the results for their respective provinces have been carefully analyzed in the reports written by Mr. Beverley for Bengal, Mr. Plowden for the North-West Provinces, Mr. Neill for the Central Provinces, Surgeon-Major Cornish for Madras, Surgeon-Major Lumsdaine for

Bombay, Mr. M'Iver for British Burma, and Major Lindsay for Coorg and for Mysore, which state, though administered for its Native Prince, may for present purposes be treated as part of British India.

Unfortunately the enumeration was not carried out in all the provinces, it being thought undesirable to incur the expense or disturb the people in the Punjab, Oude, and Berar so soon after the last census taken in those parts of the country. In the following endeavour, therefore, to bring into one view particulars relating to the whole population of British India, it will be necessary to use for those provinces returns which are from three to six years antecedent in date to the general census of 1871-72.

The following statement gives the area and population of British India as shown in the various Census Reports, with the best information available relating to the Native States :—

PROVINCES.	UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.		FEUDATORY STATES.		TOTAL.	
	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Government of India—						
Ajmer	2,661	316,032	..	..	2,661	316,032
Berar	17,334	2,251,505	..	..	17,334	2,251,505
Cooch	2,000	108,312	..	..	2,000	108,312
Mysore	27,077	5,055,412	..	..	27,077	5,055,412
Central India and Bundelkund ... }	.....	.....	81,140	7,699,602	81,140	7,699,602
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	.....	78,003	10,666,080	78,003	10,666,080
Munpore ... ..	.....	.....	7,584	126,000	7,584	126,000
Rajpootana ... ..	.....	.....	118,647	8,981,688	118,647	8,981,688
Bengal	167,698	60,407,724	39,621	2,212,909	106,019	62,680,633
Assam	53,856*	4,132,019	..	..	53,856	4,132,019
North-West Provinces ...	81,403	30,781,204	5,445	907,013	86,848	31,088,217
Oude	23,092	11,220,232	..	..	23,092	11,220,232
Punjab	101,820	17,611,498	114,558	5,299,448	216,187	23,010,946
Central Provinces ...	84,953	8,201,510	28,834	1,049,710	113,787	9,251,220
British Burma	88,556	2,747,148	..	..	88,556	2,747,148
Madras	138,318	31,281,177	9,810	2,927,048	148,128	33,308,225
Bombay	124,462	16,349,206	61,254	2,298,612	187,715	26,647,818
Total	904,019	190,503,048	596,085	48,267,910	1,450,744	238,830,958

* Excluding the Cachar and Lushai Hills, of which the population was not counted, the area of Assam is 41,798 square miles.

According to the most recent information from India, the area of one or two of the provinces differs slightly from that above given,* the correction being due either to more accurate survey or to the transfer of territory from one administration to another. It has, however, been thought desirable to adhere in this memorandum to the figures of the census. The outlying station of Aden, in Arabia, with a population of 22,507, and the penal settlement in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of which the population is returned as 8,643, have been omitted, as not being strictly within Indian limits. In a few instances fairly accurate statistics have been obtained for the Native Feudatory States; but as a rule the numbers can only be accepted as estimates, and the present review will, therefore, be limited to those relating to British India.

The density of the population throughout the whole of British India and the Feudatory States averages 165 to the square mile, or, if the districts under direct British administration alone be considered, there are 211 persons to each square mile on the average. Taking those under British rule, the density is—

In Oude	468	In Berar	129
" Bengal	397	" Ajmer	119
" North-West Provinces	378	" Assam (excluding uncensused hill country)	99
" Madras	226	" Central Provinces	97
" Mysore	187	" Coorg	84
" Punjab	173	" British Burma	31
" Bombay	131		

It may be interesting to compare this table with the figures in the margin, showing the density in certain European countries

Population per square mile.		Population per square mile.	
Belgium	447	Switzerland ...	175
England	422	Ireland	169
England and Wales	390	Bavaria	107
Saxony	377	Austria-Hungary	158
Netherlands ...	201	France	160
Great Britain and Ireland	265	Denmark	111
Italy	237	Scotland	100
German Empire ...	193	Portugal	108
Prussia	180	Spain	90
		Greece	73

small area is very dense. In England (excluding the three metropolitan districts, which

have an area of only 118 square miles between them,) there are but seven counties with such a population, namely—

	Square miles.	Average population.
Lancashire	1,888	1,493
Middlesex (extra metropolitan) ...	234	1,082
Staffordshire	1,144	750
Warwickshire	885	717
West Riding of Yorkshire	2,766	678
Durham	1,013	677
Cheshire	1,102	509

As a rule, the districts of India are much larger than English counties, and there are no less than 132 with a greater area than the West Riding, which is the largest English county division. Yet though the space over which the calculation is spread is so much greater, a density of 500 to the square mile throughout a district is not at all unusual in Northern India. Of the forty-three districts in Bengal, seventeen come up to that standard:—

	Square miles.	Average population.
Hooghly (with Howrah)	1,424	1,045
24-Pargunnahs (with Calcutta) ...	2,796	951
Sarun	2,654	778
Patna	2,101	742
Tirhoot	6,343	691
Furcedpore	1,469	677
Dacca	2,897	640
Rungpore	3,476	619
Pubna	1,066	616
Rajshahye	2,234	587
Tipperah	2,655	578
Burdwan	8,523	577
Jessore	3,658	567
Nuldon	3,421	530
Moorshedabad	2,578	525
Beerbhoom	1,344	518
Midnapore	5,082	500

The average population of the whole province, excluding the almost uninhabited jungle of the Sunderbuns, is 397 to the square mile; whereas the population of England and Wales, which a little exceed one-third of the size of Bengal, averages only 390 to the square mile.

In the North-West Provinces the districts are much smaller than in Bengal, but larger than most English counties. Thirteen out of the 35 come up to the before-mentioned standard of dense population:—

	Square miles.	Average population.
Benares	996	797
Jounpore	1,556	659
Ghazepore	2,168	621
Azimgurh	2,565	597
Agra	1,908	575
Shahjehanpore	1,723	551
Muttra	1,612	551
Allygurh	1,964	547
Meerut	2,360	541
Buntee	2,780	528
Farruckabad	1,745	527
Allahabad	2,747	508
Bareilly	2,982	505

The average for the whole territory (which is about half as large again as England and Wales) is 378, and that of the plain country (excluding, that is to say, Kumaon and Gurwal,) 430 to the square mile.

The excessive density of population in the valley of the Ganges and the neighbouring districts may be illustrated in the following manner. Taking the three provinces of Bengal, Oude, and the North-West (with the exception of the outlying districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Cooch Behar, and Kumaon, on the north, and the Sunderbuns, Chota Nagpore, and Jhansi on the south), we have an area of 201,581 square miles, and population of 96,788,049, giving an average of 480 to the square mile; that is to say, over a country larger than Spain and little less than France there is an average population exceeding that of Belgium by more than 7 per cent., and that of England by nearly 14 per cent., those being the two most densely populated countries in Europe.

This density is, moreover, not due to a great concourse of inhabitants in large cities, seeing that there is a very general spreading of the people over the country, as will appear from the following comparison. The total population of England and Wales is about 22½ millions, of whom 9½ millions (or 42 per cent.) live in towns with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, leaving 13½ millions (or 58 per cent.) for the villages and country. In the census of India the urban population is taken to comprise those living in towns of 5,000 (not 20,000) or upwards; yet even with this great extension of the term, there are little above 3 millions (or 5 per cent.) of the people in Bengal who can be said to live in towns, about the same number (3 millions, or 10 per cent. of the total population,) in the North-West Provinces, and less than 800,000 (or 7 per cent.) in Oude. The average for this part of the country is therefore about 7 per cent. of urban and 93 of rural population.

In Oude 7 of the 12 districts have a density exceeding 500:—

	Square miles.	Average population.
Lucknow	1,892	697
Barabanksee	1,348	649
Fyzabad	2,382	616
Sultanpore	1,570	592
Roy Bareilly	1,350	580
Pertabgurh	1,724	543
Oonao	1,349	537

The average throughout the province is no less than 468, the area being about two-fifths the size of England and Wales.

When, however, we quit the valleys watered by the great rivers, the Brahmapootra, Ganges, and Jumna, the Gogra and the Gomtee, we find a much more sparsely populated territory. Out of the 32 districts of the Punjab, there are only three in which the average of 500 is exceeded (excluding Simla, which for each of its 18 square miles has 1,889 persons):—

	Square miles.	Average population.
Jullandhur	1,333	596
Umrithur	2,036	532
Sealkote	1,970	510

The average throughout the Punjab is 173; the area of the province exceeds that of England and Wales by about 75 per cent.

On the north-east of Bengal, the newly formed Chief Commissionership of Assam (which is little less in size than England and Wales) has one district, Sylhet, with 312, but no other with more than 160 to the square mile; and the average, even when the wild hill country of Cachar and Lushimpore is excluded, is only 99.

Nor is the case different when we turn to the territories on the south and west of Bengal. In the Central Provinces the most populous district, Nagpore, has only 169 to the square mile, the average of the whole province being 97; that is to say, over a territory exceeding the total area of England and Wales by about one half, the population is not on the average denser than that of Westmoreland (the least thickly peopled of English counties).

Benar (or the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad) is about one-fifth of the size of the Central Provinces, and is somewhat more thickly populated; there being in one district, Ellichpore, 271 persons to the square mile, and 129 on the average throughout the province.

The two districts of Ajmere and Mhairwara are situated in the midst of the Native States of Rajpootana. They are together somewhat larger than Devonshire, and have a population of 119 to the square mile, or about half the average of that county.

Setting aside the 27 square miles which constitute the city and suburbs of Madras, the Presidency of that name has only one district coming up to the standard of 500 to the square mile, namely, Tanjore, in which there is an average of 540 persons throughout its area of 3,654 square miles. The next in order is Malabar with 377, and the average of the Presidency is 226. Its size is nearly 2½ times as great as that of England and Wales.

In Bombay also, of which the area is rather less than that of Madras, there is, besides the island containing the capital, only one district coming up to the above assumed standard of excessive population, namely Kaira, which contains 1,561 square miles, with an average of 501 persons. In Sind the population is very sparse, the average of its five districts being respectively 88, 80, 47, 30, and 14 to the square mile.

In Mysore there is no district with more than 284 to the square mile, and in Coorg none with more than 164; the two together are just half the size of England and Wales. British Burma, which is three times as large as the united areas of Mysore and Coorg, is still less thickly populated, the densest district having 115, while there are one with 7, and two with only 6 to the square mile.

In connection with this branch of the subject, the very interesting question arises whether there is reason to consider the population of India as increasing or decreasing on the increase; and if so, at what rate. The absence of trustworthy data in most of the provinces renders it very difficult to form a confident opinion on this point; and even in those territories for which a census has been previously taken, it must be borne in mind that a portion of the increase shown by the figures may be attributable to more perfect registration.

In Bengal, the estimates which have been formed at various times have been usually suspected to be very inaccurate, and in some cases have hardly pretended to be more than a mere guess. The one exception is the attempt made by Dr. Buchanan, between 1807 and 1814, to compute the population in the northern districts of Bengal and a portion of Behar. The mode which he adopted was to ascertain the extent of cultivation, and allowing five or six acres (according to the character of the district) to each plough, which he assumed to represent five persons of all ages, to calculate the aggregate agricultural population, whence, by consulting the most intelligent inhabitants as to the proportion which the agriculturists bore to other classes in that district, he arrived at the total number. This rough estimate was in some cases checked by ascertaining the aggregate agricultural produce, and after abatement for exports, calculating the number of months for which the remainder would suffice. The result of Dr. Buchanan's survey was that, in an area of 36,784 square miles, he reckoned the population to be 15,443,320, giving 420 persons to the square mile—an average which must be corrected to 412, as the country embraced in the maps accompanying his description is now found to comprise 37,425 square miles. The population of this tract by the last census was 14,926,337, or 399 to the square mile, exhibiting (so far as reliance is to be placed on the earlier figures) an average decrease in the districts to which they refer of 13 persons to the square mile during 60 years, or 275th per annum.

That Dr. Buchanan's mode of calculation, rough as it seems, was not a bad one for the purpose, appears likely from the following consideration. In the thickly populated districts of the North-West Provinces and Oude the cultivated land is about five-eighths of the entire territory, and the proportion in similar parts of Bengal may be assumed to be much the same; so that we might expect to find, in the districts surveyed by Dr. Buchanan, a population of about 14,925 (37,425 × 240), or 14,989,800, which differs very slightly from that shown by the census, namely 14,926,337; and conversely, we should find the area to be 14,926,337 ÷ 240, or 62,193 square miles, which is within one-third per cent. of the truth.

The inference, then, may perhaps be drawn, with reference to the particular territory surveyed by Dr. Buchanan, that the area of cultivation has not materially increased since the early part of the century, or, at any rate, not to a greater extent than is counteracted by the increased facilities for exporting produce; and that the country being already as thickly populated as it would bear, the number of inhabitants has remained almost stationary.

In most cases the alterations which have taken place in the boundaries of the districts during this century render it impossible to compare the estimates of their population made from time to time with the results of the census. The following instance seems, however, confirmatory of what has been said above respecting the inferences to be drawn from Dr. Buchanan's figures.

In the year 1813 Mr. Butterworth Bayley, at that time the Judge and Magistrate of Burdwan, endeavoured to ascertain the population of his district. By inquiries among the Native proprietors of estates and European residents, he satisfied himself that an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons should be allowed for each dwelling, and that the number of houses might be taken at 202,634, which gave a population of 1,444,487. The territory comprised in the district, as then constituted, appears from the recent census to contain 822,830 houses, with a population of 1,305,316 souls, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ to each house. The diminution, both in the actual numbers and in the average of residents in each house, is such as may well be ascribed to the ravages made by the epidemic fever which had pervaded Burdwan for several years, till it was checked by the dry season of 1873-74, coupled with the sanitary measures adopted by the Government.

In the outlying districts, and those which more especially suffered from the disorders prevailing before the firm establishment of British rule, there must undoubtedly have been a large increase both of cultivation and of population; but no general estimate can be made, with any pretension to accuracy, of the addition which has taken place. The calculations given at various times for Orissa show a curious variation. At the beginning of this century, when it came under the British Government, the country had been well high depopulated; and in 1822 the inhabitants were reckoned to amount to less than 1,800,000. In 1865 this estimate was more than doubled, and in 1866 the population was thought to be at least 3,015,826. The Commissioners who inquired into the circumstances of the terrible famine in that year were of opinion that one-fourth of the people had been swept away by the calamity, and their inquiries showed only 2,086,288 survivors. Yet five years afterwards the population was found by the census to have risen to 3,034,690.

In the North-West Provinces the census of 1865 exhibited a falling off in population since 1853 by somewhat less than three-fourths per cent.—a result which was attributed to inaccuracy in the earlier return. The census of 1872 shows an increase on that of 1865 by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In some districts this may be due to the natural progress of a fairly well-to-do agricultural population; and in writing of Mozuffernuggur, the Settlement Officer expressly points out that the figures "tend at least to prove that canal irrigation does not necessarily lead to a decrease of population." In most cases, however, the apparent increase is attributed by the officers to more accurate registration on the present occasion, especially with regard to the female population. The returns show an increase in most of the divisions, though in some parts the effect of the famine of 1868-69 is seen in the less rapid increase or even actual decrease. This is especially apparent in Jhansi, where the falling off is nearly 7 per cent.

Yet more sad is the tale revealed by the census of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. In 1865 these districts belonged to the North-West Provinces, and according to the enumeration then made, they contained a population of 426,268, or 160 to the square mile. Having since been placed under a Commissioner directly responsible to the Government of India, their condition was tested by a separate census, taken on the 1st of May 1872, when the number of inhabitants was found to be only 316,032, or 119 to the square mile, the figures showing a decrease of more than one-fourth of the population, attributed to the famine of 1868-69 and the epidemic disease which followed it.

In the Central Provinces the returns show an increase in the population amounting, in the six years since the last census, to 185,191, or 2 per cent. The emigration of the people from their homes to other places has in some districts led to an increase, and in others to a decrease; in the Upper Godavery district there has been a falling off of no less than 60 per cent., attributed partly to the stoppage of the navigation works, and partly to the emigration of the Kees into the country of the Nizam.

The returns for British Burma gave a population in 1862 of 2,020,634, and in 1872 of 2,747,148. In the former case the counting was not made by a systematic census, and was manifestly too low; but allowing for the omission of perhaps 5 per cent. on that occasion, we find an increase of 626,000 persons, or 30 per cent. on the numbers existing ten years ago. This shows a progressive expansion at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum—an improvement doubtless due to the better administration of the country since it came under the British rule.

No good result would apparently be obtained by an attempt to compare the numbers reported for other provinces with the estimates of a more or less vague character which were made on previous occasions.

The number of inhabited houses enumerated in British India is 37,041,468, which gives an average of 41 houses to the square mile, and of 514 persons to a house. In 1831 the average number of houses to a square mile in England and Wales was 426, and there were 541 persons to a house; but a great increase has taken place in the number of dwellings since that date, and the census of 1871 showed 73 houses to the square mile, with 533 persons to the house. The proportion of houses to the area in India varies very greatly in the different provinces; in Oude there is an average of 102 to each square mile, in the North-West Provinces it is 78, in Bengal 69, in Madras 42, in the

Number of inhabited houses per square mile.

Bengal 69	Behar 29
Assam 24	Mysore 37
North-West Provinces 78	Coorg 11
Ajmere 84	British Burma ... 6
Oude 102	Madras 42
Punjab 41	Bombay 48
Central Provinces ... 20	Average for British India 41

Punjab 41, in Mysore 37, in Ajmere 34, in Berar 29, in Bombay 26, in Assam 24, in the Central Provinces 20, in Coorg 11, and in British Burma only 6. The average of five persons to a house represents fairly the condition of matters throughout the country, since, out of the 236 districts, only 15 show it full below four. Coorg is seven, and 18 between seven and six, while in only 15 does it fall below four. Coorg is remarkable for the closeness with which its people pack themselves in their habitations; one district the average being 9.76, in another 8.67, and that for the whole province 7.35. The average in Bombay Island is 20.40, that in Calcutta is 11, and that in the City of Madras 8. The lowest averages are those for Ajmere and Mhairwarra, 3.47; for Jullundhur, in the Punjab, 3.28; and for Ahmedabad, in Bombay, 3.18.

Contrary to the experience of other countries, it is found that in India the proportion of persons to each house is, as a general rule, less in the towns than in the country; the reason assigned being that in towns most of the houses are shops, and many of the shopkeepers are traders from a distance, whose families do not reside with them.

With regard to the average number of persons in a house, Mr. Neill, referring to the condition of affairs in the Central Provinces, observes that while the figures do not suggest the idea of overcrowding, a knowledge of the way in which the five human beings share their dwelling with buffaloes, cows, or goats, interferes with the view which might otherwise be formed respecting the standard of comfort among the people.

An attempt was made in the Census of 1872 to distinguish between the better class of houses, or those built of masonry and tiled, and the inferior sort, constructed of mud and thatched. It is doubtful whether the line has been drawn between the two kinds with

any great accuracy, and indeed the mud houses of the higher class of landholders are so far superior as dwellings to the dilapidated brick houses in some of the towns. So far as the returns go, however, they show that in the seven provinces to which they relate nearly one-ninth of the inhabitants live in houses of the better classes.

Number of Houses and of their inmates in each Presidency and Province.

PROVINCES.	BETTER SORT.		INFERIOR SORT.		TOTAL.		Average number of inmates of each house.
	Houses.	Inmates.	Houses.	Inmates.	Houses.	Inmates.	
Bengal ... ..	...	...	...	...	10,481,132	60,467,724	5.77
Assam ... ..	...	...	...	...	870,078	4,132,019	5.73
North-West Provinces	478,017	2,274,219	5,881,045	28,404,537	6,359,062	30,781,264	4.84
Ajmere ... ..	...	...	...	...	91,190	316,032	3.47
Oude ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,438,000	11,220,732	4.60
Punjab ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,121,857	17,611,498	4.27
Central Provinces	40,024	224,617	1,633,367	7,076,902	1,673,391	8,201,619	4.90
Berar ... ..	...	...	...	...	496,700	2,231,665	4.70
Mysore	30,218	102,446	982,625	4,862,006	1,012,738	5,026,412	4.90
Coorg	802	12,569	22,038	155,752	22,840	165,312	7.35
British Burma ...	71,715	400,111	463,788	2,347,037	535,533	2,747,148	5.13
Madras	863,700	5,190,306	4,888,857	25,391,540	5,857,994	31,281,177	5.60
Bombay	347,703	1,064,610	2,920,976	14,393,010	3,277,679	16,340,208	4.99
Total	1,933,251	10,257,938	16,861,670	83,622,044	37,041,259	190,503,048	5.14

* Including 12,148 unspecified.

† Including 105,397 unspecified.

‡ Including 664,145 unspecified, and 125,826 houseless poor.

§ Including 677 unspecified.

|| For 7 only of the 13 provinces.

The 37 millions of houses are grouped into 493,444 villages or townships, giving an average of 75 houses to each, with a population of 386 persons. Taking the whole of India, there is rather more than one such village or town for every two square miles; the proportion varying from 1.16, 1.11, and 1.03 to the square mile, in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, to .25, .21, and 16 in Coorg, Bombay, and British Burma.

Villages and towns.

See Table I of the Appendix.

Average number of villages, &c., per square mile.

Bengal	1.16	Berar ... ..	.33
Assam ... ..	.30	Mysore ... ..	.72
North-West Provinces	1.11	Coorg ... ..	.25
Ajmere ... ..	.35	British Burma ...	.16
Oude	1.03	Madras ... ..	.40
Punjab ... ..	.35	Bombay ... ..	.21
Central Provinces	.37		
Average for British India	.55		

The presidency of Bombay contains the high average of 614 persons to each village or town, a result which is in part due to the circumstance that the whole island of Bombay, covering 19 square miles, and containing one twenty-fifth part of the inhabitants of the Presidency, is reckoned as a single township; in the remainder of the Presidency, including the cantonments situated in Native territory, the average is 589 to each town or village, a rate which, coupled with the comparative scarcity of the townships, seems to imply that the term has in this Presidency received a somewhat wider application than in other parts of the country. In Madras the proportion is 564; in the Punjab, 493; in Oude, 453; in Berar, 392; in Assam, 359; in Ajmere, 342; in Coorg, 340; in the North-West Provinces, 339; in Bengal, 338; in the Central Provinces, 260; in Mysore, 258; and in British Burma, only 195. The average for the whole of British India is 386.

Average number of persons per village or town.

Bengal	338	Berar	303
Assam	359	Mysore	258
North-West Provinces	339	Coorg	340
Ajmere	342	British Burma ...	195
Oude	453	Madras	564
Punjab	493	Bombay	614
Central Provinces	260		
Average for British India	386		

Of the total number of 493,444 towns and villages in British India, there are 480,437 recorded as having a population of less than 5,000, besides 11,517 others in Oude and Madras, of which the particulars are not stated, but by far the greater part of which, if not all, must contain less than that number of inhabitants. Thus only 1,490, or about three in a thousand, are towns with a population exceeding 5,000; 1,070 of these contain less than 10,000 persons, 374 between 10,000 and 50,000, and 46 (or, reckoning Calcutta and its suburbs as one, 44) above 50,000,—a number which, to compare Indian towns with those in England and Wales, is to be found in such places as Croydon, Bath, Southampton, Derby, and Merthyr Tydfil.

Foremost in India, and second only to London in the British Empire, is Calcutta, which, notwithstanding the imperfection of the census taken by the municipal authorities, is recorded as comprising, with its suburbs, a population of 795,000 (without reckoning nearly a hundred thousand more in Howrah, the Southwark of the city). Not far behind Calcutta comes Bombay, with 644,000 inhabitants, or about 150,000 more than Liverpool; and next, though with a long interval, Madras with 398,000. Among English cities, Manchester and Birmingham have each about 350,000, Leeds and Sheffield 250,000 inhabitants: between these in size, comes the fourth city of India, Lucknow, with 285,000. There are twelve other towns, with a population exceeding 100,000, in British India—Benares, the holy, with 175,000; Patna, the capital of Behar under Mahomedan rule, with nearly 150,000; Delhi, the royal city of the old Mogul Empire, with 154,000; Agra, the former, and Allahabad, the present, seat of Government in the North-West Provinces, with 149,000 and 144,000 respectively; Bangalore, the chief town in Mysore, with 136,000; large cantonment contains 143,000; Unritaur, the sacred city of the Sikhs, with 136,000; Calcutta, the frontier cantonment of the British forces when warlike Oude still retained her independence, with 123,000; Poona, the summer residence of the Bombay Government,

as Croydon, Bath, Southampton, Derby, and Merthyr Tydfil.

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and the principal cantonment in the west of India, with 119,000; Ahmedabad, once the capital of Guzerat, with 117,000; Surat, the commercial mistress of the West before the rise of Bombay, with 107,000; and Bareilly, the chief town in Rohilcund, with 103,000.

Besides these large cities, the following, of a smaller size, are worthy of enumeration on account of the number of their inhabitants,—Lahore, Rangoon, and Howrah, with

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Calcutta	794,045	Trichinopoly	76,530
Bombay	644,105	Shahjehanpore	72,136
Madras	307,562	Bhagalpore	69,078
Lucknow	284,770	Dacca	69,212
Bombay	175,188	Mirzapore	67,274
Patna	158,900	Gya	66,843
Delhi	154,417	Moradabad	62,417
Agra	140,008	Monghyr	59,089
Allahabad	143,083	Muttra	59,281
Bangalore	143,513	Peshawar	58,555
Unrisur	135,813	Allypore	58,539
Cawnpore	122,779	Mysore	57,815
Poon	118,848	Meerut	56,826
Ahmedabad	116,873	Jubbulpore	55,188
Surat	107,149	Kurrachee	53,526
Bareilly	102,982	Sholapoor	53,405
Lahore	98,924	Tanjore	52,175
Rangoon	98,745	Madura	51,987
Howrah	97,784	Bellary	51,766
Nazpore	84,441	Goruckpore	51,117
Meerut	81,386	Cuttack	50,878
Furruckabad	79,204	Salem	50,012

Total population of the 44 largest towns ... 5,594,913

total population—another striking proof of the relative excess of the rural community in India.

Turning next to the question of the division of the population according to sex and

Sex and age.

See Table 16 of the Appendix.

Males—	
Under 12 years	35,719,264
Above 12 years	61,858,404
Age unspecified	476,646
	98,054,313
Females—	
Under 12 years	31,125,079
Above 12 years	61,070,614
Age unspecified	305,869
	92,501,562
Both sexes—	
Under 12 years	66,844,343
Above 12 years	122,929,018
Age unspecified	782,515
Sex and age unspecified	7,080
	190,563,046

Colonies and the United States of America: "the equalities of the two sexes in," they remark, "maintained by nature, and the disparity arises almost entirely from displacement."

In India there are scarcely any centres of mining or manufacturing industry to withdraw the male population from their homes; and the annual emigration of even a hundred thousand persons to the British and French colonies would not have any great effect on the proportion calculated on numbers little below one hundred millions of each sex. It might, therefore, be expected that throughout the country the natural equality between the two sexes would be maintained, and that the excess of female population observable in England would vanish when the census of India was examined. This is indeed the case, but the balance is thrown with violence to the other side, and there is in the whole of British India, so far as the returns are to be credited, an excess of 5½ millions of males over females, or nearly 6 per cent.

Physiological reasons have been assigned for this excess, such as the asserted tendency of a hot climate to produce an excess of male births, and the possibility of a similar result ensuing from early marriage of the girls, and consequent greater maturity of the husbands. A third reason may also be given, namely, that perhaps the excess of males is a large extent only apparent, being due either to the omission of females owing to the low estimation in which they are held, or to their systematic concealment in consequence of the reticence practised in an Oriental country on all matters connected with female relations. To ascertain how far this is likely to have been the case, it will be necessary to examine the statistics of the chief provinces separately.

In Bengal the sexes may be considered to be on an equality, there being 100 males to 100 14 females; and if the examination be made more minutely, whether by the district or by religion, it is found that the disparity of sexes, one way or the other, is, with a few exceptions, only such as may be readily accounted for by peculiar circumstances, and is not in real opposition to the general rule of equality.

Bengal—	
Males	30,210,956
Females	30,256,708

In Assam there are only 94 females to every 100 males, but this is a not unnatural result of the immigration of coolie labour into the province for work on the tea plantations.

In Mysore the equality of sexes is very nearly maintained, there being 99.35 females to 100 males, and the slight variations in the several districts appear to be due to the demands of the coffee plantations for labour.

Mysore—	
Males	2,556,024
Females	2,549,488

In Madras there are 99 females to every 100 males, and in seven of the twenty-one districts the former are in excess. Indeed, so convinced is Surgeon-Major Cornish that the proportion between the sexes to be found in Europe may also be expected in India, that he considers that a judgment may be formed of the general accuracy of the census in any district from the way in which the proportion of the sexes has been recorded.

In these four provinces, then, which comprise 101 out of the 190 millions of British India, the returns show the females as being not above 1 per cent. less than the males, which, in the circumstances of the country, may be considered a very near approach to

equality, and seems to be fatal to the theories attributing to climatic or physiological causes an abnormal excess of male over female births. It has, however, been observed that in the large Lying-in Hospital at Madras, there are 112 boys born to every 100 girls; and if anything like this proportion prevailed throughout India, the fact would go far to account for some excess of the male over the female population. Mr. Neill, on the other hand, in writing of the Central Provinces, says that the general impression among natives is that more girls are born than boys; and he refers to a remark made to him by an intelligent native gentleman, that the greater number of female births was a wise provision of nature, to enable the classes to whom the plurality of wives is allowed to enjoy that indulgence, without interfering with their monogamous brethren.

Certain it is that in the other divisions of the country, comprising nearly two-thirds

	Males.	Females.
Central Provinces	4,172,201	4,029,316
Berar	1,168,197	1,078,368
Oude	5,822,366	5,397,968
British Burma	1,435,518	1,311,630
Bombay	8,561,089	7,787,017
North-West Provinces	16,413,642	14,307,063
Punjab	9,595,434	8,018,064
Coorg	94,454	75,858
Ajmere	211,289	104,743

of the area, and not quite half the population of native India, the female sex is in a remarkable minority. In the Central Provinces there are to every 100 males 96½ females, in Berar 93½, in Oude 92½, in British Burma 91½, in Bombay 91, in the North-West Provinces 87½, in the Punjab 83½, in Coorg 78½, and in Ajmere only 49½. There would not, at first sight, appear to be any particular reason why the enumeration should not have been carried out at least as accurately in provinces where a census had been frequently taken as in those where it was introduced for the first time; and to ascertain the cause to which so excessive a disparity is to be attributed, it is necessary in the first place to examine the division of the population according to age.

It might have been expected that the tendency which is found in this country to consider girls as adults at an earlier age than boys, though they may not have arrived at maturity, would be exaggerated in an Oriental people, even if a jealous care of the young women did not lead to their omission from the returns; and this feeling must have been enhanced by the ignorance of the people, leading them in some cases to imagine that the object of the census was to secure wives for the European soldiers—a fear which, both in the Central Provinces in 1866 and in Oude in 1869, led to the actual marriage of many girls in order that they might escape the dreaded conscription. A remarkable falling off in the number of girls between 10 and 13 years of age has been observed in the North-West Provinces; but there being no corresponding increase in those between 13 and 20 years of age, this seems due to entire concealment, rather than to their return as adults.

That some such considerations as have been mentioned, however, prevailed to a great

PROVINCES.	Boys.	Girls.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.
Bengal	11,304,521	9,415,607	18,900,435	20,841,161
Assam	809,870	607,007	1,315,637	1,302,315
Mysore	922,936	880,230	1,612,988	1,623,198
Madras	5,808,617	5,584,364	9,059,132	9,779,280

the influence of immigration, be expected to be largely in excess of the adult females, and the children to be equally divided, it is found that the adults are very nearly on a par, and that the boys outnumber the girls by 113,000, or about 14 per cent. So also both in Mysore and in Madras the adult females exceed the male adults, but the boys are in excess of the girls.

The same result is to be seen in the returns of the Central Provinces, where the male

PROVINCES.	Boys.	Girls.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.
Central Provinces	1,624,645	1,405,637	2,547,550	2,533,681
Berar	422,055	374,136	731,142	704,232
Oude	2,186,247	1,843,407	3,636,119	3,554,309
Bombay	3,129,892	2,798,232	5,431,897	4,980,325
North-West Provinces	5,585,710	4,850,269	10,817,153	9,711,415
Punjab	3,309,064	2,858,011	6,206,380	5,158,033
Coorg	23,811	20,140	45,813	47,418
British Burma	595,980	485,440	920,532	826,181

are only 89½ female adults to 100 males, and but 83½ girls to 100 boys. In the Punjab, however, while there are barely 83 female to 100 male adults, there are 84½ girls to 100 boys. The disparity of the sexes and the remarkably low percentage of children in Coorg are said to have been to a great extent accidental, owing to a large influx of male labourers from Mysore, in the month of November, to work on the coffee estates. In British Burma it is noteworthy that, contrary to all experience, the males outnumber the females at every period of age; but the total excess is unquestionably due in a great measure to the annual immigration of nearly 100,000 coolies from Upper Burma, Madras, or Chittagong, who do not bring their families with them in general, and most of whom return after a residence of from one to four years, leaving perhaps one-fifth of that number on an average each year to swell the male population. In one district, Tavoy, where there is little immigration, the females exceed the males. In the opinion of the Commissioner of the Tenasserim division, the paucity of women may be partly accounted for by the inhuman treatment the mothers receive at child-birth. With regard to the children also, he mentions that after they are born "they are placed before a large fire, and literally roasted till there is little strength left in them," so that "many of them die, and others become injured and fruitless for the rest of their lives." This, however, seems to relate to both sexes, and would not affect their relative numbers. Mr. M'iver considers it moderate to make a deduction of 80,000, or 7 per cent., for "the average population unprovided with females," an adjustment which would bring the proportion of the sexes to within about 2 per cent. of an equality. The census of Ajmere was considered to exhibit so much want of accuracy that a fresh one was ordered, and very little reliance can be placed on the figures. As returned, the disproportion of sexes is astounding, there being rather more than twice as many males as females. The ratio of children to adults is also the lowest in any province except Coorg, there being 67½ per cent of the latter, and 32½ per cent. of the former. These results, if correct, bear startling evidence of the suffering of the weaker classes during and after the famine.

We find, then, that as a general rule the number of girls is understated, even where there is no reason to suppose that they have been omitted from the census, the number of adults being proportionately increased. But in the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, and to a less degree in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces, there is an excess of boys over girls to a much greater extent than can be fairly attributed to inaccuracy of registration. On the probable cause of this excess much light will be thrown by a careful study of the classification of the people with reference to religion and caste; but before dealing with those branches of the subject, there is one point which demands

consideration, namely, the remarkably large proportion of children to adults in India, which, if an excess of male births be an established fact, will in itself tend to aggravate the abnormal excess of the male population generally.

While there are in England about 41½ persons under the age of 12 to 100 above that age, in India the lowest percentage, that in Ajmere and Coorg, is about 48½; in the North-West Provinces it is not quite 50; in Bengal 52, or still higher if the supposition that many girls have been reckoned as women be correct; and in the other divisions 55 and upwards, the Central Provinces, with 61½, holding the first place, a position perhaps attributable to the unusually prolific character of the aboriginal tribes, who form a large portion of the population. Various suggestions are made to account for this large number of children, the most probable being the almost universal custom of marriage, coupled with the practice of contracting a second or third marriage if no male offspring result from the first (one instance is given of seven wives in Berar); but it may be questioned whether union at a very early age would generally result in large families.

Another view is that the proportion of children is excessive owing to the greater mortality of adults in India than in colder countries. The inferences to be drawn from the tables of age have been worked out with great pains by Mr. Plovidan, who is satisfied that, notwithstanding the notorious inaccuracy of natives of India on the subject, the information has been obtained with sufficient probability to render it not unsafe to deduce general conclusions; and one which forces itself prominently on his mind is the very low rate of life, or rather the excessive mortality which prevails in India, and which he considers to be about on a par with that found in Italy or Spain, and worse than in any other European country except Russia. Surgeon-Major Lunadine states the average age throughout the Bombay Presidency to be 11 or 12 years lower than the average in England; and he sums up the main differences between the population of Bombay and that of England with the observation that in the former the "children are more numerous, they reach maturity earlier, and, as adults, they die earlier." Surgeon-Major Cornish expresses the same view when he says that "the aged are rare and youth superabundant, in an Indian community."

Classified according to religion, the

Religion.

See Table 17 of the Appendix.

Hindoo	130,218,568
Sikhs	1,174,436
Mahomedans	40,882,537
Buddhists and Jains	2,831,461
Christians	898,688
Others	6,102,823
Religion not known	425,175
	199,368,048

Hindoo—	88,075,418
Bengal	2,673,507
Assam	26,684,071
North-West Provinces	27,496
Ajmere	10,000,323
Oude	6,125,400
Punjab	5,870,772
Central Provinces	1,012,163
Berar	4,507,425
Mysore	154,176
Coorg	36,658
British Burma	28,881,978
Madras	12,950,329
Bombay	130,218,568
Total	130,218,568

Conversely, the Mahomedans are found to be most numerous in the northern parts

Mahomedans—	10,553,831
Bengal	1,104,001
Assam	4,180,348
North-West Provinces	62,722
Ajmere	1,107,704
Oude	9,897,686
Punjab	233,247
Central Provinces	154,901
Berar	208,001
Mysore	11,304
Coorg	99,810
British Burma	1,857,877
Madras	2,870,450
Bombay	40,882,537
Total	40,882,537

and the adjoining districts of Sylhet and Cachar, where they amount to 49 per cent. of the total population; and in two districts, those of Bagra and Rajshahye, to about 80 per cent. In that part of the country they comprise the bulk of the cultivating and labouring class, while in Chittagong and Noakhally they follow a seafaring life; and it seems probable that their preponderance is due to the conversion of the lower orders from the old Hindoo religion, under which they held the position of out-castes. In Behar the comparatively few Mahomedans, some 13 per cent., belong to the upper classes as a rule, while the great majority of the people, nearly 84 per cent., is Hindoo. In Orissa the population is almost entirely Hindoo, more than 95 per cent. professing that religion, and only 2½ per cent. being Mussulmans. In Chota Nagpore, where the aboriginal tribes are numerous, about 71 per cent. of the population are Hindoos, and not quite 5 per cent. Mahomedans. In Assam (excluding the hill tribes, for which the particulars cannot be given,) 70 per cent. are Hindoos and nearly 20 per cent. Mahomedans, or, confining the view to the old province of Assam without Sylhet and Cachar, there are 88 Hindoos and from 9 to 10 Mussulmans in each hundred of the population.

Passing up the valley of the Ganges, we find the relative excess of Hindoos over Mahomedans increase. In the Benares division there are 80 of the former to 11 of the latter, the percentage of other religions being inappreciable throughout the North-West Provinces; in Allahabad the proportions are 90½ to 9½, in Jhansi 95½ to 4½, and in Agra 91½ to 8½. In the two more northern divisions of Rohilkhand and Meerut, the Mahomedans are much more numerous than in the southern districts, the proportions being 79 and 77 Hindoos to 21 and 23 Mahomedans respectively; indeed, those two divisions contain more than half the Mussulman population of the North-West Provinces. In Kumaon, however, there are very nearly 99 Hindoos returned for every one of any other faith, though many of the former belong to the doubtful castes of which it is difficult to say where they should be classed.

The Mahomedans in Oude are distributed pretty evenly through the province, the proportion being largest (14 per cent.) in the division of Lucknow, owing chiefly to the fact that two-fifths of the inhabitants of the capital profess that religion, and smallest (7½ per cent.) in Roy Barrilly, the division immediately adjoining the dense belt of Hindooism which runs through the Gangetic valley. In the central districts of Lucknow and Barabankie, 84 out of the 65 talookdars at the time the census was taken in 1869 were Mahomedans.

In dealing with the population of the Punjab it is necessary to take into consideration a third religion, that of the Sikhs, who in this province form an important element, though in the others they are so few as to be merely reckoned among the higher castes of the

Hindoo. In every 100 persons in the Punjab there are, on an average, 53 Mahomedans, 34½ Hindoos, and 6½ Sikhs. As might be expected, the Hindoos are most numerous in the more southern divisions bordering on the North-West Provinces; in Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, and Jullundur, they comprise 68, 74, 56, and 58 per cent. of the people, while in Umritsar they only form 24 per cent., in Mooltan 17, in Lahore 15, in Rawulpindie 10, in the Derajat 11, and in Peshawar not more than 5 per cent. The returns vary, however, some comprising the sweeper castes among Hindoos, while some, treating them as out-castes, include them in the "other" population. The Mahomedans master from 21 to 30 per cent. in the four lower divisions, but in Umritsar, Lahore, and Mooltan they come up to 51, 57, and 65 per cent.; in Rawulpindie and the Derajat they have 86 and 87, and in Peshawar no less than 93 per cent. of the population. The stronghold of the Sikhs is the country between the rivers Ravee and Sutlej, including the central districts of Lahore, where they form 17; Umritsar, where they are 13 per cent. of the people; Umballa, where they amount to 9; and Jullundur, where they are 8 per cent.; in the other districts they range from 3 per cent. to 1 in 300 of the inhabitants.

There are not many Mahomedans in the Central Provinces, the proportion on the whole being under 3 per cent. of the population. In only one district do they master so strongly as to form 10 per cent., namely Nimar, in which is situated Boorhanpore, the seat of Government under the Mogul Emperors. The Hindoos are most numerous in the Nagpore plain and Wurdha valley, where they form 85 per cent. of the people, while in the thinly inhabited eastern division of Chutteesgarh only 62½ per cent. are of that religion.

The great extent to which the Madras Presidency is devoted to Hindooism is made more apparent by reference to the several districts. In those on the northern coast, Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, and Godavery, from 97½ to 99½ per cent. are Hindoos, and in Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, and North and South Arcot, 94 to 97 per cent., while the Mahomedans in these districts vary from 5½ per cent. to 1 in 300. In the southern districts, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, and Tinnevely, the Hindoos claim from 89 to 93, and the Mahomedans from 2½ to 6 per cent. The latter, however, have a larger proportion in the three central districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool, where they number from 7½ to 11 per cent. of the people, the Hindoos having 92 to 95 per cent. In the two districts on the west coast, the latter have a less preponderance. Of the inhabitants of South Kanara, 84½ per cent. are Hindoo and 9 per cent. Mussulman, and of Malabar, 72½ per cent. Hindoo and as many as 27½ per cent. Mahomedan. In the two small districts of the Neighbourhood and Madras, the European population affects the percentages; the Hindoos amount to 86 and 77½ and the Mahomedans to 4 and 13 per cent., respectively.

The statement that Bombay contains 79½ Hindoos and 17½ Mahomedans in each 100 of the population by no means gives an accurate idea of the distribution of the people throughout the Presidency; for on examining the returns for the several divisions, it will be found that in Bombay Proper, excluding Sind, the Hindoos are upwards of 89 per cent., and the Mahomedans only 8 per cent. The Hindoos are pretty evenly divided among the several districts, the percentage varying from about 95 in Poona and Satara to 87 in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Surat, 86 in Ahmedabad, and 63½ in the islands of Bombay. The Mahomedans have only from 3½ to 4½ per cent. of the population in Satara, Poona, and Nasick, while they are most numerous in Kuldghree and Dharwar, where they form 11 per cent., and Broach and Bombay Islands, where they have 19½ and 21½ per cent., respectively. It is, however, in Sind that they are to be found in the greatest numbers, three-fifths of the whole Mussulman population being included in that province, in each 100 of the inhabitants of which barely 18 are Hindoos, while 78 are followers of Mahomed.

In some of the provinces, the Mussulmans have been divided into the two great rival sects of the Soonees, who acknowledge the succession of the first three Caliphs, and the Sheeas, who hold Ali, the fourth, to be the only rightful successor of Mahomed, and reject the Book of Traditions which the Soonees accept as canonical. Not many of the Sheeas are found in Bengal, but the numbers are not given. In Oude, also, the Soonees are by far the most numerous, though the Sheeas tenets are those of the ex-royal family and the greater part of the higher classes. In Mysore about 94 per cent. of the Mahomedans are Soonees, and in Coorg about 91 per cent. In Madras the proportion of Soonees is 89 per cent. to not quite 4 per cent. of Sheeas, the other 7 per cent. being unspecified. In Bombay the relative numbers are still more at variance, the Soonees in that Presidency amounting to more than 96½ per cent., while in Sind more than 99½ per cent. belong to this sect. Very few persons have returned themselves as Wahabees, the puritan sect founded at the close of the last century by Abdul Wahab, an Arab of the province of Nejd, whose tenets were brought to India by Syed Ahmed in 1823, and caught up by the fiery Pathans of the north-west frontier. No classification by sects is given in the reports for the Punjab and North West Provinces, and in other parts of India the Wahabees do not appear to be at all numerous.

The Buddhist creed claims for its votaries throughout India less than three millions of people, of whom nearly two and a half millions, or 86 per cent., are in British Burma. Of those in India Proper, numbering 385,000, many who have been so classed belong to the sect of Jains, a comparatively late offshoot from Hindooism, which shares several of the tenets of the Buddhists. About half the number, or 190,000, are in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly in the districts of Belgaum and Ahmedabad, where they only amount to 1½ per cent. of the population. Some 85,000 are returned in Bengal, consisting almost entirely

of the Mughls in Chittagong. The Punjab and the Central Provinces each contain about 36,000, Madras has 21,000 and Mysore 13,000; but in these three last-named divisions they are nearly all Jains, and Buddhism is practically extinct in Southern India. In no province except British Burma and Bombay is so large a proportion of the population as ½ per cent. returned as Buddhist.

The Christian religion has throughout India not quite 900,000 believers, or less than one in two hundred of the whole population; and even of these some 250,000 appear to be Europeans, or to have European blood in their veins. About three-fifths of the Christians in India are in Madras, where, in addition to those in the Native States, they number about 534,000, or 1½ per cent. of the inhabitants; the number of Roman Catholics is 416,000, while nearly 118,000 are enrolled as Protestants. In Bombay there are 126,000 Christians, forming ½ per cent. of the population; of these, nearly 83,000 are returned as Roman Catholics (chiefly the Indo-Portuguese, of whom there are more than 23,000 in the city of Bombay alone), 21,000 as Protestants (of

whom four-fifths belong to the Church of England, and the remainder are Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans, while a few Armenians and Greeks are included), and about 19,000 simply as native converts, the sect to which they belong not being specified. In Bengal there are 90,000 Christians, who form only ¼th per cent. of the population, British Burma has 52,000, or not quite 2 per cent. of her inhabitants; in the North-West Provinces and Punjab there are about 22,000 in each case, the percentage being

Buddhists and Jains—

Bengal	84,074
Assam	1,621
Punjab	394,199
Central Provinces	36,680
Mysore	14,261
Coorg	113
British Burma	2,447,831
Madras	21,754
Bombay	191,137
	2,832,851

Christians—

Bengal	90,763
Assam	1,947
North-West Provinces	22,196
Ajmere	219
Oude	7,701
Punjab	22,164
Central Provinces	10,477
Berar	903
Mysore	25,676
Coorg	2,410
British Burma	62,299
Madras	635,760
Bombay	126,003
	806,635

1/2th and 1/3th respectively. In Mysore there are nearly 26,000, or 1/4 per cent., and in the little state of Coorg the 2,400 Christians are not quite 1/4 per cent. of the people. The numbers in the other provinces are such as to amount to from 1/10th to 1/20th per cent. of the population.

The 5 millions of "Others" are chiefly composed of the hill tribes and aborigines in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Assam, Berar and British Burma; but it is very difficult to draw the line between Hindooism and the rude religion of some of these tribes, and very possibly many have been classed under the one, when they might with equal propriety have been ranked in the other category. There are 69,000 Parsees and not quite 7,600 Jews, almost all of both classes being in the Bombay Presidency; while in the Punjab 946,000 have been entered as "Miscellaneous."

Although nearly the whole of the inhabitants of British India can be classed under one or other of the two prevailing religions, it will be found that, when arranged according to nationality or language, they present a very much greater variety. The population of the single province of Bengal contains many races and tribes. Bengal Proper and some of the adjacent districts are inhabited by the Bengali, living amid a network of rivers and morasses, nourished on a watery rice diet, looking weak and puny, but able to bear much exposure; timid and slothful, but sharp witted, industrious, and fond of sedentary employment, the Bengali-speaking people number some 37 millions. Allied to these, both in language and descent, even more timid, conservative, bigoted, and priest-ridden, are the Ooryas, or people of Orissa, numbering four millions. The Assamese, of whom there are less than two millions, speak a language very similar to Bengali, but have a large mixture of Indo-Chinese blood; they are proud and indolent, and addicted to the use of opium. The Hindustanis of Behar are bolder and more manly, have a less enervating climate, and use a more substantial diet; their language is Hindee, and they number (in Bengal) some 20 millions. Besides these, there are the Southals, Koles, Gonds, and other aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpore, the wild mountain races in Julpigoree, the inhabitants of the Garo, Coosya, Jyntea, and Naga Hills, and those in Tipperah and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

In the North-West Provinces there is less diversity of language, Hindee being spoken by a great mass of the Hindoo cultivators; while in the towns and in those parts where the Mahomedan influence is chiefly felt, the cognate dialect of Oordoo predominates. In the south of the Mirzapore district the aboriginal tribes have a language of their own, and on the northern boundary are found the Bhootenas, who act as carriers between India and Tibet.

In Oude, Oordoo is the common language, but in some districts Persian, and in others Hindoo words prevail. The Tharoo tribe, numbering about 6,000 in Oude, have a language of their own; they are also found in the Sub-Himalayan districts of Rohilkund, Goruckpore, and Champaran, and are by some believed to have a Tartar origin.

In the portion of the Punjab east of the Indus, Hindee or Punjabi is spoken with varying dialect. A form of Tibetan is used in the Kangra highland of Lahoul and Spiti. Beyond the Indus, Pushtoo is spoken in the frontier villages to the north, and Beloochee to the south. Oordoo is used in the large cities, and Persian by the higher classes in Peshawar.

About one-half the inhabitants of the British territory in the Central Provinces speak Hindee, modified more or less in Nimar and Chutteesgurh by the mixture of Guzeratee words in the former and those of the hill tribes in the latter case. Rather less than one-fourth of the people speak Mahrattee, which is used in the Nagpore division, while the original language of the Gonds is spoken by a similar number. Oorya is used in the Sumbulpore district, bordering on Orissa, and Telooogo in the district of Upper Godavery.

In Mysore the prevailing language is Kanarese, but Tamil, Telooogo, Hindustani, and Mahrattee are also spoken. In Coorg, besides the Coorg language, Kanarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Tulu, and Hindustani are used.

The Madras Presidency comprises several distinct linguistic divisions, but about five-sixths of the people use either the Telooogo language, which is spoken from Vizagapatnam to Nellore and North Arcot, or the Tamil, which prevails from a few miles north of Madras to the extreme south of the continent. On the western coast, Malayalam (the language used in the native states of Travancore and Cochin) is also spoken in Malabar, Tulu in part of South Kanara, and Kanarese in the north of that district as well as in portions of the districts bordering on Mysore. In the extreme north, Ganjam, on the confines of Orissa, adopts Ooriya, the language of that province, while the Khond tribes in the hills have dialects of their own.

The languages used in the Bombay Presidency are very numerous, the chief being Sindhee, Kutchee, and Guzeratee, in the north, Mahrattee, to which that of the Konkan is akin, in the chief part of Bombay Proper, and Kanarese in the south.

But, of all the divisions of India, there is perhaps in British Burma the most remarkable variety of race. There are the Burmese, Arakanese, and Talangs in the plains; the Karens, Shans, Tongthaos, Khyengs, and other tribes in the hills; while the growing numbers of the two mixed races of Indo-Burmese and Chino-Burmese are worthy of attention, though not specially numbered in the census report.

Great pains have been taken by the writers of the several reports in the classification of the population according to caste. The result, however, is not satisfactory, owing partly to the intrinsic difficulties of the subject, and partly to the absence of a uniform plan of classification, each writer adopting that which seemed to him best suited for the purpose. It has indeed been found possible to put together a few particulars which are mentioned in nearly all the reports; but these give little idea of the mass of detailed information which has been collected under this heading.

The title of Hindoo, in the category of nationality and caste, includes many persons of Hindoo origin who are no longer Hindoos by religion, such as Native Christians, or who have branched off from its stricter use, such as Buddhists and Jains, or whose actual religion is unknown, such as the aboriginal tribes. In this wider view of the Hindoo people we find 149 millions so designated, of whom about 10 1/2 millions are Brahmans and 5 1/2 millions Kshatriyas and Rajpoots; 105 1/2 millions belong to other castes; of nearly 790,000 the caste is unspecified; 8 1/2 millions are out-castes, or recognize no caste (as the Buddhists); not quite 600,000 are Christians (including, it is presumed, any converts from the Musulman religion as well); and 17 1/2 millions are aboriginal tribes or semi-Hindooised aborigines.

See Table 23 of the Appendix.

Hindoo and persons of Hindoo origin—	
Brahmans	10,131,741
Kshatriyas and Rajpoots	5,611,144
Other castes	105,546,537
Caste unspecified	786,311
Out-castes, or not recognizing caste	8,712,908
Native Christians	593,815
Aboriginal tribes and semi-Hindooised aborigines	17,716,825
Total	149,150,185

A slight notion of the great number of Hindoo castes prevailing in British India may be gathered from the following list showing the proportion in which those of most importance are scattered over Bengal and Assam:—

Number of specified castes.	Population.	Number of specified castes.	Population.
4 Superior	4,152,183	5 Weaver	1,722,053
3 Intermediate	2,774,106	7 Labouring	457,198
5 Trading	755,422	8 Occupied in selling fish and vegetables	140,845
4 Pastoral	3,464,267	6 Bating and fishing	2,186,107
2 Engaged in preparing cooked food	830,176	1 Dancer, Musician, Beggar, and Vagabond	72,247
10 Agricultural	6,573,563	—	—
7 Engaged in personal service	2,169,152	69 Castes specified.	29,772,621
12 Artisan	4,175,302		

Mr. Beverley, however, says that the number of separate tribes and castes which have been found to exist in Bengal does not probably fall short of a thousand, while, if their sub-divisions and septs or clans were taken into account, they would amount to many thousands.

In the North-West Provinces the Hindoos are divided into 291 specified castes, or, including those enumerated by nationality only, 307 distinctive appellations. In Oude 77 are mentioned, besides 29 other castes of religious mendicants and 12 aboriginal tribes. In the Punjab 19 castes are named; while there are some 40 different divisions in Mysore and Coorg.

In Madras the classification has been made somewhat after the fashion adopted in Bengal, and the various castes of the Hindoos are arranged in 17 sets:—

Priests	1,095,445	Potmakers	250,843
Warriors	190,415	Mixed castes	714,233
Traders	714,712	Fishermen	971,837
Agriculturists	7,826,127	Palm cultivators	1,664,862
Shepherd and pastoral castes	1,730,681	Barbers	340,450
Artisans	785,085	Washermen	524,660
Writer or accountant castes	107,652	Others	2,666,890
Weavers	1,071,781	Out-castes	4,761,503
Labourers	3,944,463	Total	29,361,139

A very similar division has been made in the Central Provinces, the 48 principal castes being divided into 11 groups, according to their general occupation.

In Bombay about 140 Hindoo castes are mentioned in the account quoted by Surgeon-Major Lumsden from a work by Mr. Steele on the laws and customs of the Deccan; but the population has been enumerated according to the usual fourfold division of Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Soodras, the last-mentioned comprising 86 per cent. of the whole.

In all modes of classification, the first rank is held by the Brahmin or priestly caste; but, so far from its being confined to religious duties, there are few trades in which some of its members are not engaged. So minute and endless are the ramifications of caste, that, when Mr. Prinsep took a census of Benares in 1834, no less than 107 distinct castes of Brahmans were found in that one city. The number of persons throughout British India who have returned themselves as Brahmans a little exceeds ten millions, of whom there are in Bengal and Assam not quite 2 1/2, and in the North-West Provinces 3 1/2 millions; in Oude they number 1,400,000, in the Punjab 800,000, in Madras 1,100,000, and in Bombay 660,000, while the remaining half million are scattered through the minor provinces.

Next in rank come the Kshatriyas, Rajpoots, or warrior caste, of whom there are somewhat more than 5 1/2 millions in the provinces under British rule. Of these 1 1/2 millions are found in Bengal and Assam, 2,400,000 in the North-West Provinces, 660,000 in Oude, 720,000 in the Punjab (besides nearly as many more Rajpoots of the Mahomedan religion), and rather more than 600,000 in the other provinces. There are very few of this caste in Lower Bengal or in the southern Presidencies; Behar, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab are the homes of 85 per cent. of the Rajpoots. They are usually soldiers, landowners, or cultivators; not merely do they in large numbers swell the ranks of the armies in Bengal and Bombay, but they are also found in the service of Native Princes, or acting as overseers or retainers of the large landlords and bankers.

The third of the primitive castes was the Vaisyas, who were occupied in agriculture and trade, while the great majority of the Hindoo population was indiscriminately thrown together into the fourth, namely, the Soodra or servile class. This arrangement has not, however, been maintained in more than one or two of the census reports; and, instead of attempting to keep up the old distinction, it seems better to enumerate a few of the castes which, from numbers or for any other reason, are of most importance in the several provinces.

Among the intermediate castes in Bengal and Assam may be mentioned the Babbans of Behar, 1,000,000 in number, claiming to be Brahmans and rivals of the Rajpoots, and the Kayasthas or writers, 1,600,000, chiefly found in the Lower Provinces; among the trading castes, those who are specially termed Baniyas or shopkeepers, amounting to not quite a quarter of a million; among the pastoral castes, the Goallas, the great class of herdsmen, 3,500,000, two-thirds of whom are settled in Behar, where they are notorious as lathials or clubmen, ready to engage in any riot at the bidding of their employer; among the agricultural castes, the Kaibarthas, 2,700,000, of whom two millions are in the Lower Provinces, and nearly half a million in Behar, where they take the title of Chass,—the Koeries, 1,000,000, chiefly in Behar, where they are a hardworking, quiet set of people, celebrated as spade-husbandmen,—the Koormees, 970,000, mostly in Behar and Chota Nagpore, and the Sadgups of Lower Bengal, 660,000, who form the highest of the cultivating castes; among the artisan castes, the Telcos or Kuloos, 1,400,000, makers and vendors of oil; and among the weaver castes, the Tantees, who, to the number of 820,000, are enumerated under this the generic term for their occupation.

Many of those who in other provinces are classed among the lower castes of Hindoos are, in the Bengal report, reckoned as semi-Hindooised aborigines. Of these the most numerous

tribes are the Chanda's, a hardy race, chiefly found in the eastern districts of Bengal, aggregating about 1,650,000, besides 116,400 Mals, with whom they are frequently identified; the Chamars or Muchees, 1,180,000, of whom the men are workers in leather, and the women midwives; the Koch, Paliyas, and Rajbansis, an ancient people of Assam, whose original name is still to be traced in Cooch Behar, 1,560,000; the Dosadls, the ordinary labouring class of Behar, who, though the bulk of them are said to be thieves, have so completely monopolised the office of the village watchman that their name is used as a synonym for chowkeedar, 950,000; the Bagdees, chiefly employed as fishermen, palkee bearers, and labourers, 700,000; the Harees, a scavenger caste, 560,000; the Musahars, timid, but making good steady labourers, much sought for work in the indigo factories, 430,000; the Domes, an impure race employed by the Hindus to construct their funeral pyres and remove dead animals, and also used as public executioners, 426,000; the Banrees, a hardy people, much employed in Lower Bengal as palkee-bearers, 405,000; the Bhumiys, supposed to have been formerly a powerful tribe in Behar, and also found largely in Chota Nagpore, 398,000; the Pascees, once a celebrated nation of archers, now chiefly occupied in the sale of toddy, 134,000; the Ahoms, a Shan race dominant in Assam for some 450 years, whose name is now supposed to be synonymous with Assamese, 129,000; the Binds, an inoffensive race of fishermen and labourers, 121,000; the Khandaras and Pans, chiefly found as weavers and agriculturists in Orissa, each numbering about 117,000; the Chains, a boating and fishing race, 109,000; and the Kaoras, an unclean pig-keeping caste, numbering 100,000.

In the North-West Provinces the Buniyas amount to upwards of a million; the despised caste of the Chamars, or leather workers, number more than 3½ millions; the Ahcers, shepherds or cowherds, 2½ millions; the Koombees, agriculturists, nearly a million; the Kahars, another agricultural caste, three quarters of a million; the Jats, a brave hardy race; who are enterprising cultivators, about the same number; and the Koles or Kores, who take the place of the Jats in the southern divisions, a little over 700,000. The devotee and religious mendicants amount to more than 210,000, divided into twenty-four separate tribes.

Next to the Brahmans the most numerous castes in Oude are, as in the North-West Provinces, the Ahcers, 1,170,000, the Chamars 1,030,000, and the Koombees or Koombees 765,000. The Pascees, who in Bengal are termed semi-Hindooised while in the centre of India they are deemed an aboriginal tribe, and who once held a considerable portion of Western Oude, are now employed as watchmen, labourers, pig-keepers, cultivators, or hunters, and number 650,000; under the old native Government they were chiefly thieves, thugs, and general plunderers. The Moors, a large agricultural caste, with whom should perhaps be classed the Kisans and Malces, may also be mentioned, together numbering 460,000 persons. The Lodhas, 350,000, are inferior cultivators, and frequently mere wood-cutters and labourers.

In the Punjab the Jats are by far the most numerous caste, there being 1,876,000, while no other, except the Brahmans, so many as half a million; the Aroras number 477,000, and the Khatries, who hold a very high social position, 385,000. In the Central Provinces the Koombees or Koombees are again prominent, exceeding 650,000; the Dhers, 590,000, are found especially in Nagpore, where they are the chief thread spinners and weavers of coarse cloth, as well as village watchmen and labourers; the Telces, or oil pressers, 448,000, are also hardworking cultivators; the Ahcers number 362,000, the Chamars 300,000, the Malces 236,000, and the Lodhas 222,000; the most important manufacturing caste is the Dheemars, numbering 238,000. In Berar the Koombees, 681,000, and the Malces, 153,000, are the only two of numerical importance.

In Mysore the most numerous caste is that of the Wakkaleegs, or farmers, of whom there are 1,191,000, subdivided into 54 classes; the Kurubas, 371,000, are agriculturists and weavers; the Bidars, 262,000, occupy themselves in agriculture, labour, and Government service. In Coorg there are 28,000 Wakkaleegs and 7,700 Kurubas.

In the report on Madras the castes are, as already stated, arranged in a few great classes, according to their theoretical occupation, so that the numbers cannot be compared with those of the other provinces. It must not, however, be supposed that even a majority of any particular caste now follow the occupation according to which they are thus arranged. The trading castes, or Chetties, contain nearly 715,000 persons, subdivided under about 90 different designations, one of which is said to be again divided into upwards of 100 clans. Of the agricultural castes, the farming class of Vellalar is selected as the type, and in this category are entered more than a fourth of the Hindoo population of this Presidency (7,826,000); the Vellalars proper are a Tamil-speaking race, but at least half of those returned under this title are found in the northern or Telugu country. The agricultural labourers, or Vannias, number nearly 1,000,000, many of whom are serfs of the soil, though a large number have freed themselves from bondage, and are cultivators on their own account. The Idaiyars, or shepherd castes, number 1,730,000, subdivided into 86 classes; they are mostly found in the central districts, where the hilly waste land enables them to follow their occupation with advantage. The artisan castes, Kammalan, include 785,000 persons, ranged under 69 headings; they claim a social rank not inferior to the Brahmans; about one-half of them are workers in metals, and the remainder carpenters and builders, or labourers and cultivators. The writer or accountant caste is in Madras termed Kanakkan, and is small, numbering less than 108,000, and mainly confined to three or four districts, the duties having in many villages been usurped by the Brahmin and Vellalar. The weaving castes, Kakkalar, include 1,070,000; about half the males are employed in the construction of textile fabrics and dress, in which they are aided by their families; the business has for many years been in a decaying state, but, though the country has, it is said, been flooded with cheap Manchester goods, the Lancashire manufacturers do not yet produce cloth equal in strength and price to the products of the Indian handlooms. The Kusavans, or pot-makers, are a quarter of a million; the occupation of the caste is to make bricks and tiles, as well as earthenware pots for household use. The fishing and hunting castes, named Sembadaven, include 972,000 persons, but notwithstanding the long line of sea coast, they are most numerous in the inland districts of Bellary and Kurnool. It is a sub-division of this class, the Boees, which is so largely employed in domestic service, that the name, corrupted into the English "boy," has become the usual term for a servant in the Madras Presidency. The Shanars, or palm cultivators, number 1,665,000, and are most plentifully found in the Malabar, Tinnevely, South Kanara, and Godavery districts; they have the characteristics of an aboriginal tribe, and worship either devils or some local deities, but in Tinnevely many have been converted to Christianity. The barber castes, Ambattan, number 840,000, and are pretty equally distributed throughout the country; in addition to his duty of shaving, it is the part of the barber to collect the village news, and to be a go-between in the arrangement of marriages and other festivals. The Vannan, or washermen, are 525,000, about half of whom follow their trade occupation. Under the title of Santanees, or mixed castes, are ranged 714,000 persons who more or less ignore caste distinctions; the name is properly applied to a sect of reformers, the followers of a teacher of the fifteenth century named Chaitanya, and his disciple Saantana, who appear to be identical with the sect of Baisnabs in Bengal. Of other castes there are 2,667,900, many of whom consist of the hill tribes in Ganjam and Vizagapatnam and the inhabitants of the mountains in the centre of the peninsula; in this number are also comprised the Koravars and other wandering tribes, and the dancing girl or prostitute castes.

There is in Southern India, both in Mysore and in the Madras Presidency, a singular division of castes into the right-hand and the left-hand faction, which frequently gives occasion to disturbance at public festivals. The origin of the distinction is lost in fable, and the separation seems very arbitrary; thus some weavers are found in the one faction,

some in the other; the fisherman sides with the right hand, whilst the hunter ranges himself with the left; and, what seems yet more remarkable, the agricultural labourers' wives attach themselves to the left-hand, while their husbands take the right-hand side, and the shoemakers fight with the former, their wives joining the latter party. Many castes, however, occupy a neutral position, and take no part in these feuds.

In the Bombay report the primitive division of the castes has been retained; 936,000 are shown as Vasiyas, and 10,856,000 as Soodras. In British Burma the numbers in the castes are so few as not to need special notice.

Nearly sixty different tribes are specified among the aboriginal races to be found in the provinces of Bengal and Assam. The most numerous are the Santals, who are to be met with in almost every district, and of whom there are altogether nearly 850,000 under the direct British administration, exclusive of those in the Tributary Mohels. Under the generic name of Kol upwards of 300,000 are entered, principally in Chota Nagpore; many of these are, however, believed to be Mundas, of whom there are also some 175,000 recorded, chiefly in the district of Lohardugga. Closely allied to them are the Bhumijs, numbering 170,000. The Uraons or Dhangers, of whom there are upwards of 200,000 within British territory, are an industrious light-hearted race chiefly found in Lohardugga. The Cachures, who are scattered throughout Assam, are reckoned at upwards of 200,000; the Cossyas at about 95,000. The numbers of the other tribes are all much less.

Of the 16 aboriginal tribes enumerated in the North-West Provinces, altogether comprising about 380,000 persons, 213,000 are Bhars and 93,000 Gondas, both found mostly in the Benares division, while there are about 28,000 Kols, chiefly resident in the district of Allahabad.

The aboriginal tribes in Oude include only 90,490 persons, of whom about a third are the Bhars, believed to have once held sway in the centre and east of the province, but now nearly extinct in Oude, though numerous in the adjoining division in the North-West Provinces. The Domes have been already mentioned as numerous in Bengal; in this province there are about 15,000. The Nats, numbering 13,000, are a tribe of jugglers, who profess to be Mussulmans, but have little idea of religion.

In the Punjab nearly 960,000 persons have been placed under this head, but, with the exception of the Sanses, Baniyas, and Harnes, three tribes of professional thieves, together numbering 63,000 persons, there is no information given respecting them.

Of the 1,670,000 aborigines in the Central Provinces, seven-eighths, or 1,437,000, belong to the ancient race of the Gonds, whose sway was predominant in this portion of India before the incursions of the Mahrattas. The Kooraks, who live on the Mahadeo hills, number 60,000, and the remainder are Marias, Kols, Bheels, and other smaller tribes. Berar contains 163,000 of these and similar aboriginal races, the Gonds again being prominent with 68,500.

Of the 89,000 aborigines in Mysore the bulk are comprised in two wandering tribes, the Roracha or Korama 36,600, and the Lambana 33,000. About 42,500 persons have been placed in this class in Coorg, of whom rather more than 26,000 are the Coorgs or Kodagars, who have given name to the territory, a compact body of mountaineers who from time immemorial have been lords of the soil.

In British Burma there are, besides the Burmese proper, who number a million and a half, one million persons belonging to the various indigenous tribes. Of these the most numerous are the people of Arakan, differing very slightly from the Burmese of Pegu, from which country they probably migrated in past days; they exceed 330,000 in number. The Talings or Muns, who in the last century ruled in Pegu and Martaban, are a little over 180,000; after the first Burmese war, in which they rendered cordial assistance to the English, they were cruelly treated after our retirement from the country, and their language has become nearly extinct; they are chiefly found in the Tenasserim division, and in Amherst and the town of Moulmein form a majority of the population. By far the most important of the hill tribes is that of the Karens, whose traditions have a very singular Jewish tinge, and who have afforded to the American Baptist and French Roman Catholic missionaries a most successful field of labour; they are divided into two classes,—those in the hills above the Sittang and Salween rivers, numbering 100,000 living in a desultory roving fashion, and those who have long been settled in the plains of Pegu, where they cultivate rice after the example of their Burmese neighbours, amounting to some 230,000. There are 36,000 Shans, most of whom are immigrants from their native land, and since the British occupation of the province; the Tamnthees, numbering 25,000, and found chiefly in Amherst, are an isolated race, resembling the Shans in dress, but differing in most respects from the surrounding people, and having no written language. The Khyens, of whom there are upwards of 50,000, are an important tribe inhabiting the Yoma mountains, which separate Pegu from Arakan. The Kamies, or Dog-tails, are 19,000 in number, of whom three-fourths are still in the hills, and the remainder have settled in the plains of Akyah. Eight or nine other tribes are also mentioned, but they are too small in number to require special notice.

The report for Madras does not separate the hill tribes from the unclassified castes. They are chiefly the Khonds and Sowras in the mountainous country to the north of the Godavery; the Yemades, Yarakals, and Chentsoos, south of the Krishna; the Midayales in Salem; the Mulcers and Kadars in Coimbatore, Malabar, and Kanara; and the Budighers of the Neilgherry hills; all over the plains also wandering tribes are met with, such as the Brinjaries and Lambadies, whose principal occupation is the carrying of produce from the coast into the interior, and others who practise juggling, snake-charming, bird catching, or basket-making.

About 712,000 aborigines are shown in the return for Bombay, of whom nearly three-fourths are more or less Hindooised, and the remainder would more properly be ranked with the Mahomedans. There are some 163,000 Bheels in Khandesh and Nasick, 68,000 Koles in the latter district, and 73,000 Dooblas, 46,000 Dhodias, 19,000 Chobars, and 30,000 others in Surat; in Sind nearly 39,000 Beloches (a race which in the Punjab is classed with the Mahomedan tribes), 42,000 Sindies, and 70,000 "low caste Sindies," are included in this category.

Under the head of Out castes, or those not recognizing caste, there are 8½ millions of persons, of whom about 2½ millions are Buddhists and Jains, who as a rule have been ranked in this class, though in some provinces they have been included elsewhere. Omitting the Native Christians (who have been placed separately) and the Buddhists, those who in Bengal have rejected the trammels of caste are almost entirely composed of the sect of the Baisnabs, Baishtabs, or Bairagees, who profess to be followers of Vishnu, and should, according to the teaching of their founder, lead a life of asceticism and celibacy; they number 510,000, and are principally found in Lower Bengal, particularly in the district of Midnapore. In the Central Provinces there are two remarkable sects, the

Aboriginal tribes and semi-Hindooised

Bengal	11,136,883
Assam	1,890,888
North-West Provinces	37,374
Oude	100,490
Punjab	959,721
Central Provinces	1,669,835
Berar	163,059
Mysore	89,067
Coorg	42,516
British Burma	1,604,991
Bombay	712,762
	17,716,825

Out-castes, or not recognizing caste—

Bengal	650,477
Assam	2,067
Punjab	36,190
Central Provinces	407,383
Berar	301,379
Mysore	813,976
Coorg	34,100
British Burma	1,785,732
Madras	4,782,757
Bombay	75,682
	8,712,008

Sutnamees, numbering 266,000, and the Kubeerpunthees, 134,000. The former arose about half a century ago, when Ghaseo Doss, a Chamar of Chutteesgarh, withdrew himself for six months into the wilderness, and returned with a message to his people to renounce idols and worship only Sut Nam, the True One; he died in 1850, and his son, who succeeded to the office of high priest, having offended the Rajpoots, was murdered in 1860, when his place was taken nominally by his son, but actually by his brother Agur Doss, who is now virtually high-priest; the sect is split up into two great factions, the smokers and the non-smokers, the former of whom assert that, although Ghaseo Doss originally prohibited the use of liquor and tobacco, he, in consequence of a subsequent revelation, withdrew the prohibition of the latter article. The Kubeerpunthees are Hindoos who disregard caste and believe in a deity named Kubeer, said to have dwelt on earth from the year 1060 to 1472, and to be destined to return again after an absence of some 1,100 years; the chief apostle, Purgutnam Shib, resides at Kawarda in Bilaspore; they are met with in other parts of India, but are said to retain nothing good of the original teaching of their founder. In Berar the out castes consist of 18 or 20 Hindoo tribes who fall under no caste classification, the large majority being Mhars, who are sometimes taken to be the same as the Dher caste already mentioned. Of those in Mysore and Coorg nothing is said, except that they may possibly be menial servants for whom no accurate designation could be found. The large number returned for British Burma is almost entirely composed of the Burmese; the remainder of the Buddhists in that province appear among the aboriginal tribes. In Madras, besides some 21,000 Buddhists, there is a very large population of Pariahs, reckoned at 4,760,000, who live on the outskirts of the villages, and endure the hatred and contempt of the higher classes; they are a laborious, frugal, pleasure-loving people, omnivorous in diet, and capable of much hard work, and, notwithstanding their common classification as out castes, they have been entered under upwards of 200 different subdivisions. Only 78,000 Hindoos are returned in Bombay as not recognizing caste; they are chiefly found in the districts of Tanam, Kanara, and Hyderabad.

Native Christians—		
Bengal	...	47,824
Assam	...	1,293
North-West Provinces	...	7,618
Ajmere	...	249
Punjab	...	2,476
Central Provinces	...	4,674
Mysore	...	18,104
Coorg	...	2,000
British Burma (excluding Karen)	...	2,304
Madras	...	490,230
Bombay	...	18,741
Total	...	695,815

chamans for centuries before the Portuguese established themselves on the coast but under the rule of the latter the Syrian or Nestorian church suffered great depression and persecution. Its disciples now flourish chiefly in Cochin and Travancore, and in the south of Malabar, where there are 13,763 "Nazaranies." The Mussulman population contributes very few converts to Christianity; the bulk of them belong to the Pariahs or to the agricultural and cultivating castes, and that of the Shuhrs, or toddy-drawers. There are about 3,700 Brahmin and perhaps 3,000 Kahatriya Christians in Madras.

In Bengal there are about 48,000 native converts, who are chiefly found in the Presidency and Dacca divisions, and in Chota Nagpore, where the preaching of the Gospel has been attended with much success among the rude tribes in Lohardugga; there are several missions in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but only about 3,000 Native Christians are returned in the city itself. There is a Roman Catholic colony at Pettah, in Chumpanan, and a mission of the same church at Patna; a Lutheran mission works in Tichoot, and there are other missions in Bhagulpore and the Southern Pergunnahs. In Mysore the number of Native Christians is 18,000, of whom nine-tenths are Roman Catholics, while of the 2,000 in Coorg, no less than 1,900 belong to that church. Those recorded in the Bombay Presidency are chiefly found in the districts of Tanam, Belgaum, Ratnagerry, and Dharwar, and the island of Bombay.

In Berar about 900 Christians are enumerated, but the Natives are not separated from Europeans or Eurasians. In British Burma the numerous Karen converts are not specified in the Census Report, and only 2,300 Native Christians have been entered; there are, however, 52,000 Christians in the province, and in the Administration Report the total number of Native Christians is stated to be 34,310. The Oude report does not distinguish between Native Christians and Europeans or Eurasians.

A society was founded at Calcutta in 1830 by Rammohan Roy, with the view of reclaiming Hindoos from idolatry and establishing a pure monotheism. In 1859 Keshub Chunder Sen was enrolled a member, and in 1863 he seceded from the original society, and formed a separate sect entitled the Brahmo Somaj, or, as the members call themselves in the Bombay Presidency, the Pratham Somaj. Very few persons have returned themselves as Brahmos in Bengal, and only 92 in Calcutta, where there is a considerable community of them; they are, however, believed to have congregations in most of the districts. In the Bombay Presidency 221 Brahmos were enumerated, of whom 196 were in the district of Nassick.

The caste system is perhaps almost as prevalent among Mahomedans as among those professing the Hindoo religion, from which a large part of their number are probably converts; but it partakes rather of the nature of a tribal classification than of the exclusive character of what is commonly termed caste. The sub-divisions, moreover, are by no means so numerous, and the returns have, as a rule, been prepared so as to show only the numbers of the four chief branches, the others being all classed together. The figures do not, in most of the provinces, correspond with those given as Mahomedans under the heading of Religion, some of the tribes being classed among those who are not natives of India, while the Christians and others of Mahomedan origin, but not professing that religion, have in some cases been included in the statement according to nationality and caste.

Mahomedans—		
Synds	...	791,000
Khaks	...	4,700,000
Pathans	...	1,811,000
Mughals	...	219,755
Others, or unspecified	...	32,674,800
	...	46,227,552

Taking the whole of India, the Synds number 791,000, and are chiefly found in the Punjab, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces; the Khaks amount to 4,700,000, of whom upwards of two millions are in the North-West Provinces, one million in Bengal, and rather over half a million in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; the Pathans number 1,812,000, and the Mughals 220,000, both classes being found chiefly in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude. Of the unspecified castes, there are nearly 32½ millions, of whom 18½ millions are in Bengal, 8 millions in the Punjab, 1,712,000 in Bombay, 1,333,000 in the North-West Provinces, 1,190,000 in Madras, and 1,100,000 in Assam. The Julahn, or weaving caste, is a very numerous one in Lower Bengal, and in Chota Nagpore, where they comprise not much less than half the whole number of Mussulmans in the division. The Mahomedan Rajpoots in the North-West Provinces number nearly 22,000, and are chiefly found in the Saharunpore and Boodundshahur districts. In Oude 35 of the lower castes have been specially enumerated, the most numerous being the Julahs and other weavers, the Dhuniyas or cotton cleaners, the Durzees or tailors, the Ghosees or milkmen, the Kunjras or greengrocers, the Manihars or bangle-makers, and the Kaswees or butchers.

In the Punjab the Pathans are subdivided into many tribes, of whom the largest are the Yooseofzyes, residing chiefly in the Peshawur district, the Loolahs in Bunnoo, and the Kluttuks in Bunnoo and Kohat; the Mahomedan Rajpoots somewhat exceed 700,000, their two largest tribes being the Bhuttees, in the centre of the province, and the Ranghars, in the Delhi and Hissar divisions and the Umballa district; of the other tribes, the Jats are the most numerous, being upwards of 1,800,000; the Goojuns number 424,000, the Cashmerees 231,000, and the Meos 130,000, chiefly resident in Goorgoon. In Berar 28 sub-divisions are mentioned, but, with the exception of nearly 1,900 Fukeers, none of them are of numerical importance.

Of the 209,000 Mahomedans in Mysore, 198,000 are classed as Deccan Mussulmans, the remainder being Labbays or Moplas (an Arab race recruited by converts from Hindoos, under the persecutions of Hyder Ali and Tipoo), Pindarees, and Pinjarees or cotton-cleaners. The same classification has been adopted in Coorg, where there are 7,000 Deccan Mussulmans and 4,000 Labbays or Moplas. In Madras the Labbays and Moplas are very numerous, there being 312,000 of the former and 613,000 of the latter. The Moplas are almost entirely confined to Malabar and South Kanara; they are a hard-working, frugal people, but entirely uneducated and very fanatical, and their religious excitement has occasionally led to very serious outbreaks. The Labbays are found in most of the districts of Madras, and are numerous in Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, and North Arcot, where they are sailors, fishermen, and traders. The Mussulman population of the city of Madras has not been at all subdivided. In Bombay three additional castes are specified—Memon, of which there are 49,000, three-fourths of them being in Sind; Borah, 84,000, chiefly in Guzerat; and Khujah, nearly 18,000, of whom about half are in the city of Bombay.

The Asiatics who are not natives of India amount to 541,000, but it may be a question whether two-thirds of this number ought not rather to be reckoned among the Mahomedan Indian population, being the Beloochees, who number 235,000 in the Punjab, where they are chiefly found in the Derajat, and 145,000 in Bombay, where they are confined almost entirely to the Hyderabad and Thur and Parkur districts of Sind. Deducting these, there remain of Asiatic foreigners about 161,000. The most numerous class is the Parsees, 69,000, of whom 44,000 reside in the island of Bombay, and 25,500 in other parts of that Presidency. Of immigrants from the border nations there are (besides the Beloochees already mentioned) 31,000 Nepalese, principally found in the district of Darjeeling; 339 Bhoots, almost all in Assam; 12,000 Maniporees in the same province; and 137 Cashmerees in the North-West Provinces and Bombay, but neither of these races is really foreign to India, and indeed the latter have in the Punjab been classed among the Mahomedan residents. 3,200 Afghans, mostly in Bombay, none being returned under this title in the Punjab; nearly 5,300 Mkranees, almost all of whom are in the Kurrachee district; and 815 Brahmoes in Kurrachee and Hyderabad. Of Jews 7,000 have been enumerated, and of Turks 920, both being found principally in Bombay; there are upwards of 3,500 Persians, of whom five-sixths are in Bombay, while the remainder include 150 Irakes in Oude, and 2 Khormasnees in the North-West Provinces. There are 8,300 Arabs, of whom 6,100 are in Bombay (principally in Bombay Island and Hyderabad) and 2,100 in Madras; 90 Abyssinians in Oude; 1,250 Armenians, chiefly in Calcutta, Dacca, and Rangoon; 13,300 Chinese, of whom 11½ are in British Burma; but only 3 Japanese, who are in Bombay; there are 69 Syrians, all but one of whom are in that Presidency; 58 Siamese; and 1,500 Malays, of whom only 10 are met with out of British Burma.

There are 108,000 of mixed race, such as Eurasians and Indo-Portuguese. Of the 20,000 who are resident in Bengal, many are descended from the Portuguese, whose headquarters were in Dacca and Chittagong. In the minor provinces very few have been returned, they having probably preferred to enrol themselves as Europeans. Of the 26,000 in the Madras Presidency, about half are found in the Madras and Malabar districts. Bombay contains about 48,000, three-fourths of whom are in the island of Bombay or the neighbouring district of Tanam. The number of Eurasians in the Presidency is not quite 3,700, while there are 30,000 Indo-Portuguese and 14,000 who are entered as "others," without any description of the race to which they belong.

It is a little remarkable that the census of the European population appears to be the least accurate portion of the whole inquiry. The errors apparent in the returns for the city of Calcutta have led to their condemnation as quite untrustworthy; and, generally, the statistics of the great towns, which were taken through the agency of the municipal authorities, are deemed less complete than those over which the supervision was more directly exercised by the Government officers entrusted with the compilation of the general census.

In June 1871 an enumeration was made of the British-born subjects, excluding the army and navy, which showed that there were then resident in India not quite 59,000.

According to the general census, the number of persons other than those of Asiatic birth enumerated throughout India is 121,000, of whom 75,700 are British and 80,400 others of European blood, the nationality being unspecified; 8,000 are returned as belonging to Continental Europe, and 7,000 to America, Africa, or Australia. Of the above number specified as British residents in India, 23,000 are English, 3,700 Scotch, 7,000 Irish, and 200 Welsh, while the 41,700 in the Punjab and Bombay are merely styled British. Of the 8,000 subjects of Continental Europe, the nationality of only 2,828 has been shown; these comprise 755 Germans (including Prussians, Saxons, Austrians, and Hungarians), 631 French, 426 Portuguese, 283 Italians, 127 Greeks, 73 Swedes, 72 Russians (including Poles and Finlanders), 70 Dutch, 58 Norwegians, 45 Danes, 32 Spaniards, 20 Belgians, 19 Swiss, and 18 Turks. It is, however, only in Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, and British Burma that so detailed a classification has been attempted. The Americans number 3,100, but of these some 2,250 are "West Indians" resident in Calcutta, and Mr. Beverley's inquiries led him to think that they were merely immigrants into that city from the west of India. The number of Africans recorded is 3,692, of whom no less than 3,550 are in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly in the capital city and in Hyderabad. There are 79 residents in India who are natives of Australia or the neighbouring islands.

The number of persons whose nationality is entirely unspecified is not quite 435,000. Of these, 170,000 are the rude inhabitants of the Bhootan Dooms, in the Julpigore district of Bengal, and the Garo Hills, in Assam; about 130,000 are mendicants and 19,000 travelers in Oude; and 96,000 are returned as "others" in Bombay, of whom no information is given.

In an earlier part of this memorandum reference was made to the great excess in certain provinces of males over females, and boys over girls; and it will now be interesting to examine the chief religious and caste divisions with regard to the proportions of the respective sexes and ages. Throughout India the population professing the Hindoo religion shows a proportion of 94½ females to 100 males, 53½ children to 100 adults, and 88 girls to 100 boys. Among the Sikhs in the Punjab, however, there are only found 75½ females to 100 males, 51½ children to 100 adults, and 78 girls to 100 boys. Taking the Mahomedans, we have not quite 94 females to 100 males, 56½ children to 100 adults, and 83½ girls to 100 boys. The Buddhists have 93 females to 100 males, 56 children to 100 adults, and 95½ girls to 100 boys. And, finally, among the Christians, there are 78½ females to 100 males, 44½ children to 100 adults, and 93½ girls to 100 boys.

RELIGION.	No. of females to 100 males.	No. of children to 100 adults.	No. of girls to 100 boys.
Hindoo (including Sikhs)	94.5	53.5	87.95
Sikhs in Punjab	75.5	51.5	77.93
Mahomedans	93.5	56.5	83.5
Buddhists	93.0	56.0	85.44
Christians	78.5	44.5	95.70

and 95½ girls to 100 boys. And, finally, among the Christians, there are 78½ females to 100 males, 44½ children to 100 adults, and 93½ girls to 100 boys.

To whatever causes, then, is to be attributed the unusual disparity between males and

PROVINCES.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES.	
	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.
Bengal	100.77	99.20
Assam	92.62	94.64
North-West Provinces	95.38	91.86
Oude	92.27	97.97
Punjab (excluding Sikhs)	81.66	85.99
Central Provinces	96.90	93.16
Mysore	99.67	93.90
Coorg	79.08	66.11
British Burma	26.80	66.72
Madras	99.30	100.30
Bombay	93.10	83.93
Average for British India	94.74	93.88

proportions found in Bengal, there being 99½ Hindoo and 100½ Mahomedan females to 100 males of either religion. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the proportion of the females among the Hindoos is much less, there being only 86½ in the former and 81½ in the latter to each 100 males, while among the Sikhs there are but 75½ per cent. of females; but in these provinces the Mahomedan males also outnumber the females in no less a proportion than 100 to 92 and 86 respectively. In Oude the Mahomedan female population is but two per cent. less than the male, while there are only 92½ Hindoo females to 100 males. In the Central Provinces the Hindoos show a better proportion than the Mahomedans, there being nearly 96 females of the former and only 93½ of the latter religion to 100 males; and in Bombay the result is similar, 93 females being recorded to 100 male Hindoos, and only 84 females to 100 males among the Mahomedan population. In British Burma the excessively low percentage of females, less than 27 among the Hindoos, and 66½ among the Mahomedans, is attributable to the circumstance, already mentioned, that many of both religions, more particularly the former, are aliens resident away from their families. The position of Coorg is affected in a similar manner by the temporary addition of foreign labour.

For the proportion of girls to boys it seems equally difficult to lay down any rule

PROVINCES.	NUMBER OF GIRLS TO 100 BOYS.	
	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.
Bengal	84.31	80.82
Assam	86.13	82.38
North-West Provinces	82.66	87.00
Oude	84.18	86.96
Punjab	83.74	85.18
Central Provinces	91.88	92.07
Mysore	97.57	90.38
Coorg	82.74	85.94
British Burma	22.95	90.73
Madras	96.55	93.00
Bombay	91.13	82.22
Average for British India	87.95	83.44

and, as many of the new-comers are Buddhists from upper Burma, the same remark will apply to the low percentage of females of that religion, 94½. The proportion of children is very high, 57½ to 100 adults, and there are 96½ girls to 100 boys. Among the Buddhists in India proper, the females are in a great minority, little exceeding 85 to each 100 males, while there are about 87½ girls to 100 boys.

The Christian population contains 73½ females to every 100 males, Mysore shewing the largest percentage of the former, nearly 90, and Oude the lowest, only 39. The proportion of girls is strikingly large in the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Central Provinces, varying from 102½ to 106½ to each 100 boys; the average throughout India is 93½. The number of children is 44½ for each 100 adults. The circumstances of this class are, however, so peculiar that no useful conclusions can be drawn from the general proportions.

Since, then, the analysis of the numbers professing the several religions does not lead to any definite result, it becomes necessary to pass on to the tables of caste, and observe the inference to be thence deduced. It will be seen that, setting aside British Burma, Assam, and Coorg, on account of the extent to which the averages are affected by immigration, and Ajmere, on the figures for which little reliance can be placed, the provinces resolve themselves into three groups, according to the relative proportion of females. First come Bengal, Mysore, Madras, and the Central Provinces, in which the sexes are nearly on an equality, there being from 100½ to 96½ females to every 100 males; then we have Berar, Oude, and Bombay, where there are from 93½ to 91 females to 100 males; and lastly the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where the percentage is as low as 87½ and 83½ respectively.

Now, taking the provinces in this order, the following table shows the proportion which the higher castes of Hindoos bear to the whole population having a Hindoo origin:—

Percentage of higher castes among Hindoos.		Percentage of higher castes among Hindoos.	
Bengal	8.68	Oude	20.73
Mysore	4.90	Bombay	6.99
Madras	4.88	North-West Provinces	21.19
Central Provinces	5.83	Punjab	18.41
Berar	4.17		

From these figures it seems that, so far as regards the Hindoo religion, in proportion as there is a small percentage of high-caste people, so will the discrepancy between the male and female sexes be small, and where the Brahmins, and more particularly the Rajpoots, are numerous, there will the female population be in a great minority. The Presidency of Bombay appears to be an exception to the rule; and indeed, as regards the percentage of females, she would hold a better place were it not for the large Mahomedan population in Sind, which contains only 80 to each 100 males. It is probable that in Sind, as well as in the Punjab, the same influences which pervade the high-caste Hindoo families may be felt among the Rajpoot tribes professing the Mahomedan religion.

The conclusions, then, to which the figures point are the following:—That there is nothing in the Indian climate which should lead to any very great excess of male over female births, and that among the larger part of the population there is no undue proportion of living males compared with females; that in certain provinces there is a great excess of males; that it is not found among Hindoos more than among Mahomedans; but that, as a general rule, it exists where the higher castes are in the greatest proportion. We are thus led to the inquiry whether there is any special cause prevailing in the north and west of India among the higher castes, whether of Hindoos or of Mahomedans sharing Hindoo prejudices; and this consideration at once points us to the custom of female infanticide.

Owing to the necessity which a Rajpoot feels for duly marrying his daughter to a man of high caste, and the heavy expenses attendant on the ceremony, female children are regarded with dislike and dread. In the words of the writer of the report on the census taken at Lahore, "as one after another is born, the father despairs of ever being able to bear the heavy burthen, and he hopes that the infants may die; very moderate ill-treatment is sufficient to secure him his wish." For generations the practice has prevailed of reducing, by more or less violent means, the unwelcome moiety of the population, and its effects are now plainly perceptible in the reduced number of women and girls. Efforts to check the barbarous habit have been made by the British officers in various ways for the last seventy years, one of the points particularly aimed at being the curtailment of the expenses of marriage; but, though these endeavours have been to a great degree successful, the practice is still so rife that in 1870 it was found necessary to pass an Act for the application of special regulations to districts or villages suspected of the practice. Of the need for such a law an instance is given in the North-West Provinces, where, in one tribe in a village in Meerut, only 8 girls under twelve years of age were found to 80 boys. The Act being put in force wherever the number of girls is less than 35 per cent. of the total number of children, or, in other words, where there are less than 5½ girls to every 100 boys, it may be hoped that in time a much closer approximation will be made to the natural equality of the sexes; but the girls whose lives are now being saved must grow up, and in their turn bear a fair proportion of female children, before the losses already sustained will be repaired.

The statement shewing the classification of the people according to occupation is in some provinces limited to that of male adults; in some the whole population has been returned under the occupations of the respective heads of families; and in others the women have been occasionally entered under that of their absent or deceased husbands. It thus becomes impossible to show the aggregate number of persons employed in any particular kind of occupation. As an estimate in round numbers, the following proportions may perhaps be accepted for the adult males of the principal classes into which the population is divided:—

	Per cent.	Estimated number of adult males in round numbers.
Professional, including Government service	3.6	2,282,000
Domestic	6.2	3,844,000
Agricultural	56.2	34,844,000
Commercial	6.2	3,224,000
Industrial	13.1	8,122,000
Laborers	12.3	7,626,000
Independent and non-productive	3.4	2,108,000
	100	62,000,000

In dealing with the figures actually recorded, however, it must be borne in mind that the total enumerated exceeds by 4½ millions the actual number of adult males, in consequence mainly of the inclusion of all male children in the Punjab and Ajmere, and of many women or boys under 12 in British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, Madras and Bombay. In addition to these causes for exaggeration, other inaccuracies are evident, arising from the intrinsic difficulty of classification. A very elaborate system (based on that used in the English census) was adopted, too elaborate perhaps for the untrained enumerators; and it has been found impossible, in compiling the returns, to say whether persons "in service" were in the employment of the Government or in domestic situations; whether an "engineer" or "overseer" was engaged on a Government work or not; whether "peons" belonged to the army, or were only retainers of the native gentry; whether "accountants" were village officers or clerks to persons in a private capacity, and so forth.

Taking the statements, then, for what they are worth, it will be seen that the first class includes 2,405,000 persons, who may be divided into two main bodies, those employed under authority, and those practising professions on their own account. In the first category there are, of men engaged in the defence of the country, 223,000, of police and village watchmen 412,000, and of those in the civil administration, including Government servants and persons under municipal or other local authority, and also the village officers in most of the provinces, 571,000, making 1,236,000 people employed under a public authority of one kind or other. The number of the military forces thus shown cannot be accepted as a complete statement of the army in India, for the force stationed in the territories of the feudatory chiefs is not reckoned in the census, and the enumeration returns in the North-West Provinces included no soldiers except five persons in the Jounpore district, while, on the other hand, the private retainers in Oude entered in this category have swelled the military element in the province ninefold, and the Punjab force is also increased by the addition of a number of boys under twelve years of age. Of the 571,000 employed in the general administration, 196,000 are in the Punjab, where a very wide interpretation seems to have been given to the title "village officers," a class which does not appear to be included under this head in Bengal. In Ajmere, Mysore, and Coorg the military and police have not been separated from the other servants of the Government.

There are 1,168,000 persons employed in professions, of whom considerably more than half, namely, 629,000, are engaged in religious or charitable occupations, the number of priests and other religious teachers being 515,000, including 849 ministers, missionaries, and preachers, presumably of the Christian religion. Among those who have been placed in this class are 12,000 servants and attendants (chiefly in Madras), 30,000 pilgrims, devotees, and religious mendicants (mostly in Bombay, but the line between these and other beggars is probably very loosely drawn), and some 10,000 astrologers, 5 wizards, and 465 devil drivers in the south of India; there are 37,000 persons in Mysore and Coorg, whose religious avocations are not specified, and in Madras, 18,000 are simply described as engaged in sacred pursuits or studies.

The number of people occupied in education, literature, and science is 189,000, of whom 90,000 are schoolmasters or teachers, and 51,000 are pundits or moujives, that is, persons learned in Sanscrit or Arabic literature; 20,000 students and scholars in Bengal are included, a circumstance which may account for the excess of persons in this province classified as engaged in occupations over the total number of adult males; 636 authors are mentioned, including 518 poets and 1 dramatist in Madras, 1 speech-maker in the North-West Provinces, and 87 editors in Madras, Calcutta, and Dacca. In literature and science 118 persons are engaged in British Burma and 3,249 in Bombay, while there are 130 astronomers, 6 librarians, and 4 taxidermists in Madras. The list is completed by a set of persons who might perhaps be, with more propriety, transferred to the non-productive

division, namely the almanac or pedigree makers, and fortune-tellers, who exceed 23,000 in number, nearly all being entered in the Madras census under the designation of Calandar Brahmins.

Of the 33,000 persons engaged in law, there are 105 barristers, and 13,000 attorneys and pleaders; 17,000 clerks and writers of deeds or petitions, and 2,200 vendors of stamps. Medicine occupies 75,000 persons, of whom 61,500 are described as surgeons, doctors, or medical practitioners; there are 5 oculists (all at Benares), 3 dentists, 2,200 apothecaries, hospital assistants, compounders, and leechmen (including 275 circumcisers in Bengal), 7,200 accoucheurs, 1,600 vaccinators, and 260 inoculators (the last being specified only in Bengal), 7 veterinary surgeons, and 300 cow-doctors. In Mysore and Coorg no details are given.

The fine arts are recorded as engaging the attention of 218,000 persons, including nearly 8,000 painters, sculptors, and photographers. Almost all the rest are votaries of music in some shape, though their claim to be artists is very doubtful; of musicians, singers, and dancers, there are 167,000; of actors, jugglers, and acrobats, 38,600, including 74 showmen, 75 jesters, 29 mimics, and 3 charmers, all these classes being specified in the North-West Provinces alone; 221 wrestlers in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, 15 buffoons in Bengal, 15 monkey dancers in Madras, and upwards of 1,000 snake charmers; of birds there are 4,100, chiefly in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

In miscellaneous professions 23,700 persons are classed, civil engineering architecture, and surveying being followed by nearly 6,200; 1,178 in Berar are described as engaged in the learned professions, without further detail, and some 13,000 are occupied in Madras as accountants and bill collectors.

The second great division, that of domestic service, comprises 4,137,000 persons. Of these, nearly 1,937,000 are returned as servants; there are 591,000 barbers, including 287 in the North-West Provinces who are specially designated as ear-cleaners; the number of washermen is 467,000, of sweepers nearly 409,000, and of water-carriers 152,000; but these two classes have in most of the provinces been included among the domestic servants; there are 555,000 others or unspecified, among whom in Oude and Bombay are 1,116 makers of caste marks, and in Madras 1,243 worshippers, that is, Brahmins whose duty it is daily to attend at private houses for the purpose of washing the idols and making the offerings of flowers. To these must be added some 22,000 inn-keepers and managers of places of entertainment.

The third, and by far the largest, class is that of persons engaged in agriculture, including those tending or dealing in animals. The number of persons returned under this head is nearly 37½ millions, and forms three-fifths of the entire population classified in the list of occupations; and it must be remembered that the actual number of persons engaged in tilling the soil is not limited to the number of male agricultural adults, as considerable assistance is given by women and boys, while many artisans and tradesmen own plots of land which they cultivate with the aid of younger members of their family. There are considerable difficulties in arranging the agriculturists according to the nature of the tenure under which they hold their land; but in Northern India they may be broadly classed as proprietors, cultivators, farm servants, and persons engaged with animals. Adopting this division, we find the number of proprietors throughout Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, to be 4,341,000. Among the 271,000 proprietors in Bengal there is a great variety of tenure, but for the greater number are either zemindars, of whom there are 147,000 talookdars, of whom there are nearly 73,000, or lakhirajdars, who are 30,000 in number; there are some 8,000 mukarrareedars, and about 13,000 others are enumerated under the various designations of ghantidars, putneedars, jagheerdars, gymadars, ghutwals, khureedlars, and ihtimamdars. Of the 35,000 landed proprietors in Assam, one-half are talookdars, 9,000 are lakhirajdars, and 6,000 zemindars; the remainder are mukarrareedars and putneedars, with a very few ghantidars. The tenant-farmers, &c., in Bengal number 10,122,000, of whom 10,376,000 are simply termed "cultivators;" but this title ill conveys the idea of the claims which an Indian ryot has in many instances to certain rights of property in the land he tills; of the remaining 46,000, there are 18,000 jotedars, 9,000 howladars, 7,000 occupancy ryots, 4,400 tiecedars, 4,200 ijaradars, and about 2,100 mahaldars, mustajirs, tenants-at-will, and chakladars. In Assam there are 857,000 cultivators entered as such, besides about 300 tiecedars, mouzadars, howladars, and ijaradars.

In the North-West Provinces there are 693,000 proprietors and 5,180,000 cultivators, among whom are included 551 water-mill growers, 235 indigo-planters, and 70 ten-planters. Mr. Plowden draws attention to the fact that, while 60 per cent. of Hindoos in these provinces are agriculturists, only 35 per cent. of Mahomedans follow that occupation. In Ajmere 132,700 cultivators are recorded; in Oude there are 82,000 proprietors or zemindars, and 2,076,000 cultivators; in the Punjab, 3,195,000 proprietors, and 1,765,000 tenants have been enumerated; in the Central Provinces there are 61,000 proprietors, who are divided into 3,100 zemindars, jagheerdars, &c., 33,700 superior proprietors, 26,000 inferior proprietors, and 1,240 rent-free holders; the number of tenants is about 827,500, of whom 71,000 are said to hold on "absolute occupancy," 177,500 on "occupancy," and 579,000 to be tenants-at-will. In Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, no attempt has been made to subdivide the number of persons engaged in agriculture, of whom there are about 440,000 in the first, 1,035,000 in the second, and 21,000 in the third province. In British Burma 554,000 proprietors are recorded, and less than 35,000 cultivators.

In the Madras Presidency the number so occupied is about 5½ millions, of whom there are enumerated as landed proprietors 24,000, besides 668 zemindars, 61,000 inamdars, that is, holders of land exempt from payment of the Government revenue, nearly 73,000 mirasidars or holders of hereditary lands, 787 kudi-mirasidars, or village proprietors with similar rights, and 220 jagheerdars. The number of cultivators or ryots is nearly 4,879,000, including about 80,000 entered under the titles of agriculturists, farmers, gardeners, and irrigators, with 167 coffee-gardeners. It must be remembered, however, that in Madras, while the State has a right everywhere to sell up any proprietor of land if the tax thereon, fixed by the Government at discretion, but in accordance with certain principles, is not paid, and also possesses a right to all land not held and paid for by farmers, except on permanently settled estates, or where the ancient mirasi system, or hereditary lien on the village area, is in force,—nevertheless, throughout four-fifths of the Presidency the State collects its tax direct from the cultivator, who is practically a peasant proprietor, with an indefensible right of property on his land so long as he pays the tax. In Bombay a distinction has been drawn in the returns between the proprietors not cultivating, of whom there are 84,000, and those cultivating, who number 1,473,000; there are also 1,137,000 tenants.

The number of farm servants and labourers enumerated in British India is 989,090, but these are almost all in the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and doubtless a large number of agricultural servants are contained in the list of labourers which forms the sixth great class of occupations.

In Bengal and Assam there are about 105,000 managers of estates, bailiffs, and servants of the landholders; in the other provinces such persons have probably been included among those in domestic service, or possibly in that of the Government.

The number of persons recorded as being engaged about animals is 950,000, of whom 809,000 are herdsmen and shepherds, besides 21,000 cattle-dealers, and nearly 8,000 dealers in sheep and goats; the chief grazing pastures are in the centre of India and the Punjab. Elephants and camels occupy the attention of somewhat over 4,000 persons, of whom two-thirds are in the Central Provinces and Bengal; about 32,000 people are returned as being engaged with horses, mules, or asses, of whom 8,700 are dealers, jockeys, breakers, and ferrisers; 18,800 are ayes or groomers, and 4,800 grass-cutters. Only in one or two provinces, however, have any of the two latter classes been mentioned, and they have probably in the other returns been included among domestic servants.

The statements show about 3,000 pig dealers and 10,500 swine-herds, but the latter are almost entirely confined to Oude, and they have probably in other cases been classed with herdsmen. Some 5,000 poultry feeders and bird dealers are recorded, chiefly in British Burma, and 10,000 persons gain their living as hunters, trappers, or fowlers. Of Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, which contain 46,000 persons occupied with animals, details are not given, but probably three-fourths of these are engaged in tending cattle or sheep.

Of the two next greater divisions, it was intended that the commercial class should include all engaged in the carrying trade, whether of commodities or of passengers, and all merchants who make their profit from buying and selling, without effecting any change in the character of the goods in which they deal; while in the industrial class would be comprised artisans or makers, whose workmanship fashions the commodities and raw products into the fabrics and articles demanded by the wants of the public. In a country, however, where there are hardly any manufactories and a large number of manufacturers, and where the original suppliers are frequently also the sellers of the goods to the public, it is evident that the difference between occupations placed under one class and those under the other will often be difficult to define. An attempt has been made to revise the tables, but in so many cases have the "makers" and "sellers" been intermingled, that it was found hopeless to execute the task with precision.

Taking the figures as shown in the appendix, it will be seen that the fourth, or commercial class, numbers 3,441,000, of whom 1,029,000 are engaged in the conveyance either of persons or of goods, and 2,412,000 are occupied in trade. In the former division are enumerated 21,000 persons employed in connexion with railways, though none are so recorded in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, or Berar; 161,000 are concerned in transport by carriage or cart, 178,000 in the conveyance of articles on the backs of animals, 125,000 as palkee-bearers, and 103,000 as messengers and porters, though in some of the provinces these classes have been all thrown together without distinction; 396,000 are connected with boats or ships, a large majority of these being boatmen plying their trade on the numerous rivers in Bengal; there are 2,000 shipping or emigration agents, mostly recorded in Calcutta; and 28,000 are engaged as keepers of screws or presses, weighmen, or packers; there are also 18,000 carriers of one kind or other in Berar.

The traders are divided into the bankers and others dealing in money, of whom there are 259,000, the general merchants and shopkeepers, of whom 1,837,000 are enumerated, and the hawkers and petty dealers, numbering 56,000; there are also 159,000 accountants, clerks, and shopmen, and 52,000 brokers, agents, and auctioneers, while no details are given of the 58,000 persons of this class in Berar, Mysore, and Coorg.

Next comes the great industrial and artisan class, amounting to 8,747,000. As already mentioned, the distinction between the makers and the dealers cannot be clearly drawn, and the same may be said of the manufacturers and other "makers;" weavers, for instance, whose occupation is perhaps the principal manufacture of India, have, as a rule, been placed in the category of those dealing with fabrics. According to the classification shown in the appendix (which, it is feared, is very imperfect), there are 376,000 persons engaged in manufactures and 790,000 in constructive art; 1,373,000 are workers or dealers in metals and minerals, including the large class of potters; 207,000 are occupied in fashioning other household utensils and furniture; 3,246,000 in making fabrics and articles of dress; 23,000 in the printing and preparation of books; 936,000 are dealers in vegetable food, and 811,000 in articles of animal food; 228,000 in the manufacture or sale of drinks, including the numerous toddy-sellers and drawers in Madras; 122,000 deal in stimulants; 78,000 in perfumes, drugs, and chemicals, in which class have been placed druggists, sellers of salt and saltpetre, &c.; 110,000 are dealers in vegetable substances, such as string, firewood, and charcoal, and in fuel generally; and 330,000 in animal substances, as leather, hides, and horn. There are 5,000 artisans and 71,000 dealers in Mysore and Coorg, of whom no more details are given; and 39,000 persons in Madras are stated to be engaged in "caste occupations."

It has been necessary, as a general rule, to arrange laborers by themselves, as in several provinces no distinction has been made between those working as agriculturists and those engaged in other occupations; but in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bombay the farm laborers have been placed by themselves. The number undistinguished is 8,175,000, of whom 2½ millions are in Bengal, 2 millions in Madras, and 1½ millions in the North-West Provinces.

The last class is that termed indefinite and non-productive, which comprises 2,265,000 people, of whom 34,000 are house or market owners or persons of independent means, and 35,000 are in receipt of pensions for military service or as members of dethroned houses; 103,000 are merely described as travellers or guests, and 1,75½ as apprentices or dependants. There are 20 professed gamblers in Bengal and 2 in the North-West Provinces, 5 pigeon-fliers in Patna, and 49 spies in Monghyr. The number of eunuchs and keepers of brothels recorded is 3,581, mostly in Oude, and the remainder in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. There are 351 professional thieves in Calcutta and 10 in Manipal, and in the North-West Provinces 30 bad characters or bad characters; prisoners have only been enumerated in the North-West Provinces, where there are 1,343, chiefly at Allahabad and Meerut, and in Madras, where 422 are entered. Besides the religious mendicants, who have been transferred to the first division, there are 1,053,000 beggars or paupers; and the list is closed with a column of 1,032,000 persons who are either specifically stated to be following no occupation, or are altogether omitted from the returns.

The total of these seven classes is more than 66,631,000, which is about 4½ millions in excess of the number of adult males recorded in British India. The difference is due to the inclusion in some of the returns of women or children. In Bengal 11,500 are so counted who may perhaps be traced among the students (in number exceeding 20,000) returned from almost every district in Bengal. In Ajmere the total of adult males is not given, but the excess of nearly 38,000 over the males of all ages is doubtless mainly due to the women engaged in agriculture being enumerated. In the Punjab a reduction of nearly 3½ millions has to be made for the male children, who have all been classed under the occupations of their parents. Similar allowance, but to a smaller extent, must be made in Mysore (254,000) and Coorg (14,500), Madras (271,000), and Bombay (183,000). In British Burma the excess is 400,000, and is attributed to the inclusion of women in the occupation statements.

Very little information is given in the census reports respecting the occupations of the women in British India. In most cases they have either been omitted from the returns or included with the men in such a manner that the two classes cannot be separated. In the reports for Bengal (including Assam) and Bombay the details are given, and of these a statement has been prepared. The information, however, appears untrustworthy in some respects, as in the case of the 325 women said to be employed in the Bombay police, and is altogether of little value. According to the figures, however, out of a little more than 27 millions of adult females in the three provinces dealt with, 24½ millions, or nine-tenths, are returned as without any employment, or are simply described as wives. Of those whose occupations are specified, numbering 2,884,000, the professional class includes 28,000, among whom are 647 police and other Government servants in Bombay; religious ministrations occupy 13,800, of whom 33 are missionaries and 108 nuns, 12,000 priestesses, and 6 astrologers; 3,600 are said to be occupied in education, but 2,900 of them are students; medicine engages the attention of nearly 6,000, of whom 780 are medical practitioners, 50 hospital attendants, 4,900 nurses and midwives, and 140 vaccinators, inoculators, and cow-doctors; while there are 4,100 engaged in art, 900 being painters and sculptors, 1,000 musicians and singers, and 2,200 dancers or jugglers.

The domestic class includes 142,000, of whom 108,000 are servants in private houses and attendants on the ladies of the zenana; there are 5,200 barbers, 17,000 washerwomen, 5,400 sweepers, 1,300 water-carriers, and some 4,900 others, of whom 160 are keepers of inns and places of entertainment. The agricultural class comprises 968,000, of whom 407,000 are described as proprietors, 421,000 as cultivators, 12,800 as farm labourers (only mentioned in Bombay), and 10,000 as engaged in dealing in, or taking care of, animals. The commercial class numbers 75,000, one-third of whom are employed as palanquin-bearers, or are owners of carriages, or otherwise engaged in the transport of people and merchandize; 5,100 are bankers and dealers in money, 44,000 are traders and shopkeepers, and 1,900 are shop-women, pedlars, or brokers.

Industrial occupations employ 934,000, about nine-tenths being engaged in weaving and spinning, or dealing in fabrics and articles of dress, and in the preparation and sale of food. The number of labourers, in addition to those specifically described as employed in agriculture, is 515,000. There are about 2,700 persons of independent means, and 1,700 pensioners, 3 witches, 83 brothel-keepers, and nearly 59,000 prostitutes, while 140,000 are beggars and paupers, with no ostensible mode of employment.

The statistics regarding persons afflicted with infirmities cannot be accepted as of much value. For one or two of the provinces hardly any details have been received. The distinction between insane persons and idiots has not been understood by the enumerators, and the inmates of lunatic asylums have in many cases been returned under the latter title; and the number of males afflicted is in most instances so largely in excess of the females that it seems probable that information about the latter has been withheld. The number of insane and idiotic persons who have been enumerated is about 67,000 out of some 180 millions, or 1 in 2,700, a proportion which is not one-eighth of that prevailing in England and Wales. While, however, the figures cannot be viewed as accurate, valid reasons may be assigned for the comparative immunity of the Indian population from diseases of the brain, in the general absence of predisposing causes in the shape of over-work, excitement, and intoxication. On the other hand, owing to the very low physical condition of the peasantry, and the absence of nutritive elements in their food, many of them may be said to be in a state of chronic starvation, which prevents the brain from receiving adequate nourishment.

The deaf-and-dumb number 134,000, or 1 in 1,340, a proportion about half as great again as that in England, but only two-thirds of the ratio existing in Ireland. The Registrar-General assigns the prevalence of zymotic diseases, and the neglect of sanitary science, as the most frequent causes of deaf-mutism; and these are certainly not less prevalent in India than in England.

The number of blind persons is 354,000, or rather less than 1 in 500, a proportion which is nearly double the English rate, and which is doubtless principally to be attributed to small-pox, while poverty of food, overcrowding, malarial fever, leprosy, intense sunlight, and irritating smoke from cow-dung, the common fuel of the country, are all exciting causes of eye disease.

The number of lepers recorded is nearly 96,000, or 1 in 1,875 of the population, about half the proportion existing in Norway.

It was intended that the census should show the number of persons able to read and write, or under instruction; but in Bengal the information was not sought, except in the case of a few municipal towns. In the North-West Provinces, also, the information is known to be very imperfect, partly from omissions and partly from the failure to put into the return a column for females, owing to which women and girls have in almost all cases been excluded. For Oude the returns give no particulars, except the number of boys and girls at school, and for Ajmere and Berar there are no details. Seeing how imperfect the statistics must be, it is not worth while to analyse them minutely, but it may be observed that, in the nine provinces for which returns have been made, there are, among the 123 millions of people inhabiting them, only 4 millions who are returned as able to read and write, or as being under instruction; in other words, scarcely one person in thirty has received the barest rudiments of education.

In some of the census reports is a statement shewing the extent of cultivation and the incidence of the land revenue and local cesses on each adult male agriculturist and each acre of land cultivated or capable of cultivation. Unfortunately the machinery for collecting such statistics is deficient in the large portion of Bengal in which a permanent settlement of the land revenue was made by Lord Cornwallis; and in Madras also, and the unsurveyed parts of Bombay, the returns are very defective, though there does not appear to be any reason why they should not have been compiled as directed in the former of these two Presidencies.

The great extent to which the population of India is directly interested in agriculture has already been mentioned, but the precise percentage cannot be stated with accuracy, owing to the impossibility, in most cases, of saying what proportion of the labourers is engaged in farming operations. The age, too, at which a lad is considered to be adult has in some instances been taken at 20 and in others at 15, while for the general purposes of the census the line was drawn at 12 years of age.

With regard to the proportion of area under cultivation, it seems desirable to limit the remarks to those provinces in which the returns have been made with at least apparent accuracy. In that portion, then, of British India which remains after deducting the whole of Bengal, Assam, Ajmere, Madras, and Bombay, or, in other words, in the eight provinces mentioned in the margin, together comprising 427,000 square miles, or rather less than half the total area under British administration, we find 191,000 square miles, or 44·6 per cent., incapable of cultivation, 103,000 square miles, or 24·3 per cent., capable of cultivation, but uncultivated, and 131,000, or 30·6 per cent., cultivated, no particulars being given of the remaining 2,000 square miles, or ·6 per cent. Thus, of the 234,000 square miles of land available to the cultivator throughout these provinces, 13,100, or 5·6 per cent., are cultivated, and 103,000, or 44·2 per cent., uncultivated.

See Table 33 of the Appendix. In that portion, then, of British India which remains after deducting the whole of Bengal, Assam, Ajmere, Madras, and Bombay, or, in other words, in the eight provinces mentioned in the margin, together comprising 427,000 square miles, or rather less than half the total area under British administration, we find 191,000 square miles, or 44·6 per cent., incapable of cultivation, 103,000 square miles, or 24·3 per cent., capable of cultivation, but uncultivated, and 131,000, or 30·6 per cent., cultivated, no particulars being given of the remaining 2,000 square miles, or ·6 per cent. Thus, of the 234,000 square miles of land available to the cultivator throughout these provinces, 13,100, or 5·6 per cent., are cultivated, and 103,000, or 44·2 per cent., uncultivated.

PROVINCES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.				Total.
	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	
North-West Provinces	26,727	12,109	42,174	308	81,403
Oude	5,289	4,607	13,529	527	23,952
Punjab	46,613	22,434	32,706	76	101,829
Central Provinces	39,844	21,845	23,274	277	84,963
Berar	6,450	3,238	7,940	277	17,905
Mysore	16,023	3,960	8,111	163	27,077
Coorg	1,715	152	163	163	2,000
British Burma	49,192	85,117	3,414	833	88,556
Total	190,842	103,486	130,720	2,106	427,154

In the North-West Provinces the proportion which the land under cultivation bears to the whole area capable of tillage is 77·7 per cent., in Oude the percentage is 74·4, in Berar 60·8, in Mysore 67·8, in the Punjab 59·3, in Coorg 57·2, in the Central Provinces 87·7, and in British Burma only 8·9, a fact which shows in a striking manner the scope afforded in that Province for the surplus population of the Gangetic Valley, if they can be induced to continue the system of emigration recently set on foot by the Government to relieve the pressure of the famine in Behar.

No information is given with respect to the portion of territory in Behar which is subject to the payment of dues to the Government in the shape of land revenue, quit-rent, or tribute; of the other seven provinces, 53 per cent is subject to some assessment of that nature, 44 per cent. is free, and of the remaining 3 per cent., chiefly consisting of the waste land in Kumaon, particulars are not furnished. The proportion exempt is only 9 per cent. in the North-West Provinces, 25 per cent. in the Central Provinces, where it is almost all forest land appropriated to State purposes, 27 per cent. in Oude, 54 per cent. in the Punjab and Mysore, of which nearly nine-tenths in the one case, and three-fourths in the other, is incapable of cultivation, and 86 per cent. in Coorg and British

PROVINCES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			
	Paying Government revenue, &c.	Not paying Government revenue, &c.	Un-assessed.	Total.
North-West Provinces	64,490	5,741	11,172	81,403
Oude	17,122	6,343	627	23,952
Punjab	46,243	53,510	76	101,829
Central Provinces	63,420	21,543	17,341	84,963
Berar	12,505	14,572	27,077	54,154
Mysore	270	1,730	2,000	3,960
Coorg	11,061	76,062	833	88,556
British Burma	217,111	180,101	29,942	427,154

Burma, in the former it being almost entirely barren hill, while in the latter more than two-fifths of the waste land is fit for tillage.

In papers recently received from India the amount of the local rates and cesses levied on land, for the maintenance of roads, schools, and watchmen, and for similar purposes, is shown in the chief provinces; and, by adding these figures to the amount of ordinary land revenue, a statement is obtained of the total dues levied on agriculture

PROVINCES.	Ordinary land revenue.		Local rates and cesses on land.		Total payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates and cesses on land.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal and Assam	3,991,397	61,022	3,940,280	3,940,280	3,940,280	3,940,280
North-West Provinces	4,176,287	596,733	4,773,020	4,773,020	4,773,020	4,773,020
Ajmere	39,905	39,905	39,905	39,905	39,905	39,905
Oude	1,397,182	82,996	1,480,178	1,480,178	1,480,178	1,480,178
Punjab	1,014,040	191,004	1,205,044	1,205,044	1,205,044	1,205,044
Central Provinces	603,847	38,727	642,574	642,574	642,574	642,574
Berar	535,611	535,611	535,611	535,611	535,611	535,611
Mysore	717,728	30,766	748,494	748,494	748,494	748,494
Coorg	26,396	2,018	28,414	28,414	28,414	28,414
British Burma	422,013	20,652	442,665	442,665	442,665	442,665
Madras	1,354,480	576,169	1,930,649	1,930,649	1,930,649	1,930,649
Bombay	2,319,703	239,000	2,558,703	2,558,703	2,558,703	2,558,703
Total	20,919,236	1,848,888	22,768,124	22,768,124	22,768,124	22,768,124

The average incidence of the total payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates on each acre of the gross area varies from less than 3d. in the Central Provinces to 1s. 10d. in the North-West Provinces and Oude, the average being 9½d.

On each acre of ground capable of cultivation, whether filled or not, the payments fall with an incidence varying from 5½d. in the Central Provinces to 2s. 11½d. in the North-West Provinces and Mysore, and 3s. 3½d. in Coorg, the average being 1s. 9d. On each acre of land actually cultivated the average is again the lowest in the Central Provinces, namely, 10½d., while in Mysore, Oude, and the North-West Provinces it is from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9½d., in British Burma 4s. 3d., and in Coorg 5s. 7d., the average being 2s. 8d.

PROVINCES.	Average incidence of payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates, per acre of		Average incidence of payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates, per acre of	
	Gross area.	Revenue-paying cultivable area.	Revenue-paying cultivated area.	Revenue-paying cultivated area.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bengal and Assam	0 7 0	2 11 3	3 9 8	3 9 8
North-West Provinces	1 10 0	2 11 3	3 9 8	3 9 8
Ajmere	0 5 6	2 11 3	3 9 8	3 9 8
Oude	1 0 0	2 6 9	3 0 4	3 0 4
Punjab	0 7 8	1 4 4	2 4 1	2 4 1
Central Provinces	0 2 4	0 5 5	0 10 8	0 10 8
Berar	0 11 6	2 11 7	3 3 1	3 3 1
Mysore	0 10 1	3 3 4	5 7 3	5 7 3
Coorg	0 1 9	2 2 6	4 3 1	4 3 1
British Burma	1 1 4	1 9 4	2 3 1	2 3 1
Madras	0 9 5	1 9 4	2 3 1	2 3 1
Bombay	0 9 5	1 9 4	2 3 1	2 3 1
Average	0 9 4	1 9 1	2 8 0	2 8 0

PROVINCES.	Average incidence of payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates, &c., per head of		Average incidence of payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates, &c., per head of	
	Adult male agriculturists.	Total population.	Adult male agriculturists.	Total population.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bengal and Assam	0 6 6 9	0 1 3 7	0 6 6 9	0 1 3 7
North-West Provinces	0 16 2 4	0 3 1 2	0 16 2 4	0 3 1 2
Ajmere	0 2 0 3	0 2 0 3	0 2 0 3	0 2 0 3
Oude	0 2 6 1	0 2 6 1	0 2 6 1	0 2 6 1
Punjab	0 2 4 7	0 2 4 7	0 2 4 7	0 2 4 7
Central Provinces	0 16 1 8	0 1 6 8	0 16 1 8	0 1 6 8
Berar	1 3 10 7	0 4 9 0	1 3 10 7	0 4 9 0
Mysore	1 1 9 4	0 2 11 5	1 1 9 4	0 2 11 5
Coorg	2 0 4 2	0 3 1 4	2 0 4 2	0 3 1 4
British Burma	1 3 7 5	0 3 1 4	1 3 7 5	0 3 1 4
Madras	0 15 5 5	0 3 1 4	0 15 5 5	0 3 1 4
Bombay	0 15 5 5	0 3 1 4	0 15 5 5	0 3 1 4
Average	0 15 5 5	0 2 1 7	0 15 5 5	0 2 1 7

subject to the payment of dues to the Government in the shape of land revenue, quit-rent, or tribute; of the other seven provinces, 53 per cent is subject to some assessment of that nature, 44 per cent. is free, and of the remaining 3 per cent., chiefly consisting of the waste land in Kumaon, particulars are not furnished. The proportion exempt is only 9 per cent. in the North-West Provinces, 25 per cent. in the Central Provinces, where it is almost all forest land appropriated to State purposes, 27 per cent. in Oude, 54 per cent. in the Punjab and Mysore, of which nearly nine-tenths in the one case, and three-fourths in the other, is incapable of cultivation, and 86 per cent. in Coorg and British

The average number of persons dependent on each adult male agriculturist is singularly irregular being less than 3 in the North-West Provinces, 4 in the Central Provinces, a little over 7 in Mysore and British Burma, and 12½ in Coorg. The average number of acres cultivated by each such person also varies greatly, the proportion being shown as 4½ in the North-West Provinces, 5½ in British Burma, 7½ in Mysore and Coorg, 10½ in Berar, 17½ in Bombay, and 19½ in the Central Provinces.

The average incidence of the total payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates on each acre of the gross area varies from less than 3d. in the Central Provinces to 1s. 10d. in the North-West Provinces and Oude, the average being 9½d.

On each acre of ground capable of cultivation, whether filled or not, the payments fall with an incidence varying from 5½d. in the Central Provinces to 2s. 11½d. in the North-West Provinces and Mysore, and 3s. 3½d. in Coorg, the average being 1s. 9d. On each acre of land actually cultivated the average is again the lowest in the Central Provinces, namely, 10½d., while in Mysore, Oude, and the North-West Provinces it is from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9½d., in British Burma 4s. 3d., and in Coorg 5s. 7d., the average being 2s. 8d.

The number of male agriculturists above the age of 20 has been returned in most of the provinces, and a table is given in the margin shewing the average incidence of the payments made for ordinary land revenue and local rates and cesses, on each male adult occupied in agriculture, and also on each head of the population. In the former case the lowest rates are 6s. 7d. in Bengal and Assam; in the North-West Provinces the average is about 16s. 2d., in the Central Provinces 17s., in Mysore 21s. 9½d., in British Burma 23s. 7½d., in Berar 23s. 10½d., in Bombay 35s. 5½d., and in Coorg not less than 40s. 4d. Calculated on the total population, the incidence is lowest in Bengal and Assam 1s. 2½d., and the Central Provinces 1s. 6½d., and highest in Bombay 3s. 10½d., and Berar 4s. 9½d.

Before this memorandum is concluded, it is desirable that some notice should be taken of the manner in which the great work of enumerating the people of British India was effected. The census was not carried out in the various provinces on one uniform system. In Bengal, owing to the want of

administrative machinery, to the great expense anticipated to supply this need, and to the vast extent of sparsely populated territory in Assam (which was then still under Bengal), in Cooch Behar, and in Chota Nagpore, it was determined to make no attempt to obtain a synchronous enumeration of the people, or to deal with the precise condition in all respects of every individual. The general plan adopted in this province was to have lists prepared of the villages and hamlets, which were made over to the police for supervision; in each village two or more residents were selected, who, in complimentary letters, were requested to act as enumerators and to submit lists of the houses in their villages, with the name of the principal occupant of each, the correctness of a certain number of these lists being tested by the police. Though the enumerators would doubtless have preferred to be paid for their trouble, it was found that the office was, for the most part, coveted as an honourable distinction, and the cases in which legal measures had to be adopted to enforce them to complete the task they had undertaken were altogether exceptional and were confined to two districts. In one thana in Hooghly, however, the names set down as enumerators were found to be those of persons unable to read or write, the educated people having threatened to beat the watchmen if they put in their names, and the men having accordingly entered those of persons of whom they were not afraid. There is some reason to think that the enumerators, in a few cases, used their power to extort a small tax from the people, but no great amount of oppression appears to have been practised. In a large number of villages difficulty arose from there being no resident able to read; in such cases, and generally in the less civilized districts, paid enumerators had to be employed, or the work was undertaken by the police. The census in towns was, as a rule, effected by the municipal authorities. The large floating population on the various rivers was counted by a census of the boats at each landing place. Travellers by land were reckoned by the several *sarais* or halting-places. In the hill tracts of Chittagong and in the Khasia Hills each chief took the census of his own clan. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the people were enumerated by their national method of counting, knots being tied in a number of strings of different colours to distinguish males from females and children from adults. In some parts of Orissa the agents employed could only write in the customary manner, with an iron style on strips of palm leaves, from which the returns had to be afterwards copied out on printed forms. On the tea plantations of Darjeeling and Assam the census was taken by the planters. None was attempted in the Garo Hills, or in the wilder parts of the Naga Hills and Luckimpore.

For three years the people were instructed in the object of the census, and experimental enumerations were made, so as to familiarize their minds with the idea and allay any fears they might entertain. In most instances the forms were filled up beforehand, and only corrected on the night on which the actual enumeration was taken. Over very large tracts of country the final counting took place in a single night; in the Rajshahye and Dacca divisions (together, as large as England) on the 15th, and in the Patna division on the 25th of January, and, so far as the regulation districts are concerned, it might probably be hereafter effected in one day without difficulty. In the non-regulation divisions of Chota Nagpore and Assam, however, the enumerators, who were sent out in November, did not return from their work till February, March, or April.

Of the anxiety of the people to obtain accuracy some striking instances are given. One village consisted of two hamlets, two miles apart, the enumerator having only visited one of them, two residents of the omitted hamlet came a dozen miles to report the circumstance. In another case, an enumerator went eight or nine miles to mention that a washerman had been absent from his home on the day of the census, and therefore had not been counted. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs some villages having been accidentally passed over at the junction of the supervisors' beats, the residents came to ask what fault they had committed that their houses had not been numbered. On the whole, the census is believed to have been taken with a very fair approach to accuracy, though, in the non-regulation districts especially, omissions have occurred.

To the circumstance that, as a general rule, the enumeration was effected by the people themselves is attributed its success, both in general accuracy and in the quietness with which it was almost universally carried out. In the single instance where the uneasiness led to a serious riot, the agency employed was that of paid enumerators. The idea that the Government would incur the labour and expense of such an undertaking without having in view some direct pecuniary profit was foreign to the native mind. A poll-tax was the form in which the imposition was in general anticipated, and the census paper went by the name of the "tax-ticket;" but in Orissa, where it was rumoured that the Government intended reimburse itself the cost of the famine, it was variously supposed that the tax would fall on those who trod on the village path, who swung an arm, who carried an umbrella, or who fed Brahmins. One man objected to enter his brothers' names, saying that "it will be very hard to make four brothers pay when the tax comes;" and another withheld the entry of a baby on the ground that it was too young to be taxed. The prevalent feeling that the population would be found excessive led in many instances to a belief that recourse would be had to compulsory emigration either to Mauritius or Assam in order to reduce the numbers; in Moorshedabad it was stated that the surplus population was to be blown away from guns; in Chittagong it was thought that a certain number of heads were required to pacify the Looshai chiefs, or that coolies were needed for the Looshai campaign, or soldiers to fight the Russians; in other instances it was the

women who were wanted to supply wives for the troops; and at Noakholly the report ran that all the females of a certain age were to be sent to Calcutta for "the General Sahib" to see. The idea of compulsory vaccination seized some minds; in one village forcible conversion to Christianity was feared; and many were kept at home on the night of the census by the belief (fostered by the enumerators to save themselves trouble) that an ill wind would cripple all who stirred abroad. In the census of Berar, taken in 1867, the motive of the "Sircar" in counting the people at night had been found to be altogether beyond their comprehension.

In the North-West Provinces, where the people had been enumerated on two previous occasions, they were to some extent familiarized with the idea of a census, and their willing co-operation made the payment of enumerators the exception rather than the rule. The names of all males were entered not merely that of the head of the household; and, where it could be done without offence, the names of the females also were recorded. As in Bengal, a preliminary enumeration was made in the autumn; but the final correction of the papers was effected in a single night, namely on the 18th of January.

The only difficulty thrown in the way of the officers was in the district of Benares, where some travellers, returning from a pilgrimage, declared that they did not belong to those parts, and objected to have their names and ages recorded. There was, however, a general opinion among the lower orders that the measure was a preliminary to some new mode of taxation; and in Mynpoory the rumour ran that there was to be a forced conscription to assist in fighting the Afghans and Russians if they should invade the Punjab.

Similar fears prevailed in Oude in 1869, when it was rumoured that one male from each family, or every fourth man, was to be taken as a recruit, an emigrant, or a labourer on the roads, or to build an enormous fort, or that women were wanted for the European soldiers; while one report was that England had suddenly become so hot that the Queen had desired that two virgins might be sent from each village to fan her night and day, and that the census was merely a subterfuge for the purpose of carrying out Her Majesty's orders. In particular districts there is little doubt that concealment of girls took place to some extent through dread of the result of the census.

In Mysore rumours of a similar character were afloat in one or two of the remoter villages, but as a rule the people treated the whole business with indifference, and as a Government order not to be avoided. As testifying to the accuracy of the census, it is stated that after the returns had been compiled the list of villages was compared with the revenue records, and it was discovered that a single village containing 40 inhabitants had been omitted. In a few instances the enumerators were found, in their zeal to give complete returns, to have entered the idols, with all particulars of sex, age, &c.

In British Burma it was found that November was ill-suited for obtaining a true representation of the condition of the province, as the greater part of the people would be absent from their villages, trading, fishing, and timber-cutting, while there would be a large additional temporary population. The census was accordingly postponed till the 15th of August 1872, on which day it was taken throughout the province, except in a few out-of-the-way hill places, for which an approximate calculation had to be accepted; the probable error, however, arising from this is held to be inappreciable in the enumeration of the total population. There was general absence of bribery or extortion on the part of the agency employed, and the people were too well accustomed to the annual capitation returns to be alarmed at the more detailed census. The results showed an almost universal increase of from 2 to 5 per cent. on the figures of the revenue officers' enumeration, which is what might be expected from the inclusion of the floating population in the more complete compilation.

The following is a statement of the cost of taking the census in 1871-72, as given in the several reports:—

Cost of the Census.	Population enumerated, including that of Feudatory States, where counted.	Cost.
Bengal and Assam	66,858,869	21,630
North-West Provinces	30,781,204	17,000
Ajmere	816,032	77
Central Provinces	9,251,230	3,195
Mysore	5,055,412	3,967
Coorg	168,312	...
British Burma	2,747,148	1,300
Madras	31,597,872	16,313
Bombay	25,086,318	10,821
Total	171,860,386	89,208

The average expense was therefore rather less than half a farthing per head.

The delay which has occurred in the elucidation of the results of the census in some of the provinces is to be regretted; the report for Bombay was not received in England till May 1875, nor that for British Burma till the 21st of June last.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
INDIA OFFICE,
The 13th July 1875.

HENRY WATERFIELD.

APPENDICES.

TABLE I.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in British India.

PROVINCES.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
					Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Bengal*	157,598	177,044	10,481,132	60,467,724	397	1.16	388	69	5.77
Assam†	53,850	10,715	670,078	4,132,019	99	.39	859	24	5.73
North-West Provinces	81,403	90,084	6,359,092	30,712,004	378	1.11	389	78	4.84
Ajmere	2,001	923	91,189	316,033	119	.36	342	34	3.47
Oude	23,992	24,784	2,436,006	11,220,232	468	1.03	458	102	4.60
Punjab	101,829	35,740	4,124,857	17,611,498	173	.35	498	41	4.27
Central Provinces	84,963	81,555	1,071,291	8,201,519	97	.37	290	20	4.91
Berar	17,334	6,894	465,760	2,231,555	129	.33	392	20	4.70
Mysore	27,077	19,030	1,012,788	6,055,412	187	.72	258	37	4.69
Coorg	2,000	495	22,900	108,812	84	.25	340	11	7.35
British Burma	88,558	14,107	535,533	2,747,148	31	.16	105	6	5.13
Madras	138,318	55,431	5,887,994	31,281,177	225	.40	564	42	5.90
Bombay	121,422	26,052	3,277,879	16,349,206	131	.21	614	20	4.99
Total‡	904,040	403,444	37,041,269	190,563,048	211	.56	386	41	5.16

* In calculating the averages for Bengal, the area of the Sundarbans is excluded.

† The averages for Assam are only calculated on the figures for the districts in which the number of houses or villages was reckoned.

‡ Aden and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are excluded from all the statements, as not, geographically speaking, being in British India.

TABLE 2.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Bengal (1871-72).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	3,523	5,191	435,416	2,034,715	577	1.17	393	124	4.67
	Bankura	1,346	2,028	104,087	620,773	391	1.51	280	78	5.03
	Beerbhoom	1,314	2,471	159,940	895,921	618	1.84	282	119	4.35
	Midnapore	5,082	12,062	448,045	2,540,993	500	2.55	196	88	5.70
	Hooghly (with Howrah)	1,424	3,190	322,703	1,488,558	1,045	2.24	467	227	4.01
PRESIDENCY	24 Pergunnahs (with Calcutta)	2,796	4,081	432,001	2,657,648	951	1.78	534	155	6.14
	Nuddea	3,421	3,691	352,017	1,812,795	530	1.01	401	103	5.15
	Jessore	3,658	4,247	313,080	2,075,021	597	1.16	489	80	6.01
	Sunderbans	6,341			Unsurveyed and almost uninhabited.					
RAJSHAHY	Moorshedabad	2,578	3,753	303,561	1,353,626	625	1.46	301	118	4.46
	Dinapore	4,126	7,108	261,526	1,501,924	364	1.73	211	64	5.8
	Maldah	1,813	2,100	129,579	670,426	373	1.16	322	71	5.23
	Rajshahye	2,234	4,228	240,371	1,310,729	587	1.89	310	110	5.32
	Rungpore	3,470	4,208	331,079	2,149,973	619	1.21	511	95	6.19
	Bogra	1,501	2,660	127,069	680,407	456	1.74	259	85	6.43
	Pubna	1,906	2,792	198,220	1,211,594	616	1.42	434	101	6.11
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	1,234		18,864	91,712	77			15	5.92
	Julpigoree	2,900		60,648	418,065	144			21	6.01
DACCA	Dacca	2,897	5,016	290,593	1,852,993	640	1.73	369	100	6.37
	Fureedpore	1,496	2,307	157,518	1,012,599	677	1.54	439	105	6.43
	Backergunge	4,935	4,269	321,057	2,377,433	482	.87	657	65	7.42
	Mymensingh	6,203	7,001	308,008	2,340,917	373	1.21	300	49	7.03
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	2,408	1,002	197,104	1,127,102	451	.43	1,061	79	5.72
	Noakhally	1,557	2,034	142,155	713,334	459	1.31	351	91	5.92
	Tipperah	2,655	6,150	307,011	1,533,931	578	2.32	249	116	5.00
	Hill Tracts	6,892		13,354	60,607	10			2	5.21
PATNA	Patna	2,101	3,412	203,814	1,559,638	742	1.62	456	128	5.78
	Gya	4,718	6,630	327,845	1,949,750	413	1.38	209	69	5.95
	Shahabad	4,385	5,110	275,041	1,723,974	393	1.17	337	63	6.27
	Tirhoot	6,343	7,337	642,087	4,384,706	691	1.16	698	101	6.83
	Sarun	2,654	4,350	203,524	2,003,860	778	1.64	474	111	7.03
	Chumparun	3,531	2,299	242,228	1,449,815	408	.65	627	69	5.95
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	3,013	2,457	328,174	1,812,980	463	.63	738	84	5.52
	Bhagulpore	4,327	2,730	329,372	1,826,490	422	.63	607	76	5.54
	Purneah	4,957	4,179	313,447	1,711,795	346	.84	410	63	5.47
	Southall Pergunnahs	5,488	9,872	230,504	1,259,287	229	1.80	128	42	5.46
ORISSA	Cuttack	3,178	6,500	281,430	1,404,784	470	1.73	272	89	5.31
	Pooree	2,473	3,175	143,920	769,074	311	1.28	242	58	5.36
	Balasore	2,006	3,268	138,913	770,232	373	1.58	236	67	5.54
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh	7,021	6,703	150,493	771,875	110	.95	115	21	5.13
	Lohardugga	12,044	6,486	240,843	1,237,124	103	.54	191	29	6.10
	Singbhoon	4,503	3,208	84,110	415,023	92	.71	129	19	4.91
	Manbhoom	4,914	6,368	195,065	995,570	203	1.30	156	40	5.00
Total†		167,598	177,041*	10,481,132	60,467,724	397	1.16*	338*	60	5.77

* Excluding Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Chittagong Hill Tracts, for which the number of villages is not stated.
† In calculating the averages, the area of the Sunderbans is excluded.

TABLE 3.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Assam (1871-72).

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
					Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Sylhet	5,383	5,589	286,504	1,719,539	312	1.04	308	53	6.00
Cachar	1,285	389	37,311	205,027	160	.30	627	29	5.50
Cachar Hills	3,715				No census taken.				
Kamroop	3,031	1,619	103,904	561,681	155	.45	341	29	5.41
Darrung	3,113	137	43,558	236,099	60	.94	1,723	13	5.12
Nowgong	3,648	1,293	44,050	256,390	70	.35	198	12	5.12
Seehaugor	2,413	203	56,904	296,583	123	.08	1,461	23	5.38
Luckimpoor	3,145	125	26,398	121,267	39	.64	970	8	4.69
Luckimpoor Hills	8,343				No census taken.				
Naga Hills	4,000			68,918	14				
Cossya and Jyntea Hills	6,157			141,838	23				
Goalpara	4,433	1,330	72,655	444,701	100	.30	334	16	6.12
Garo Hills	3,390			80,000	24				
Total	53,866	10,716*	670,078*	4,132,019†	99†	.30*	350*	21*	5.73*

* Excluding the Hill Districts, in which the number of villages and houses is not stated.
† Excluding the Cachar and Luckimpoor Hills.

TABLE 4.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in the North-West Provinces (18th January 1872).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
MEERUT	Delhra ...	1,021	965	24,744	110,045	114	94	191	24	4.78
	Saharanpore ...	2,217	1,730	197,335	844,017	399	78	509	89	4.48
	Moozuffernuggur ...	1,659	883	155,012	690,107	416	53	782	93	4.46
	Meerut ...	2,380	1,573	208,650	1,270,104	541	67	811	114	4.75
	Boodlandshur ...	1,910	1,598	182,894	936,667	490	83	598	98	5.13
	Allypore ...	1,964	1,750	211,446	1,073,333	547	89	613	108	5.08
ROHILKHAND	Bijnor ...	1,903	2,002	158,583	737,153	387	1.05	368	83	4.66
	Moradabad ...	2,273	2,452	252,344	1,122,437	494	1.07	458	111	4.45
	Budaon ...	2,005	2,304	193,580	934,348	465	1.18	305	97	4.83
	Bareilly ...	2,982	3,548	208,141	1,507,130	505	1.23	425	99	5.08
	Shahjahanpore ...	1,723	2,180	188,958	949,579	551	1.27	436	110	5.03
	Turai ...	920	591	41,732	185,658	202	1.04	314	45	4.45
AGRA	Muttra ...	1,612	972	188,975	887,690	551	1.80	913	117	4.70
	Agra ...	1,908	1,231	231,270	1,090,307	575	1.05	891	121	4.74
	Farruckabad ...	1,745	3,934	192,080	918,850	527	2.28	234	110	4.78
	Mynpoory ...	1,698	3,750	150,888	705,845	452	2.21	204	89	5.07
	Etawah ...	1,691	3,529	128,707	608,641	365	2.09	189	76	5.20
	Etah ...	1,512	2,029	136,864	703,527	465	1.73	269	91	5.14
JHANSI	Jaloun ...	1,553	840	88,977	404,447	260	1.54	481	57	4.55
	Jhansi ...	1,667	607	72,765	317,828	203	1.39	524	46	4.87
	Lullutpore ...	1,947	610	60,773	212,061	109	1.33	329	24	4.56
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore ...	2,337	1,985	272,232	1,156,055	495	1.85	502	116	4.25
	Fatehpore ...	1,586	2,711	152,777	603,877	410	1.73	242	98	4.25
	Banda ...	2,900	1,374	100,992	697,084	249	1.47	508	55	4.83
	Allahabad ...	2,747	3,503	303,900	1,306,241	604	1.28	309	111	4.59
	Humeypore ...	2,287	744	121,011	529,137	231	1.33	711	63	4.37
	Jounpore ...	1,558	3,221	200,438	1,025,961	650	2.07	319	129	5.12
BENARES	Azimpore ...	2,505	5,071	314,327	1,531,482	597	1.98	302	123	4.87
	Mirzapore ...	5,217	4,104	219,000	1,015,826	195	1.70	248	42	4.64
	Benares ...	998	1,919	150,200	794,039	797	1.93	414	157	5.09
	Ghazepore ...	2,108	3,725	285,007	1,345,570	621	1.72	361	131	4.72
	Goruckpore ...	4,579	7,097	381,217	2,019,361	441	1.55	285	88	5.20
	Buxtee ...	2,789	5,911	248,208	1,473,029	528	2.48	213	89	5.03
KUMAON	Kumaon ...	6,000	4,006	77,621	433,314	72	1.77	94	13	5.68
	Gurhwal ...	5,500	3,944	57,293	310,288	56	1.72	79	10	5.41
Total		81,403	90,884	6,359,092	30,781,204	378	1.11	339	78	4.85

TABLE 5.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Ajmere (1st May 1872).

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
					Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	2,661	923	91,199	810,032	110	1.35	342	34	3.47

TABLE 6.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Oude (1st February 1869).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
LUCKNOW	Lucknow ...	1,392	1,415	180,819	970,625	697	1.03	686	130	5.37
	Barabankes ...	1,344	1,036	107,105	875,376	649	1.21	535	146	4.44
	Onnao ...	1,310	1,223	153,441	724,949	537	1.00	593	114	4.73
ROY BAREILLY	Barabankes ...	1,350	1,492	192,300	782,874	580	1.10	528	143	4.07
	Roy Bareilly ...	1,570	1,913	202,033	930,023	592	1.22	486	159	4.60
	Sultanpore ...	1,724	2,562	204,402	938,053	543	1.49	365	119	4.50
FYRABAD	Pertabpore ...	2,331	3,801	320,142	1,437,009	616	1.51	399	137	4.40
	Fyzabad ...	2,029	2,886	274,655	1,167,818	444	1.10	405	104	4.25
	Baraitch ...	2,710	1,905	163,007	784,487	286	1.73	394	56	5.06
SHRIMPORN	Sectapore ...	2,250	2,364	181,764	930,324	413	1.05	393	81	5.13
	Hurdai ...	2,202	1,901	180,590	930,977	408	1.86	475	79	5.15
	Kheroe ...	3,046	1,776	197,958	737,732	242	1.58	415	65	5.03
Soldiers, Prisoners, Europeans, and Eurasians not included above		.....	.....	.....	22,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		23,992*	24,784	2,438,006	11,220,232	468	1.03	463	109	4.60

* In the Administration Report for 1873-74 the area is stated by the last revision to be reckoned at 24,000 square miles.

TABLE 7.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in the Punjab (10th January 1868).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
DELHI ...	Delhi ...	1,227	772	128,890	608,850	496	63	789	137	3.62
	Goorgaon ...	2,016	1,299	166,776	699,046	346	61	536	78	4.44
	Karnal ...	2,362	908	142,644	610,927	260	39	673	61	4.28
	Hissar ...	8,640	669	116,474	484,081	137	18	735	33	4.20
HISSAR ...	Rohtuck ...	1,823	501	138,717	530,859	295	28	1,065	76	3.87
	Sirsa ...	3,116	668	43,131	210,795	69	21	320	14	4.89
	Umballa ...	2,624	2,324	243,302	1,086,488	304	89	446	93	4.26
UMBALLA ...	Loodiana ...	1,369	870	161,934	683,245	420	66	664	119	3.84
	Simla ...	18	265	7,880	33,995	1,880	14.72	128	438	4.31
	Jullundhur ...	1,333	1,268	242,577	794,704	596	95	627	182	3.28
JULLUNDHUR ...	Hoosliarpore ...	2,086	2,184	209,050	938,890	450	1.06	630	100	4.51
	Kaigra ...	8,762	740	150,616	741,882	86	08	1,605	18	4.66
	Umritsur ...	2,036	1,574	253,018	1,083,614	432	77	698	124	4.28
UMRITSUR ...	Sealkote ...	1,970	2,317	200,570	1,005,004	510	1.18	434	108	5.01
	Goordaspore ...	1,341	1,880	162,766	655,302	480	1.40	349	114	4.29
	Lahore ...	8,024	1,155	175,227	789,606	218	40	643	48	4.51
LAHORE ...	Ferozepore ...	2,092	1,312	119,490	649,253	204	49	419	44	4.60
	Gojranwalla ...	2,657	1,114	167,928	660,676	207	42	404	50	3.40
	Rawalpindiee ...	6,216	1,658	175,579	711,256	114	27	429	28	4.06
RAWALPINDIEE ...	Jhelum ...	3,910	998	113,010	600,988	128	26	502	20	4.43
	Gojhat ...	1,900	1,420	156,195	616,317	324	75	431	82	3.95
	Shahpore ...	4,000	667	86,549	308,706	78	14	553	18	4.26
MOOLTAN ...	Mooltan ...	5,881	1,211	111,704	471,693	80	21	380	10	4.22
	Jhung ...	5,712	1,080	74,986	344,027	61	19	320	13	4.64
	Montgomery ...	5,577	2,000	72,276	350,437	64	36	179	13	4.97
MOOLTAN ...	Mozzuffergurh ...	3,022	604	65,135	295,547	98	20	498	23	4.64
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	7,097	710	85,100	394,804	56	10	551	12	4.64
	Dera Ghazee Khan ...	2,310	880	62,139	304,840	133	16	813	27	4.97
DERAJAT ...	Bunoo ...	3,149	627	60,037	287,517	91	20	450	19	4.74
	Peshawur ...	1,920	654	121,256	623,162	271	34	800	63	4.31
	Kohat ...	2,838	343	28,639	145,410	51	12	424	10	5.08
PESHAWUR ...	Huzara ...	3,000	1,253	74,174	367,218	122	42	293	26	4.95
Total ...		101,829*	35,740	4,124,857	17,611,498	173	35	493	41	4.27

* In the Administration Report for 1873-74 different figures are given in many districts, the total area amounting to 104,376 square miles.

TABLE 8.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in the Central Provinces (25th January 1872).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
NAGPORE ...	Nagpore ...	3,734	1,657	121,119	631,109	169	44	381	32	5.21
	Bhandara ...	3,923	1,680	106,121	604,813	144	41	355	27	5.32
	Chanda ...	9,700	2,393	108,258	534,431	55	25	223	11	4.94
	Wardha ...	2,370	893	76,145	354,720	149	38	397	32	4.72
JUBBULPORE ...	Balghat ...	2,008	781	37,191	105,008	75	30	250	14	5.24
	Jubbulpore ...	3,018	2,281	114,862	628,869	135	58	232	20	4.60
	Saugor ...	4,005	1,858	98,777	527,725	132	46	284	25	5.34
	Dumoh ...	2,709	1,128	57,088	299,042	60	40	230	21	4.67
NERBUDDA ...	Seonee ...	3,606	1,061	70,043	47,330	113	46	245	22	5.15
	Mandla ...	4,719	1,595	44,013	213,018	45	28	247	13	4.74
	Betul ...	4,118	1,150	53,234	281,055	69	28	247	13	5.33
	Chhindwara ...	3,016	1,723	61,819	316,095	81	44	183	16	5.11
CHUTTESBOURN ...	Hoshungabad ...	4,223	1,246	87,463	440,186	104	30	312	21	5.03
	Nursingpore ...	1,918	670	64,888	339,395	177	51	347	34	5.24
	Nimar ...	3,340	648	42,161	211,176	63	19	326	13	5.01
	Raigore ...	11,885	4,431	241,922	1,093,405	92	37	247	20	4.52
CHUTTESBOURN ...	Bilaspore ...	7,708	3,306	170,237	716,308	92	43	213	22	4.20
	Sambulpore ...	4,407	1,710	98,166	523,034	119	30	300	22	5.33
	Upper Godavery ...	1,971	427	11,280	52,120	26	22	122	6	4.62
Total ...		84,903	31,555	1,674,291	8,201,519	97	37	290	20	4.90

TABLE 9.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Berar (7th November 1867).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
WEST BERAR ...	Akola ...	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	40	483	48	3.97
	Mohkur ...	3,018	967	71,258	353,436	117	32	365	24	4.98
	Oomrawuttee ...	2,648	911	87,841	407,278	154	34	447	33	4.64
	Woon ...	5,510	1,634	99,308	477,391	87	30	292	18	4.81
EAST BERAR ...	Kilichpore ...	1,122	514	66,833	308,953	271	46	591	59	4.58
	Mailghat ...	1,650	324	7,411	40,406	24	20	125	4	5.45
Total ...		17,834	5,894	4,95,780	2,231,505	129	33	393	29	4.70

Note.—The administration of Berar has been revised since the date of the Census. West Berar now comprises the districts of Akola, Buldana (formerly Mohkur), and Basim; and East Berar includes Kilichpore (with which Mailghat is incorporated), Oomrawuttee, and Woon.

TABLE 10.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Mysore (14th November 1871).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
NUNDIDROOG	Bangalore	2,014	2,544	176,621	828,354	284	87	326	61	4.69
	Kolar	2,577	2,911	105,892	618,954	240	1.13	213	64	3.75
	Tumkur	3,606	2,481	124,963	632,230	175	69	255	85	5.06
ASHTAGRAM	Mysore (with Yelandura)	4,127	2,175	171,662	943,187	229	58	434	43	5.49
	Hassan	3,291	3,180	123,000	608,417	203	97	210	37	5.43
	Sinnaga	3,797	2,829	90,932	408,976	131	75	176	24	5.49
NUGGER	Kudoor	2,294	1,989	63,209	333,925	145	87	168	28	5.28
	Chittaldroog	4,471	1,511	96,400	531,300	119	34	353	22	5.51
Total		27,077	10,630	1,012,738	5,055,412	187	72	258	37	4.99

TABLE 11.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Coorg (14th November 1871).

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
					Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Mercara	205	58	4,808	32,132	121	23	554	17	6.98
Padmalaknad	473	50	3,315	32,350	69	12	578	7	9.78
Yedaknad	313	52	4,156	31,104	99	17	598	13	7.48
Kigatnad	504	63	8,199	27,738	55	12	440	8	8.67
Nanjaraiputna	331	106	4,251	26,150	79	33	247	13	6.15
Yeluvavusima	115	160	8,373	18,820	164	1.39	118	29	5.68
Total	2,000	495	22,900	108,312	84	25	340	11	7.36

TABLE 12.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in British Burma (15th August 1872).

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
ARAKAN	Akyah	5,337	1,803	58,650	276,671	52	34	153	11	4.73
	Northern Arakan	1,313	442	2,194	8,790	7	38	20	2	4.01
	Ramree	4,300	956	28,180	144,177	33	23	151	7	5.11
	Sandoway	3,067	401	10,680	54,725	15	11	135	3	5.12
	Rangoon	9,800	1,552	85,151	431,000	44	16	278	9	5.06
	Bassein	8,098	1,485	68,577	322,680	40	18	217	7	5.52
PROU	Myanong	4,150	2,404	80,793	476,812	115	59	193	21	5.49
	Prome	2,887	1,604	59,204	274,872	95	56	171	21	4.64
	Thayetmye	2,397	819	82,550	150,816	65	34	191	14	4.83
	Amherst	15,203	759	30,971	230,940	16	05	316	3	6.00
	Tavoy	7,200	227	12,819	71,827	10	03	316	3	5.59
	Mergau	7,700	188	8,607	47,199	6	02	251	1	5.51
TENASSERIM	Shwegyeen	5,567	612	25,588	129,485	23	09	253	5	5.06
	Toungoo	6,354	650	20,548	86,166	14	10	133	3	4.19
	Salween	4,040	242	5,087	26,117	6	05	108	1	4.36
Total		88,558	14,107	535,533	2,747,148	31	10	195	6	5.13

TABLE 13.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Madras (15th—30th November 1871).

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
					Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Ganjani	8,318	4,562	328,024	1,520,088	183	55	333	39	4.66
Vizagapatam	18,344	8,581	462,247	2,159,199	118	47	252	25	4.67
Godavery	6,221	2,202	309,373	1,592,939	256	35	723	59	4.31
Kistna	8,036	2,140	271,805	1,452,374	181	27	679	34	5.34
Nellore	8,402	2,174	253,616	1,376,811	163	26	633	30	5.48
Cuddapah	8,307	1,337	324,401	1,361,184	161	16	1,011	39	4.17
Bellary	11,007	2,568	316,693	1,088,008	152	23	650	29	5.27
Kurnool	7,358	747	184,773	950,640	130	11	1,219	28	4.08
Chingleput	2,753	2,302	134,058	638,184	341	86	397	49	7.00
North Arcot	7,139	5,292	314,100	2,016,278	282	74	351	44	6.43
South Arcot	4,873	3,198	225,782	1,755,817	360	66	549	48	7.73
Tanjore	3,654	3,635	357,783	1,073,731	540	108	502	98	5.52
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,644	206,007	1,300,408	343	47	730	59	5.83
Madura	9,692	5,459	427,825	2,266,615	239	57	415	45	5.30
Tinnevely	5,178	1,824	308,348	1,693,969	327	35	929	71	4.60
Coimbatore	7,433	1,575	344,663	1,763,274	237	21	1,120	46	5.13
Nilgherries	749	17	18,922	49,501	66	02	3,013	19	3.56
Salem	7,493	4,021	356,005	1,966,495	263	54	489	43	5.57
South Kanara	3,001	1,289	160,395	918,363	305	33	713	41	5.73
Malabar	6,002	439	378,428	2,261,250	377	07	5,234	63	6.00
Madras	27	23	51,741	397,552	14,724	85	17,365	1,916	7.68
Total	138,318	55,481	5,857,994	31,281,177	226	40	564	49	5.80

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited houses.	Population.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, &c., per square mile.	Persons per village, &c.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
DECCAN	Khundesh	10,102	2,025	229,899	1,029,642	101	20	392	23	4.47
	Nassick	8,140	1,029	133,848	731,380	90	20	461	16	5.49
	Ahmednuggur	6,017	1,112	141,652	773,938	116	20	577	21	5.30
	Poona	5,690	1,181	142,087	907,235	178	23	706	28	6.30
	Satara	5,378	1,416	172,513	1,116,050	208	20	788	33	6.47
	Sholapoor	3,926	647	100,820	602,080	189	16	1,035	28	6.04
	Belgaum	4,692	1,078	188,177	638,750	204	23	871	41	5.00
	Dharwar	4,565	1,300	206,072	988,047	216	29	755	45	4.82
KONKAN	Kuludghoe	6,606	1,154	143,704	816,037	143	20	707	25	6.08
	Kanara	4,235	972	91,593	308,408	94	23	410	22	4.35
	Ratnagerry	3,789	1,249	221,790	1,019,130	269	33	818	59	4.53
	Kolaba	1,182	966	72,090	350,405	230	05	363	49	4.82
	Bombay	10	1	31,117	614,405	33,910	05	614,405	1,055	20.49
GUJERAT	Tanna	4,062	2,119	148,101	817,421	209	62	400	37	5.73
	Surat	1,548	778	137,613	607,087	382	49	780	87	4.41
	Broach	1,369	405	90,723	350,322	258	30	865	71	3.62
	Kaira	1,561	585	218,506	782,733	501	37	1,338	140	3.69
	Puneh Mehals	1,731	663	50,922	240,713	139	38	363	33	4.23
SIND	Ahmedabad	3,844	881	260,970	829,637	216	23	912	68	3.18
	Kurrachee	14,091	710	97,824	423,495	80	05	596	7	4.33
	Hyderabad	9,053	3,854	147,078	721,947	80	13	187	16	4.91
	Thur and Parkur	12,779	51	30,092	180,761	14	004	3,544	3	4.55
	Shikarpore	8,813	950	144,085	776,227	88	11	800	16	5.39
Total ...	Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	76	18,060	89,985	47	04	1,184	10	4.74
	Cantonments and Railways ... ..	...	...	23,130	120,432	...	...	...	...	5.30
Total ...		124,402	26,652	8,277,679	10,349,206	131	21	614	20	4.90

PROVINCES.	Less than 200.	200 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	2,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 15,000.	15,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Unspeci- fied.	Total.
Bengal	94,976	50,535	21,451	7,812	1,303	012	178	42	8	24	10	.....	177,044
Assam	5,134	3,611	1,349	470	110	58	19	3	1	...	...	.....	10,715
North-West Provinces	40,064	26,308	10,612	3,440	095	193	137	20	13	14	13	.....	90,084
Ajmere	920						1	...	1	1	...	.....	923
Oude	8,213	8,519	4,756	1,011	403	...	40	12	4	1	1	1,101	24,784
Punjab	15,735	10,928	5,528	2,500	890	...	98	47		...	5	...	85,740
Central Provinces	18,973	9,243	2,515	581	119	55	26	5	3	8	3	.....	31,555
Berar	5,424			240		...	23	5		2	...	.....	5,804
Mysore	11,035	5,540	1,633	412	59	30	17	3	...	...	2	.....	19,030
Cooch... ..	230	152	81	20	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	405
British Burma	9,873	3,604	603	93	16	8	10	3	3	5	1	.....	14,107
Madras	14,500	13,408	9,508	4,909	1,310	863	403	63	14	27	6	10,323	55,428
Bombay	9,813	8,868	4,774	2,206	506	369	117	38	6	10	6	.....	26,652

[illegible]

Total ... 493,444 towns and villages.

TABLE 16.—Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

PROVINCES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				Grand total.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and age unspecified.		Number of females to 100 males.	Number of children to 100 adults.	Number of girls to 100 boys.
Bengal ...	11,304,521	15,000,435	.....	26,304,956	9,415,607	20,441,101	.....	29,856,708	20,720,128	29,747,594	.....	.....	60,467,724	100.14	52.13	82.20
Assam ...	909,970	1,318,557	.....	2,228,527	897,097	1,302,315	.....	2,199,412	1,507,097	2,617,872	.....	7,080	4,182,019	94.07	57.57	86.04
North-West Provinces ...	5,883,710	10,917,153	10,779	16,811,642	4,650,209	9,711,415	5,871	14,367,692	10,235,979	20,523,508	16,687	.....	30,781,204	87.53	49.56	83.25
Ajmere ...	.....	.....	211,289	211,289	.....	.....	104,743	104,743	.....	.....	316,032	.....	816,032	40.27	48.75	.....
Oude ...	2,186,247	5,836,110	.....	8,022,357	1,843,467	5,554,390	.....	7,397,857	4,020,714	7,190,518	.....	.....	11,230,332	92.71	56.04	84.39
Punjab ...	3,390,054	6,205,340	.....	9,595,394	2,458,031	5,158,033	.....	7,616,064	6,244,082	11,348,413	.....	.....	17,611,496	83.54	54.98	84.31
Central Provinces ...	1,024,645	2,547,550	.....	3,572,195	1,495,037	3,533,881	.....	5,028,918	3,120,242	5,081,237	.....	.....	8,201,519	90.58	61.41	92.06
Berarr ...	422,065	731,142	.....	1,153,207	374,150	704,232	.....	1,078,382	796,191	1,435,374	.....	.....	2,231,566	83.81	55.47	88.65
Mysore ...	922,030	1,812,095	.....	2,734,125	896,290	1,823,198	.....	2,719,488	1,819,228	3,236,186	.....	.....	5,085,412	99.35	58.21	97.11
Coorg ...	25,641	68,813	.....	94,454	25,440	47,418	.....	72,858	55,081	119,231	.....	.....	168,312	78.19	48.64	92.23
British Burma ...	508,980	929,532	.....	1,438,512	483,440	826,141	.....	1,311,630	991,435	1,725,713	.....	.....	2,747,148	91.37	55.47	96.04
Madras ...	6,809,407	9,650,122	254,577	16,714,106	5,584,804	9,779,290	195,247	15,559,341	11,892,971	19,438,382	440,894	.....	31,291,177	98.95	58.61	96.14
Bombay ...	3,129,892	5,431,097	.....	8,560,989	2,708,293	4,899,325	.....	7,607,618	5,924,184	10,421,022	.....	.....	16,346,806	90.94	58.98	89.41
Total ...	35,719,284	61,858,494	470,645	98,048,423	31,125,079	61,070,618	305,868	92,501,565	66,844,345	122,929,112	782,613	7,080	190,563,046	94.24	54.28	87.14
Percentage on total population ...	18.75	32.46	.25	51.46	16.33	33.05	.16	49.54	35.08	64.51	.41	.....	100	.....	.....	.....

* The proportion of children to the whole population in Ajmere is about 32 per cent., but the numbers are not given.

† In Berarr the line separating children from adults was drawn at the age of 13.

TABLE 17.—Population of British India, classified according to Religion.

PROVINCES.	Hindoos.	Sikhs.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Christians.	Others.	Religion not known.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.						
									Hindoos.	Sikhs.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Others.	Not known.
Bengal ...	38,975,418	.....	19,553,831	84,974	90,763	1,672,058	90,680*	60,467,724	64.46	.....	32.34	.14	.15	.276	.15
Assam ...	2,679,507	.....	1,104,601	1,521	1,947	16,440	327,803†	4,132,019	64.85	.....	26.73	.04	.05	.40	7.93
North-West Provinces ...	26,568,071	1,003	4,189,348	.....	22,196‡	6,907	.....	30,781,204	86.313	.003	13.610	.....	.072	.002	.....
Ajmere ...	252,996	.....	62,722	.....	219	66	.....	316,032	80.05	.....	19.85	.....	.08	.08	.....
Oude ...	10,003,323	4,762	1,197,704	.....	7,761	945,019	6,692	11,230,332	89.15	.04	6.60	.....	.20	.13	5.37
Punjab ...	6,125,460	1,144,090	9,537,085	36,190	22,154	2,041,276	.....	17,611,496	34.78	6.60	53.02	.....	.45	.13	24.89
Central Provinces ...	5,879,772	178	238,547	36,569	10,477	183,150	.....	6,205,340	82.019	.....	7.149	.....	.284	.04	7.31
Berarr ...	1,912,165	406	254,051	.....	603	67	.....	2,331,565	85.60	.02	6.04	.....	.04	.04	.....
Mysore ...	4,807,425	.....	204,301	13,203	25,076	67	.....	5,056,412	95.095	.....	4.134	.....	.202	.508	.001
Coorg ...	134,476	.....	11,304	112	2,410	10	.....	148,312	91.78	.....	6.71	.....	.07	.143	.01
British Burma ...	508,980	.....	99,840	2,447,831	52,290	110,514	.....	2,747,148	1.38	.....	3.64	89.11	1.90	4.02	.....
Madras ...	28,983,078	.....	1,857,857	21,254	533,700	4,328	.....	31,291,177	92.27	.....	5.94	.....	.07	.171	.01
Bombay ...	12,089,329	24,007	2,870,450	191,137	126,003	145,220	.....	16,346,806	79.45	.15	17.66	1.17	.77	.90	.....
Total ...	139,248,568	1,174,436	40,882,537	2,832,851	896,038	5,102,823	425,175	190,563,046	78.07	.62	21.45	1.40	.47	2.68	.22

* In Julpigoree 90,000 are not classified according to religion.

† The population of the Coorgs and Jynten Hills, 141,838, and that of the Naga and Garo Hills, 148,918, as well as 37,047 in Goalpara, are not classified according to religion.

‡ The population other than Hindoo and Mahomedan is variously given in the report for the North-West Provinces. The above figures are thus obtained:—"Others," 574 Asiatic non-Indians and 13 Africans; Christians, European (18,433 non-Asiatics, minus 586 Others) 11,847, Burmans 2,701, Natives 7,648.

TABLE 18.—Hindoo and Sikh Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

PROVINCES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				Grand total.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and age unspecified.		Number of females to 100 males.	Number of children to 100 adults.	Number of girls to 100 boys.
Bengal ...	6,988,397	12,424,441	.....	19,412,838	5,891,080	13,670,000	.....	19,561,080	12,880,377	26,005,061	.....	.....	38,975,418	100.77	40.66	84.31
Assam ...	409,830	892,243	.....	1,301,073	420,643	854,777	.....	1,275,420	928,487	1,751,020	.....	.....	2,679,507	93.62	55.03	86.13
North-West Provinces ...	4,822,710	9,388,607	3	14,211,320	3,961,460	8,360,221	3	12,361,714	8,490,290	17,748,788	6	.....	26,568,071	86.88	49.70	82.06
Ajmere ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252,996	.....	.....	.....
Oude ...	1,968,057	3,246,007	.....	5,214,064	1,647,911	3,155,090	.....	4,803,001	3,606,408	6,401,607	.....	.....	10,003,323	92.37	56.34	84.18
Punjab (Hindoo) ...	1,110,854	2,261,081	.....	3,371,935	1,030,040	1,823,876	.....	2,853,916	2,041,693	4,085,967	.....	.....	6,125,460	81.66	49.99	82.76
Central Provinces (Sikh) ...	219,180	431,819	.....	650,999	170,813	322,278	.....	493,091	380,093	754,097	.....	.....	1,144,090	75.74	51.72	77.06
Berarr ...	1,150,157	1,851,376	.....	3,001,533	1,056,771	1,821,618	.....	2,878,387	2,200,958	3,672,993	.....	.....	5,879,772	96.90	60.09	91.68
Mysore ...	877,927	1,520,715	.....	2,407,642	854,818	1,544,067	.....	2,399,783	1,732,743	3,074,683	.....	.....	4,807,425	99.67	58.26	97.37
Coorg ...	26,721	59,542	.....	86,263	24,780	43,433	.....	68,213	51,601	102,975	.....	.....	134,476	79.06	50.13	92.74
British Burma ...	2,913	25,097	.....	28,010	2,125	5,693	.....	7,818	6,088	11,630	.....	.....	508,980	86.90	18.95	73.95
Madras ...	5,430,229	9,078,182	.....	14,508,411	5,232,063	9,176,036	.....	14,407,099	10,662,321	18,255,218	.....	.....	28,983,078	99.90	58.41	96.85
Bombay ...	2,402,463	4,264,196	12,408†	6,679,067	2,244,089	4,018,681	11,269†	6,274,206	5,924,184	10,421,022	.....	.....	16,346,806	98.10	58.93	91.13
Total ...	25,555,196	46,463,706	12,411	72,021,313	22,477,025	44,799,008	11,603	67,287,633	48,082,221	90,352,774	24,018	2,113,996	140,423,004	94.74	58.22	87.06
Percentage on total Hindoo population ...	18.20	32.37	.01	50.58	16.01	31.90	.01	47.93	34.21	64.27	.03	1.30	100	.....	.....	.....

* The figures for Madras include 51,561 Native Christians, Buddhists and Jains.

† The ages of the Sikhs in Bombay are not specified.

TABLE 19.—Mahomedan Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

PROVINCES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				Grand total.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and age unspecified.		Number of females to 100 males.	Number of children to 100 adults.	Number of girls to 100 boys.
Bengal	5,895,432	5,890,929	.....	9,816,361	5,152,278	6,565,102	.....	9,737,470	7,047,710	12,506,121	.....	.....	19,553,831	92.90	56.35	80.9
Assam	213,445	321,088	.....	534,533	200,704	336,104	.....	536,808	444,149	666,252	.....	.....	1,110,401	94.56	67.30	82.38
North-West Provinces	755,103	1,427,822	637	2,183,567	656,964	1,348,805	18	2,005,781	1,412,066	2,776,627	653	62,722	4,188,348	91.86	56.86	87.00
Ajmere	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oude	226,740	378,255	.....	604,995	191,004	397,803	.....	588,700	421,644	776,060	.....	.....	1,197,704	97.97	51.33	86.06
Punjab	1,852,923	3,167,595	.....	5,020,520	1,678,373	2,738,812	.....	4,417,185	3,411,248	5,906,447	.....	.....	9,317,635	85.99	58.09	86.18
Central Provinces	30,871	81,382	.....	120,753	36,249	76,245	.....	112,494	75,620	157,627	.....	.....	233,247	93.10	45.97	82.07
Berar	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	88,481	69,304	.....	157,785	35,010	66,106	.....	101,206	73,191	135,500	.....	.....	208,991	93.90	54.24	90.98
Coorg	1,505	5,240	.....	6,745	1,345	3,154	.....	4,499	2,910	8,994	.....	.....	11,304	69.11	34.67	88.84
British Burma	15,461	44,427	.....	59,888	14,631	27,925	.....	39,558	29,194	70,352	.....	.....	99,846	66.72	41.92	90.76
Madras	870,000	564,020	89	1,434,109	344,988	591,541	970	937,509	715,504	1,431,009	1,039	-14,367*	1,857,857	100.30	61.93	93.09
Bombay	586,064	974,040	.....	1,560,104	492,256	827,580	.....	1,319,836	1,008,820	1,801,030	.....	.....	2,810,150	83.93	59.33	83.22
Total	8,025,898	12,957,112	726	20,983,736	6,697,644	12,907,449	988	19,605,485	11,722,940	25,951,501	1,714	203,116	40,882,547	93.80	56.73	83.44
Percentage on total Mahomedan population	19.63	31.70	.....	51.33	16.38	31.79	.....	48.17	36.01	63.49	.....	50	100*	.....	.....	.....

* The number of Mahomedans in Madras is said to be 1,857,887, but the details of the classification by "Age" exceed this number by 14,367. The discrepancy is not explained, but the excess may probably be in the preceding table relating to Hindoos be Native Christians of Mahomedan origin.

TABLE 20.—Buddhist Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

PROVINCES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				Grand total.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and age unspecified.		Number of females to 100 males.	Number of children to 100 adults.	Number of girls to 100 boys.
Bengal	17,523	20,220	.....	43,743	14,903	20,260	.....	41,220	32,188	62,480	.....	.....	81,974	94.23	61.60	85.38
Assam	258	671	.....	929	240	440	.....	680	504	1,017	.....	.....	1,521	88.47	49.66	95.35
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	8,075	12,079	.....	18,954	5,247	12,338	.....	17,615	11,263	25,367	.....	.....	36,190	92.94	44.50	88.40
Mysore	2,078	4,865	.....	6,943	2,083	4,247	.....	6,330	4,161	9,102	.....	.....	13,263	91.63	45.72	100.24
Coorg	13	57	.....	70	10	33	.....	43	23	99	.....	.....	122	92.33	24.44	83.33
British Burma	451,964	805,017	.....	1,256,981	438,730	749,420	.....	1,187,850	895,694	1,551,137	.....	.....	2,447,831	94.28	67.50	96.43
Madras	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	29,525	76,861	.....	106,386	25,708	78,912	.....	104,620	65,293	135,893	.....	.....	191,137	79.62	40.72	87.28
Total	540,337	936,570	.....	1,476,907	487,057	831,572	.....	1,318,629	997,424	1,777,942	.....	.....	2,832,551	93.15	56.10	95.44
Percentage on total Buddhist population	18.02	32.71	.....	50.73	17.10	30.05	.....	47.24	35.21	62.76	.....	2.03	100*	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 21.—Christian Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

PROVINCES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				Grand total.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and age unspecified.		Number of females to 100 males.	Number of children to 100 adults.	Number of girls to 100 boys.
Bengal	16,143	33,752	.....	49,895	14,244	26,625	.....	40,869	30,380	60,377	.....	.....	90,763	81.01	50.33	88.34
Assam	260	954	.....	1,214	244	479	.....	723	514	1,133	.....	.....	1,647	60.38	35.87	97.09
North-West Provinces	1,784	3,893	6,775	12,367	1,842	3,959	4,888	9,629	3,966	6,567	11,663	.....	22,196	79.48	53.30	105.40
Ajmere	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oude	732	5,892	.....	6,624	759	1,053	.....	1,807	1,484	4,947	.....	.....	7,430	76.61	39.09	102.73
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	1,476	4,901	.....	6,407	1,517	2,494	.....	4,010	2,993	7,484	.....	.....	22,154	10.17	62.61	102.78
Berar	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	4,415	9,941	.....	13,356	4,303	7,785	.....	12,150	8,810	16,866	.....	.....	25,676	80.83	52.24	98.20
Coorg	811	968	.....	1,779	303	706	.....	1,010	646	1,764	.....	.....	2,410	84.11	36.62	89.44
British Burma	9,470	19,206	.....	28,676	8,971	14,583	.....	23,554	18,150	35,819	.....	.....	55,999	81.94	54.51	91.64
Madras	6,681	16,132	11	22,824	6,163	11,778	4	17,945	12,754	28,210	15	192,781*	55,759	77.91	45.41	93.61
Bombay	17,297	59,695	.....	76,992	16,418	32,633	.....	49,051	33,735	92,228	.....	.....	190,063	61.74	36.54	95.03
Total	68,447	152,850	6,786	218,122	64,891	101,246	4,392	166,529	113,178	254,125	11,678	617,117	896,658	79.39	44.64	93.76
Percentage on total Christian population	6.63	17.04	7.0	24.33	6.13	11.30	2.5	17.97	12.65	28.34	1.31	57.70	100	.....	.....	.....

* Chiefly natives, those in Madras classified according to age being Europeans and Eurasians.

TABLE 22.—Other Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

PROVINCES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				Grand total.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Age and sex unspecified.		Number of females to 100 males.	Number of children to 100 adults.	Number of girls to 100 boys.
Bengal	370,103	470,018	.....	840,121	328,712	502,831	.....	831,545	699,907	972,851	.....	.....	1,672,758	98.01	71.87	85.79
Assam	2,983	5,290	.....	8,273	2,738	5,559	.....	8,297	5,721	10,919	.....	.....	16,640	101.87	61.48	91.79
North-West Provinces	.....	.....	344	344	.....	.....	212	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ajmere	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oude	.....	.....	.....	561,980	178,246	274,037	.....	452,283	583,341	618,922	.....	.....	1,202,263	87.94	62.25	86.07
Punjab	207,095	341,883	.....	548,978	395,913	620,999	.....	1,016,912	825,419	1,217,527	.....	.....	2,042,946	93.25	67.62	92.66
Central Provinces	427,630	608,828	.....	1,036,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	5	2	.....	7	10	13	.....	23	21	36	.....	.....	57	103.77	58.33	320.00
Coorg	2	6	.....	8	8	8	.....	16	2	8	.....	.....	10	25.00	25.00	91.73
British Burma	22,901	35,093	.....	57,994	21,690	30,950	.....	52,640	44,491	63,023	.....	.....	110,514	90.56	67.57	91.73
Madras	.....	.....	.....	No details given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	34,043	66,878	-12,408†	78,513	29,731	61,573	-11,390†	60,707	67,774	104,453	-14,007†	.....	148,220	88.74	58.80	87.33
Total	1,005,460	1,508,991	-12,064	2,562,097	930,846	1,486,048	-11,357	2,405,537	2,022,006	2,995,639	-23,421	109,100	5,102,473	94.90	67.61	89.83
Percentage on total "Other" population	20.87	29.57	-2.3	50.21	18.75	29.12	-2.3	47.05	39.03	58.09	-4.5	2.14	100*	.....	.....	.....

* The "Other" population in the Punjab includes 22,154 Christians and 38,190 Buddhists.

† These are Sikhs, who in Bombay have been classed in the "Other" population.

TABLE 23.—Population of British India, classified according to Caste and Nationality.

PROVINCES.	HINDOOS AND PERSONS OF HINDOO ORIGIN.							MAHOMEDANS AND PERSONS OF MAHOMEDAN ORIGIN.						Sectaries, not natives of India.	Mixed races.	NON-ASIATICS.					Unspecified.	Grand total.	
	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas and Rajpoots.	Other castes.	Caste unspecified.	Out-castes, or not recorded as caste.	Native Christians.	Ahorizans, tribes, or non-Hindooised accoutrements.	Total.	Syds.	Shikas.	Pathans.	Moguls.	Other castes, or unspecified.			Total.	British.	Other Europeans.	Europeans, unspecified.	Americans, Aborigines, and Austrians.			Total.
Bengal	2,312,929	1,222,549	21,003,547	467,055	650,477	47,828	11,110,843	40,748,266	63,377	1,069,497	140,842	16,941	18,263,725	10,553,420	33,248	20,105	10,841	2,342	.....	2,730	21,913	90,080	69,467,724
Assam	105,901	6,602	1,104,194	111,838	23,067	1,293	1,490,888	2,932,777	1,287	371	610	10	1,102,373	1,104,637	13,782	81	610	63	.....	81	604	80,000	4,182,019
North-West Provinces	3,214,342	2,395,688	20,501,303	56,705	.....	7,048	377,071	26,573,250	152,965	2,128,214	537,891	37,316	1,332,035	4,188,751	574	2,701	8,167	831	3,022	123	12,433	5,405	30,781,804
Ajmere	15,797	14,330	223,969	.....	.....	219	.....	253,245	2,072	53,232	.....	1,779	4,735	62,732	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,032
Oude	1,307,898	662,946	7,655,116	120,073	.....	.....	90,490	9,912,434	51,079	166,516	191,886	20,072	674,543	1,111,290	467	900	.....	6,771	.....	6,771	158,281	11,230,233	
Punjab	800,547	719,121	5,735,667	.....	30,190	2,675	950,739	8,253,920	212,549	.....	716,000	90,026	8,074,832	9,102,448	235,537	1,559	17,803	24	937	64	17,004	.....	17,611,406
Central Provinces	287,168	176,918	5,415,834	.....	407,939	4,674	1,609,835	7,002,308	15,487	81,798	62,811	8,273	74,594	232,903	371	1,422	288	25	4,062	11	4,376	-110	8,200,519
Berar	40,945	30,831	1,524,508	.....	301,770	.....	164,050	2,075,020	10,734	88,466	37,757	4,431	4,733	154,051	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	903A	2,221,565
Mysore	109,037	67,358	3,080,665	.....	813,975	18,104	80,067	4,838,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,208	18	229	142	18	19	2	181	.....	165,312
Coorg	8,270	2,800	41,900	.....	34,100	.....	42,516	156,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,208	18	229	142	18	19	2	181	.....	165,312
British Burma	775	1,257	18,464	14,750	1,585,512	2,704	1,004,901	2,023,073	57	64,606	7,791	561	22,697	95,631	14,026	4,189	4,371	403	227	153	5,154	75	2,747,148
Madras	1,095,416	190,415	22,802,233	.....	4,782,737	490,299	.....	29,761,139	82,219	511,112	70,943	12,407	1,188,533	1,872,214	2,121	20,426	.....	14,553	.....	14,553	4,734	81,281,177	
Bombay	658,479	114,203	11,791,878	.....	78,582	18,741	711,702	13,403,674	181,870	526,478	85,370	12,399	1,712,018	2,528,344	240,448	47,047	23,907	4,041	.....	3,339	32,427	66,025	16,840,806
Total	10,131,541	5,641,138	105,545,557	780,311	8,712,008	205,815	17,716,825	149,130,185	700,084	4,703,770	1,441,634	219,755	32,074,800	40,227,552	540,980	108,402	75,734	9,000	30,453	6,001	121,148	454,772	190,563,048

a In Jhalpore.

b In the Garo Hills.

c Including those distinguished by nationality only.

d Including 130,568 religious mendicants and 18,843 travellers.

e Including Sikhs.

f Christians, nationality unspecified.

g The numbers given under each description exceed the total population by 11.

h There are 903 Christians in Berar, but their nationality is not stated.

i Of these, 1,583,792 are Burmese proper.

k These are Hindoos only, excluding Karens, &c.; the total number of Native Christians in British Burma is elsewhere stated to be 24,216.

TABLE 24.—Asiatic non-Indian Population of British India, classified according to Nationality.

PROVINCES.	Abyssinian.	Armenian.	Arab.	Armenian.	Baluch.	Bhoota.	Braboo.	Cashmere.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Jew.	Malay.	Méranee.	Muniporee.	Nepalese.	Parsee.	Persian.	Siamese.	Syrian.	Turk.	Other, or unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	151	.....	010	.....	11	.....	.....	674	.....	574	21	.....	58	20,408	1,223	277	.....	1	.....	.....	33,248
Assam	3	.....	329	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,808	1,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,782
North-West Provinces	155	11	75	.....	.....	.....	110	115	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	79	2	4	.....	.....	17	.....	874
Ajmere	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Oude	90	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	10	.....	467
Punjab	235,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,537
Central Provinces	289	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	871
Berar	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Mysore	114	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	241
Coorg	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
British Burma	19	33	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,109	.....	95	1,572	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	14,026
Madras	2,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,121
Bombay	2,476	6,090	39	115,772	.....	845	32	531	3	6,748	20	5,285	.....	.....	07,651	3,050	.....	08	800	2,056	240,448
Total	90	3,191	8,311	1,254	370,895	339	845	142	13,340	3	7,020	1,493	5,285	11,906	31,182	69,478	8,545	58	03	923	2,056	540,980

TABLE 25.—Mixed Races of British India, classified according to Nationality.

PROVINCES.	Eurasians.	Indo-Portuguese.	Other.	Total.
Bengal	20,195	.....	.....	20,195
Assam	84	.....	.....	84
North-West Provinces	2,701	.....	.....	2,701
Oude	990	.....	.....	990
Punjab	1,559	.....	.....	1,559
Central Provinces	1,423	74	.....	1,497
Mysore	2,920	.....	.....	2,920
Coorg	229	.....	.....	229
British Burma	4,189	461	166	4,816
Madras	26,426	.....	.....	26,426
Bombay	5,071	20,737	14,279	40,087
Total	65,685	20,271	14,445	100,401

TABLE 26.—Non-Asiatic Population of British India, classified according to Nationality.

PROVINCES.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	Austrian and Hungarian.	Belgian.	Dane.	Dutch.	Finnish.	French.	German and Saxon.	Greek.	Italian.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swiss.	Turk.	Other European, or unspecified.	Christian.	Catholic.	Non-Scottish.	West Indians.	Other American, or unspecified.	African.	Australian.	Total.	
Bengal	10,937	2,216	3,555	133	36	12	33	52	6	354	345	161	189	38	20	378	43	13	19	60	13	18	582	32	1	1	2,597	327	83	10	21,013
Assam	386	140	70	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Provinces	5,560	609	1,865	27	...	...	...	...	...	166	63	15	47	1	1	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oude	17,803	Including all British.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	210	29	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	2,302	439	862	12	...	...	...	...	...	37	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	100	34	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	3,435	188	670	18	15	6	0	0	...	64	186	11	43	19	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	25,907	Including all British.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	64,706	3,745	7,085	198	53	20	43	70	6	631	655	127	282	58	21	420	47	43	32	73	19	18	35,524	36	1	1	2,570	882	3,692	79	121,147

* 93 of these belong to "Miscellaneous" Christian races, their nationality being unspecified.

TABLE 27.—Adult Male Population of British India, classified according to Occupation.

PROVINCES.	Government service and profession.	Domestic occupations.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Industrial occupations.	Laborers.	Independent and non-productive, including unspecified.	Excess over adult male population.*	Total.
Bengal	675,667	1,029,060	10,912,671	1,158,393	2,149,679	2,562,249	683,469	— 11,552	18,906,435
Assam	29,703	62,452	897,746	60,745	109,011	61,051	113,579	...	1,015,577
North-West Provinces	120,084	973,005	5,935,374	412,270	1,554,011	1,450,517	639,573	...	10,817,133
Almere	10,368	10,940	132,702	26,014	18,618	50,119	...	— 37,800	211,280†
Oude	163,080	224,864	2,213,778	81,433	4,7045	4,98,215	51,094	...	8,030,119
Punjab	60,920	600,167	5,271,139	637,516	1,770,780	333,004	419,893	— 3,300,054	6,265,380
Central Provinces	94,803	119,031	1,101,240	55,178	496,293	218,870	71,913	...	2,547,506
Berar	10,137	19,247	418,273	55,652	71,525	76,924	49,181	...	731,142
Mysore	146,011	93,354	1,072,454	22,254	239,559	273,174	...	— 253,820	1,612,098
Coorg	2,507	3,310	21,748	1,515	6,671	14,700	...	— 14,547	65,813
British Burma	86,225	133,618	61,5773	112,635	138,668	161,084	112,067	— 400,411	929,532
Madras	280,676	622,631	5,215,847	608,192	1,161,140	2,080,885	154,751	— 270,899	9,659,122
Bombay	316,295	250,551	3,262,406	397,646	852,518	430,964	44,783	— 182,569	6,431,697
Total	2,404,853	4,157,429	37,162,220	3,140,561	8,716,503	8,174,600	2,261,858	— 1,561,634	62,069,783

* The figures in this column represent the number of those whose occupations are classified, in excess of the number of adult males. They in most cases denote boys engaged in occupations, but in British Burma many women have been included, and some also in Mysore, Coorg, Madras, and Bombay.

† These are males of all ages, the adults not being specified.

Less males of
all ages in
Ajmere

211,280

Adult males

61,858,494

TABLE 28.—Detailed statement of Occupation of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males.

PROVINCES.	EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, OR OTHER AUTHORITY.				PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.							
	Military and marine.	Village police and watchmen.	General adminis- tration.	Total.	Engaged in Religion and Charity.							
					Ministers, mis- sionaries, and teachers.	Preachers and per- sons engaged in religious services, &c.	Servants and at- tendants.	Marks and reli- gious men- cants.	Agriculture, war- rants, &c.	In charitable institutions.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	10,314	181,293	10,869	211,474	168	195,779	185	1,112	5,239	...	...	292,516
Assam	1,382	6,388	433	8,203	8	13,555	...	4	207	...	...	18,814
North-West Provinces	5	6,775	1,932	8,722	14	61,213	634	279	647	...	...	66,726
Ajmere	Not shown separately.	...	10,368	10,368	...	16,570	...	...	...	...	...	16,570
Oude	72,136	40,343	196,367	320,006	...	125,408	...	...	...	...	...	125,408
Punjab	47,198	76,503	61,480	185,181	...	11,964	...	594	...	...	...	14,667
Central Provinces	6,203	Not shown separately.	2,756	8,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	Not shown separately.	...	95,959	95,959	...	...	...	...	20	...	36,804	36,818
Mysore	Not shown separately.	...	2,002	2,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	687
Coorg	6,203	0,503	3,340	10,195	...	6,352	18	5,404	...	3,619	...	15,883
British Burma	84,740	16,911	71,594	129,241	478	59,515	11,671	2,516	4,729	...	18,477	77,386
Madras	37,231	83,036	96,780	217,047	181	48,704	...	19,259	...	1,463	104	69,767
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	222,504	442,694	671,335	1,286,523	849	614,200	12,440	29,623	10,312	5,681	56,116	629,221

TABLE 28.—Detailed statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males.—(Continued.)

PROVINCES.	PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.—(Continued.)													
	Engaged in Education, Literature, and Science.								Engaged in Law.					
	Professors.	Schoolmasters, teachers, and persons engaged in education generally.	Moulees and pupils.	Students and scholars.	Authors and editors.	In literature and science.	Almanac and three makers and fortune tellers.	Total.	Barristers.	Attorneys and pleaders.	Mahomedan judges (kases).	Clerks, write & interpreters, &c.	Stamp vendors.	Total.
Bengal	37	26,593	2,378	20,445	55	.....	3	40,500	55	7,558	106	400	618	8,901
Assam	.....	588	78	24	.....	.....	23	713	.....	143	.....	.....	28	170
North-West Provinces	.....	1,638	24,001	.....	1	.....	869	20,909	.....	985	.....	117	204	1,806
Ajmere	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oude	.....	779	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	2,803	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	303
Punjab	.....	12,000	22,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,856	.....	303	.....	3,903	980	6,145
Central Provinces	.....	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505	.....	409	.....	481	.....	890
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	.....	2,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49
Coorg	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
British Burma	.....	17,061	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	12,197	7	831	.....	612	.....	850
Madras	21	14,345	528	.....	680	130	21,053	80,706	14	1,643	104	340	279	2,410
Bombay	.....	10,540	.....	.....	.....	3,249	.....	22,786	40	1,061	.....	11,322*	.....	15,023
Total	58	90,525	50,733	20,409	636	3,506	23,473	180,599	105	13,355	390	17,075	2,208	83,027

* Including 26 unspecified.

PROVINCES.	PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.—(Concluded)																		
	Engaged in medicine.										Engaged in the fine arts.						Engaged in miscellaneous professions.		
	Doctors and medical practitioners.	Oculists.	Dentists.	Apothecaries, hospital assistants, &c.	Accoucheurs.	Vaccinators.	Inoculators.	Veterinary surgeons.	Cow-doctors.	Unspecified.	Total.	Painters, sculptors, and photographers.	Musicians, singers, and dancers.	Actors, jugglers, acrobats, snake charmers, &c.	Bards.	Total.	Civil engineers, architects, and surveyors.	Miscellaneous or unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	80,673	.....	.....	800	2,084	1,078	261	6	208	.....	36,147	4,454	59,402	1,570	96	65,478	1,714	.....	1,744
Assam	1,018	.....	.....	14	87	11	.....	.....	2	.....	1,082	105	2,524	11	.....	2,700	21	.....	21
North-West Provinces	5,214	.....	1	283	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,838	188	16,447	3,410	1,413	21,403	.....	.....	.....
Ajmere	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533	53	4,826	2,004	.....	6,072	.....	.....	.....
Oude	1,421	.....	.....	.....	3,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,320	.....	48,618	13,681	2,895	65,104	.....	.....	.....
Punjab	7,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	973	417	6,036	1,906	.....	8,350	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces	973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,402	1,402	335	2,005	3,556	.....	5,546	91	1,178	1,178
Coorg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	54	8	33	55	.....	106	.....	.....	.....
British Burma	4,024	.....	.....	94	818	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4,947	740	1,908	1,813	.....	8,965	.....	.....	.....
Madras	8,556	.....	2	319	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,184	406	15,658	5,307	.....	18,431	15,004	16,343	16,343
Bombay	5,522	.....	.....	524	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	5,506	992	12,051*	5,716	.....	18,706	1,428	1,428	1,428
Total	61,592	5	3	2,107	7,133	1,635	261	7	208	1,808	74,930	7,826	107,195	38,584	4,434	218,039	6,233	17,474	23,707

* Including 97 unspecified.

PROVINCES.	ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS.							Imposters and managers of places of entertainment.	ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.					
	Domestic vendors.	Barbers.	Washermen.	Sweepers.	Water carriers.	Others, or unspecified.	Total.		Proprietors.	Tenant farmers and cultivators.	Farm servants and agricultural laborers.	Managers, bailiffs, and landholders' servants.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	368,708	150,573	105,294	12,400	4,008	448,380	1,038,622	433	271,421	10,421,651	.....	101,147	.....	10,794,219
Assam	20,841	6,500	6,235	303	81	18,394	64,453	.....	35,301	847,561	.....	3,307	.....	886,259
North-West Provinces	691,723	124,616	78,895	70,903	.....	78	960,146	3,955	608,207	5,179,581	18,714	.....	.....	5,801,509
Ajmere	10,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,910	.....	.....	153,708	.....	.....	.....	153,708
Oude	140,901	30,676	26,640	7,728	1,905	700	222,655	2,209	81,812	2,674,181	7,548	.....	.....	2,165,561
Punjab	106,726	115,500	58,030	272,523	128,013	.....	681,789	14,408	8,103,465	1,765,397	170,440	.....	.....	5,187,392
Central Provinces	67,375	27,127	14,814	2,733	6,822	.....	118,871	160	64,247	837,478	450,677	.....	.....	1,946,297
Berar	10,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,217
Mysore	35,173	10,102	23,764	128	948	23,118	93,811	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,034,678
Coorg	2,293	268	548	.....	20	2,811	5,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,980
British Burma	159,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,297	133,520	98	554,086	34,640	22,049	.....	.....	610,794
Madras	230,869	62,245	126,211	33,726	2,403	57,299	621,753	278	5,035,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,035,181
Bombay	151,620	51,492	26,906	8,275	8,180	8,068	249,558	793	Not cultivating. 83,739 Cultivating. 1,973,499*	1,136,850	814,144	.....	.....	3,008,299
Total	1,936,697	504,508	407,241	408,710	152,376	555,650	4,110,047	22,382	88,922,947	989,573	104,544	1,495,689	.....	84,513,403

* Including 219 unspecified.

TABLE 28.—Detailed statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males.—(Continued.)

PROVINCES.	ENGAGED WITH ANIMALS.													
	With elephants and camels: dealers and drivers.	With horses, mules and asses.			With cattle.		With sheep and goats.		With pigs.		With poultry and other birds.	Hunters, trappers, and fowlers.	Unspecified.	Total.
		Dealers, jockeys, breakers, and farriers.	Grooms.	Grass-cutters.	Dealers.	Herdsman and graziers.	Dealers.	Shepherds.	Dealers.	Swineherds.				
Bengal	1,101	990	13,654	4,085	4,509	44,300	905	45,800	1,335	72	516	1,125		118,452
Assam	286	3	314	02	3	009		1				80		1,407
North-West Provinces	532	2,989	588		6,477	19,175	825	12,073	1,131			1,882		45,773
Ajmere						22,905		11,920		10,470		1,936		47,837
Oude	45	492				72,397		61,460						133,847
Punjab					1,405	111,301	1,127				374	1,483		118,843
Central Provinces	1,788	1,118							208				8,601	37,776
Benar													219	37,776
Mysore														259
Coorg		40			284	552*	11		272		3,748	77		4,978
British Burma		34			8,890	77,026		89,094			220	1,047		177,716
Madras	176	717	4,261	685	4,206†	210,429*	5,006		30		219	1,764		264,280
Bombay	249	2,329												
* Total	4,267	8,712	18,817	4,832	20,464	589,904	7,874	230,347	2,085	10,542	5,070	10,002	46,596	940,818

* Including shepherds.

† Including 281 dealers in unspecified animals.

PROVINCES.	ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.										Total.
	By railway.	By wheeled conveyance.	On the backs of animals.	By palankeens.	Messengers, porters, &c.	By ship.	By boat.	Shippers and emigration agents, &c.	Keepers of presses and screws, packers, and weighmen.	Unspecified.	
Bengal	7,379	43,520	9,716	91,666	34	7,600	253,940	1,680	7,379		423,010
Assam		77	1	1,748		44	9,300	39	35		11,244
North-West Provinces		18,414	21,693	6,920	33,341		10,220		0,400		96,064
Ajmere											
Oude	156		7,537	22,024	1,127		1,105		2,132		34,171
Punjab		31,204	104,691				13,023				152,917
Central Provinces	1,759	6,091	6,898				1,075		405	13,127	17,128
Benar											18,137
Mysore	100	7,609	129	38			75				7,411
Coorg		600					56				656
British Burma	10	5,417	2,273	759		25,643	04	9	3,358		35,523
Madras	1,675	28,084	4,204			13,708	7,040		5,549		56,414
Bombay	10,104	21,520	17,209	3,043	68,993	24,078	28,304	200			179,080
Total	21,187	101,506	178,540	125,291	103,385	71,163	324,390	2,030	24,354	13,127	1,028,773

PROVINCES.	ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.									ENGAGED IN—				
	Bankers.	Money changers.	Money lenders.	Merchants.	Shopkeepers.	Hawkers and petty dealers.	Accountants, clerks, and shopmen, &c.	Brokers, agents, and auctioneers.	Unspecified.	Total.	Manufacturers.	Constructive arts.	Metal-minerals.	
Bengal	27,030	5,501	26,940	103,995	444,431	8,241	70,966	11,468	.....	732,382	26,004	167,898	315,832
Assam	1,701	9	9,099	3,714	23,335	30	1,500	287	.....	30,601	403	3,560	12,496
North-West Provinces	4,680	5,288	30,400	44,177	237,357	24,467	413	6,413	.....	333,186	96,019	110,553	224,300
Ajmere	6,577	Included with bankers.		5,301	14,048	2,042		4,141	.....	20,014	2,095	5,903	28,012
Oude	12,224			28,454				15,850		34,599	39,346	34,744	68,541
Punjab	53,263			37,215	230,245		6,830	1,722		121,010	169,182	272,638	563,554
Central Provinces	195	1,532	7,000	319	17,632				42,525	42,525	22,146	35,827	58,554	
Benar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,843	14,843	1,822	20,404	37,069
Mysore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	890	890	21	384	1,308
Coorg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		77,110	8,170	13,332	9,250
British Burma	85	414	104	8,080	56,548	8,400	1,324	1,405	.....	40,078	39,358	102,704	179,506
Madras	7,954	414	.....	266,471	149,451	953	21,677	2,758	.....	218,550	27,398	115,127	141,246
Bombay	5,005	10,654	.....	30,150	94,443	11,716	56,507	9,940	.....				
Total	118,764	21,612	109,543	528,996	1,507,925	55,899	150,089	52,095	68,207	2,412,178	376,833	790,190	1,572,671	

* Arts and Mechanics.

TABLE 28.—Detailed statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males.—(Concluded.)

PROVINCES.	ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND THE SALE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.										
	Household utensils and furniture.	Fabrics and dress.	Books.	Vegetable food.	Animal food.	Drink.	Stimulants.	Perfumes, drugs and chemicals.	Vegetable substances and fuel.	Animal substances.	Specified.
Bengal	88,271	647,615	6,840	275,869	440,867	42,088	51,716	10,551	31,015	39,671	.....
Assam	17,337	17,337	7	8,335	61,247	73	4,415	461	1,081	335	.....
North-West Provinces	23,760	408,370	2,910	180,603	38,455	7,263	18,407	15,397	5,904	25,150	.....
Ajmere	10,020	10,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oude	10,001	131,733	711	93,942	10,258	9,336	17,330	3,354	2,004	20,945	.....
Punjab	10,201	762,001	1,467	232,250	36,134	2,152	4,270	16,308	16,969	130,449	.....
Central Provinces	10,910	219,736	281	22,704	40,402	4,628	8,484	5,061	12,334	41,135	.....
Berar	22,240	22,240	.....	2,006*	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,808	5,527	.....
Mysore	4,985	95,093	97	6,048	.....	.....	.....	1,937	.....	11,418	75,316†
Coorg	550	550	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	5,099‡
British Burma	5,320	42,248	224	21,019	27,582	210	2,671	479	7,445	60	.....
Madras	18,024	512,766	3,853	20,696	65,074	146,280	4,040	20,647	5,760	1,556	35,897
Bombay	22,430	284,979	4,081	77,710§	78,017	15,201	11,002	4,463	23,334	47,741	.....
Total	207,449	8,246,870	23,001	935,803	1,710,736	228,146	122,423	78,477	109,833	350,968	115,513

* Dealers in food and drink. † 4,988 artisans and 68,428 dealers. ‡ 136 artisans, 2,973 dealers. § Including 2,227 dealers in food, drink, stimulants, and drugs.

PROVINCES.	Laborers.	INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.									
		House-owners of independent means.	Pensioners.	Travellers and guests.	Apprentices and dependents.	Gamblers and spies.	Eunuchs, pimps, and brothel-keepers.	Professional thieves and buccannaries.	Prisoners.	Beggars and paupers.	Unemployed or unspecified.
Bengal	2,502,340	1,700	8,988	.....	382	74	361	361	.....	228,130	348,408
Assam	64,061	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,773	98,006
North-West Provinces	1,450,517	3,964	733	562	.....	2	664	30	1,343	167,907	465,567
Ajmere	50,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oude	428,215	1,088	728	23,706	.....	.....	2,546	.....	.....	80,330	2,698
Punjab	838,004	4,092	5,426	74,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243,301	91,814
Central Provinces	248,879	105	1,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,954	16,514
Berar	76,823	805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,880	.....
Mysore	373,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coorg	43,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burma	161,688	78	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,814	.....
Madras	2,080,885	20,750	15,140	4,108	1,973	.....	.....	.....	423	98,780	14,172
Bombay	450,004	1,343	683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,757	.....
Total	8,174,900	33,538	35,320	103,124	1,754	76	3,581	391	1,765	1,063,135	1,031,074

TABLE 29.—Adult Female Population of Bengal, Assam, and Bombay, classified according to Occupation.

PROVINCES.	Government service and professions.	Domestic occupations.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Industrial occupations.	Laborers.	Independent and non-productive, including unspecified.	Excess over female adult population.*	Total.
Bengal	19,500	97,648	199,677	45,783	308,966	238,704	19,831,270	—475	20,841,161
Assam	646	1,350	7,692	953	5,545	2,439	1,240,700	.....	1,302,516
Bombay	7,877	42,031	758,005	28,477	616,804	274,163	8,574,321	—514,202	4,959,325
Total	28,113	141,029	966,324	75,213	934,315	515,295	24,786,291	—514,677	27,132,801

* The figures in this column represent the number of those whose occupations are classified in excess of the number of adult females. They probably denote girls under 13 years of age.

TABLE 30.—Detailed statement of Occupations of Females in Bengal, Assam, and Bombay.

PROVINCES.	EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT.			PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.									
	Police.	Other Government servants.	Total.	Engaged in Religion and Charity.						Engaged in Education, Literature, and Science.			
				Missionaries.	Nuns.	Priestesses.	In charitable institutions.	Religious mendicants.	Astrologers.	Government.	School-mistresses and teachers.	Students and scholars.	In literature and science.
Bengal	.....	.....	.....	15	84	10,476	.....	.....	6	10,531	13	294	2,939
Assam	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	366	.....	.....	.....	267	1	.....	.....
Bombay	325	323	647	17	74	1,273*	106	1,464	.....	2,934	371	.....	26
Total	325	323	647	33	108	12,115	106	1,464	6	13,633	13	668	2,965

* Including 7 unspecified.

TABLE 30.—Detailed statement of Occupations of Females in Bengal, Assam, and Bombay.—(Continued.)

PROVINCES.	PROFESSIONAL PERSONS --(Continued.)											ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS.						
	Engaged in medicine.							Engaged in the fine arts.				Total.	Domestic servants and zenana attendants.	Gardeners.	Barbers.	Washerwomen.	Sweepers.	Water-carriers.
	Medical practitioners.	Hospital attendants.	Nurses and midwives.	Vaccinators.	Inoculators.	Cow doctors.	Total.	Painters and sculptors.	Musicians and singers.	Dancers and jugglers.	Total.							
Bengal	493	.....	2,729	63	5	72	3,362	626	406	1,420	2,452	10,500	77,800	111	4,793	8,804	2,272	148
Assam	12	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	32	239	5	2	246	646	1,011	.....	21	310	5	.....
Bombay	270*	50	2,100*	.....	.....	.....	2,402	86	682†	749	1,507	7,230	20,683	403	7,881	3,130	1,154	.....
Total	781	50	4,915	63	5	72	5,816	901	903	2,211	4,105	27,460	108,937	111	5,217	17,085	5,407	1,296

* Including 107 unspecified.

† Including 10 unspecified.

PROVINCES.	ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS—(Continued.)			Inn-keepers.	ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.				ENGAGED WITH ANIMALS.							
	Masters of caste marks.	Unspecified.	Total.		Proprietors.	Tenants, farmers, and cultivators.	Farm tenants and agricultural laborers.	Total.	With camels.	With horses.	With cattle.	With sheep and goats.	With pigs.	With poultry.	Hunters and fowlers.	Total.
Bengal	.....	4,056	97,628	20	26,538	170,833	.....	107,371	.....	1,014	701	523	28	40	.....	2,306
Assam	.....	.....	1,350	.....	1,142	6,516	.....	7,658	.....	1	6	15	2	.....	.....	24
Bombay	84	456	42,791	140	Not cultivating 7,552 Cultivating 371,819*	243,141	128,355	750,867	1	9	7,909†	145	.....	19	15	8,098
Total	84	4,512	111,769	160	407,051	420,400	128,355	955,896	1	1,024	8,616	683	30	59	15	10,428

* Including 39 unspecified.

† Including shepherdesses.

PROVINCES.	ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.							ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.						
	By railway.	By wheeled conveyance.	On backs of animals.	By palkees.	Messengers and porters.	By ship or boat.	In warehouses.	Total.	Bankers and money dealers.	Trade and shopkeepers.	Shopwomen.	Hawkers and pedlars.	Brokers and agents.	Total.
Bengal	..	375	8	..	383	..	3	768	4,830	39,007	..	1,178	..	46,015
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	763	..	8	..	953
Bombay	293	116	311	21,922	143	592	519	23,866	85	5,812	182	475	37	4,591
Total	293	491	319	21,922	525	592	522	24,554	5,005	45,584	183	1,661	37	50,559

PROVINCES.	ENGAGED IN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND THE SALE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.													
	Manufac- tures	Construc- tive art.	Metals and minerals.	Household utensils and furniture.	Fabrics and dress.	Books	Vegetable food.	Animal food.	Drink.	Stimulants.	Perfumes drugs and chemicals	Vegetable substances and fuel.	Animal substances.	Total.
Bengal ... ..	...	33	5,262	5,173	111,714	64	137,322	38,411	953	3,647	436	5,163	783	308,064
Assam ... ..	...	...	80	14	5,080	...	1,335	1,708	...	134	27	33	1	8,546
Bombay	677	6,215	14,298	13,293	480,581	203	41,000*	39,855	1,202	2,453	741	12,127	8,394	616,804
Total	677	6,247	19,640	18,185	597,944	271	180,477	79,460	2,215	6,234	1,204	17,323	4,078	624,312

* Including 1,085 dealers in food, drink, stimulants, and drugs.

PROVINCES.	INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.									
	Laborers.	House-owners and persons of independent means.	Pensioners.	Witches.	Brothel- keepers.	Prostitutes.	Beggars and paupers.	Unemployed and wives so described.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	238,704	448	1,143	3	63	30,508	84,071	10,805,115	..	10,931,970
Assam	2,430	..	41	.....	.....	378	3,092	1,192,714	83,575	1,200,700
Bombay	274,153	2,236	517	.....	.....	18,593	51,082	3,501,898	..	3,674,321
Total ..	515,286	2,684	1,701	3	63	58,774	139,745	21,400,727	83,575	24,786,291

No. 31.—Population of British India subject to infirmities.

PROVINCES.	INSANE.				IDIOTS.			DEAF AND DUMB.				BLIND.				LEPRO.			
	Males.	Females.	Sex not specified.	Total.	Male.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not specified.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not specified.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not specified.	Total.
Bengal	9,547	2,081	.....	12,478	4,530	1,375	5,005	18,490	6,696	.....	25,185	30,869	15,468	.....	46,337	31,101	4,019	.....	35,810
Assam	640	233	.....	863	94	29	123	524	330	.....	754	1,707	821	.....	2,618	1,854	284	.....	2,136
North-West Provinces	1,971	769	.....	2,740	1,472	580	2,061	5,500	2,430	.....	7,942	37,300	29,391	.....	60,751	8,160	1,639	.....	10,000
Ajmere	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,040	8,901	.....	28,941	58,377	43,071	.....	101,448	8,755	2,234	.....	10,980
Oude*	.....	1,648	.....	6,056	.....	.....	.....	1,986	1,063	.....	277	5,275	5,786	.....	11,061	1,430	782	.....	2,218
Punjab	5,006	401	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,473	8,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,432	1,432
Central Provinces	855	.....	780	790	727	700	1,427	3,124	2,944	.....	6,070	3,923	4,010	.....	7,933	912	585	.....	1,497
Berar	.....	734	.....	1,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	340	61	21	.....	88
Mysore	810	.....	.....	99	42	10	52	153	88	.....	3,075	3,308	2,347	.....	5,745	2,346	857	.....	3,208
Coorg	46	1,106	.....	3,005	718	470	1,188	2,307	1,308	.....	40,000	27,084	32,809	.....	60,853	9,240	4,007	.....	13,847
British Burma	1,939	5,447	.....	7,535	3,401	2,901	6,482	21,373	19,596	.....	15,557	18,629	15,724	.....	34,953	10,055	3,845	.....	13,900
Madras	4,084	1,772	.....	6,802	4,727	1,903	6,650	10,235	5,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	30,025	13,082	1,977	45,184	15,801	8,007	23,808	83,727	49,238	1,113	134,078	187,789	149,650	16,743	354,182	73,080	19,803	2,120	95,903

* Details only given for one of the twelve districts.

† Excluding Ajmere and the greater part of Oude.

TABLE 32.—Population of British India able to Read and Write or under Instruction.

PROVINCES.	HINDOOS.									MAHOMEDANS.								
	Under 12.		Above 12 and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.			Under 12.		Above 12 and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unspecified.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
Bengal	(Details given for only a few towns.)																	
Assam	(No details given.)																	
North-West Provinces	62,567	180	85,900	20	320,712	90	400,248	200	.....	14,346	33	10,463	6	38,560	10	50,578	40	.....
Ajmere	(No details given.)																	
Oude	(No details given except of the number of boys and girls at schools.)																	
Punjab	(Only the totals given.)																	
Central Provinces	20,022	410	23,504	467	55,506	176	108,091	2,043	.....	2,130	152	1,025	95	4,736	108	8,491	415	.....
Berar	(No details given.)																	
Mysore	34,045	482	32,753	300	112,182	675	170,880	1,850	.....	2,461	205	2,205	270	8,940	432	13,066	907	.....
Coorg	1,751	70	1,301	25	8,757	80	6,780	131	.....	108	6	180	7	408	14	760	87	.....
British Burma	353	61	600	20	4,700	78	6,715	168	.....	2,218	251	3,208	620	13,538	1,214	18,964	2,045	.....
Madras	(Sex and age not specified.)									(Sex and age not specified.)								
Bombay	146,933	8,327	116,851	1,413	3,077	3,410	644,455	8,150	1,377,405	21,746	1,946	14,171	730	40,783	1,484	76,700	4,140	91,461
Total	275,571	5,505	280,074	2,348	877,633	4,468	1,414,178	12,316	1,377,405	38,000	2,502	32,112	1,718	107,064	3,322	178,175	7,632	91,461

PROVINCES.	OTHERS.										TOTAL.										Grand total.
	Under 12.		Above 12. and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.			Under 12.		Above 12 and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unspecified.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unspecified.			
Bengal	(Details given for only a few towns.)																				
Assam	(No details given.)																				
North-West Provinces	402	86	602	67	1,600	115	2,784	268	.....	75,409	278	97,324	93	860,877	215	531,010	586	.....		
Ajmere	(No details given.)																				
Oude	(No details given except of the number of boys and girls at schools.)																				
Punjab																					
Central Provinces	2,443	670	2,286	478	5,652	920	10,381	2,083	.....	33,506	2,241	27,415	1,080	68,953	1,270	120,903	4,541	.....		
Berar	(No details given.)																				
Mysore	1,508	618	1,422	653	5,528	1,277	8,218	2,548	.....	38,664	1,305	30,440	3,322	120,660	2,384	201,754	5,011	.....		
Coorg	86	34	135	37	340	61	607	132	.....	1,945	116	1,016	60	4,581	105	8,142	290	.....		
British Burma	50,654	3,492	60,311	4,015	208,251	8,220	325,219	15,727	.....	53,225	3,704	70,118	4,004	226,555	9,512	340,808	17,970	.....		
Madras	(Sex and age not specified.)										(Sex and age not specified.)										
Bombay	16,973	3,521	18,300	3,428	67,872	8,085	105,214	17,034	.....	185,062	10,703	146,301	5,501	489,326	12,984	821,300	20,342	.....		
Total	71,920	10,430	89,218	8,078	289,246	18,694	453,383	57,792	60,789	667,597	24,719	617,749	18,193	2,214,705	40,402	3,872,954	95,276	72,430	4,038,660		

TABLE 33.—Statement of the Population of British India, with reference to the Cultivation of Land and the Land Revenue.

PROVINCES.	Total population.	Agricultural population.	Adult male agriculturalists above 20 years of age.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF LAND PAYING GOVERNMENT REVENUE, QUIT-RENT, TRIBUTE, &c.				AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF LAND NOT PAYING GOVERNMENT REVENUE, QUIT-RENT, TRIBUTE, &c.				TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.				
				Cultivable.				Cultivable.				Cultivable.				
				Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal and Assam	64,509,743	17,376,907	11,795,077	13,822	11,602	30,066	64,400	2,126	507	3,108	5,741	20,727	12,100	42,174	211,454	211,454
North-West Provinces	30,781,304	17,376,907	11,795,077	13,822	11,602	30,066	64,400	2,126	507	3,108	5,741	20,727	12,100	42,174	211,454	211,454
Ajmere	316,032	6,542,870	.....	.....	4,607	12,455	17,122	5,209	1,074	6,343	5,280	4,067	18,529	627	23,902	23,902
Oude	11,220,232	9,093,580	.....	.....	20,082	28,161	48,243	46,013	2,352	4,515	53,510	46,013	22,434	32,700	76	101,839
Punjab	17,611,498	3,058,022	768,350	10,789	21,309	23,323	63,420	20,056	536	951	21,343	30,844	21,845	23,274	.....	84,983
Central Provinces	8,201,510	1,309,576	448,323	.....	680	7,175	12,505	14,379	3,260	936	14,572	15,025	8,940	8,111	277	17,384
Berar	2,231,565	1,058,022	407,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mysore	5,055,412	1,034,078	687,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coorg	108,312	20,080	11,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burma	2,747,148	736,673	375,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	31,291,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	16,340,296	4,188,613	1,781,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	190,563,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	904,040

a.—Omitting the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Naga, Cossya and Jyntes, and Garo Hills.

c.—Adults taken as those above 15 years of age.

d.—Excluding the Kumaon division.

e.—Including 10,779 square miles uncultivable in the Kumaon division, of which the details are not known.

f.—Including 19,400 square miles of State forests.

g.—Excluding the town and island of Bombay.

h.—These returns are by no means complete.

i.—Including 13,550 square miles in Kurrachee paying revenue, of which the details are not known: Kanara and the Panch Mehals are omitted.

k.—Including 510 square miles in Kurrachee and 658 in Kanara, of which the details are not known.

l.—Including 556 square miles in Kurrachee not paying revenue, of which the details are not known: Kanara and the Panch Mehals are omitted.

PROVINCES.	Amount of payments to Government for ordinary land revenue, a.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total payments for ordinary land revenue and for local rates and cesses.	Average number of persons dependent on each adult male agriculturist.	Average number of acres cultivated by each adult male agriculturist above 20 years of age.	AVERAGE INCIDENCE OF PAYMENTS FOR ORDINARY LAND REVENUE AND FOR LOCAL RATES AND CESSSES.				
						Per acre of gross area.	Per acre of revenue-paying cultivable, including cultivated area.	Per acre of revenue-paying cultivated area.	Per adult male agriculturist.	Per head of total population.
Bengal and Assam	3,481,707	61,022	3,542,729	.....	.....	0 7 0	.....	.....	6 6 9	1 8 7
North-West Provinces	4,176,287	596,733	4,773,020	2 0 0	4 6 0	1 10 0	2 11 3	3 9 8	10 2 4 0	3 1 2
Ajmere	39,905	.....	39,905	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	2 6 3
Oude	1,327,183	82,290	1,409,473	.....	.....	1 10 0	2 0 9	3 6 4	.....	2 6 1
Punjab	1,014,916	191,004	2,106,550	.....	.....	0 7 3	1 4 4	2 4 1	.....	2 4 7
Central Provinces	693,587	38,727	632,314	4 0	10 7	0 2 3	0 5 5	0 10 8	16 11 8	1 6 8
Berar	515,031	.....	515,031	.....	.....	0 11 6	.....	.....	23 10 7	4 8 6
Mysore	717,728	30,760	748,488	7 4	7 6	0 10 4	2 11 7	3 3 1	21 0 4	2 11 5
Coorg ... ..	.....	2,016	2,016	12 5	7 4	0 5 3	3 3 4	5 7 3	40 4 3	3 4 4
British Burma	422,045	20,652	442,697	7 2	8 7	0 10 9	3 2 6	4 3 1	23 7 5	3 5 2
Madras	4,351,150	576,160	4,927,310	.....	.....	1 1 4	.....	.....	.....	3 1 8
Bombay	2,919,762	239,001	3,158,763	.....	17 7	0 9 5	1 9 4	3 3 1	35 5 5	3 10 4
Total	20,919,256	1,948,889	22,768,145	.....	.....	Average, so far as can be shown } 0 9 4 1 9 1 3 8 0 13 1 6 3 4 7				

a.—These figures are taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1873-74, except in the case of Ajmere, Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, for which reference has been made to the Administration Reports.

b.—The amount of local rates and cesses on land in "Ajmere, Coorg, Indore, &c." is 5,196, but the items cannot be shown separately. The figures inserted for Mysore and Coorg are taken from the census reports.

c.—Adults taken as those above 15 years of age.

Supplement to the Statistical Reporter.

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[Vol. I.]

MEMORANDUM ON THE CURRENCY AND MONEYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

PREPARED IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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CURRENCY IN INDIA, IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND IN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE CHANGED, OR ARE ABOUT TO ALTER, THEIR STANDARD OF VALUE, OR TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.

EAST INDIES—

1. Silver—(1½ lbs fine)—

	Pure.	Alloy.	Total.	
	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	
Double Rupee...	330	30	360	Legal tender in antis-
Rupee ...	165	15	180	
Half Rupee ...	82½	7½	90	Legal tender only in
Quarter Rupee ...	41¼	3¼	45	
One-eighth Rupee ...	20¾	1¾	22½	

The Company's (now Government) rupees of the above weight and standard was introduced by Act XVII of 1835 in supersession of the previous sicca rupee which contained 176 grains of pure silver, and the Act directed that the new rupee should be received as equivalent to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee; "provided that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta sicca rupees it shall have been specially stipulated that, if payment be made in the territories of the Madras, Bombay, or Agra Presidency, it shall be made in the rupee now current in those Presidencies" (which rupee was equivalent to the new) "at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta sicca rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those Presidencies of Company's rupees of the amount of Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees so specially stipulated. Provided also that if payment of the principal or interest of the public debt be made for the convenience of creditors at any public treasury other than as stipulated in the notes and engagement of the Government, it shall be competent to the Government to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore."

2. The following passages occur in the preamble of Regulation XXXV of 1793—"The principal districts in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa have each a distinct silver currency, consisting either of the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, or of old or counterfeit rupees of different suns or years, coined previous or subsequent to the Company's administration, which are the standard measure of value in all transactions in the districts in which they respectively circulate." After stating the confusion and loss to ryots attendant on these diverse currencies, the recital proceeded:—"The sicca rupee of the nineteenth sun is the established silver coin of the country, and the rupee in which the public revenues are payable. It was with a view to render it the general measure of value that Government determined, in the year 1773, that all rupees coined in future should bear the impression of the nineteenth sun or year of the reign of Shah Alum, and no other species of rupee (with the exception of some Arcots) has since been coined in the Calcutta Mint." The Regulation then enacted measures for superseding all other silver currency in Bengal by the nineteenth sun sicca rupee.

3. The Regulation next proceeded to state that "the rules by which the gold coin has been regulated have been productive of evils similar to those which have prevailed with regard to the silver coin. Under the Native administration, and until the year 1766, the goldmohur was not considered as a legal tender of payment in any public or private transaction, nor was the number of rupees for which it was to pass current ever fixed by the Government. It was struck for the convenience of individuals; and the value of it in the markets fluctuated like other commodities, silver being the metal which was the general measure of value throughout the country. In the year 1766 the value of the gold coin with respect to the silver was first fixed, and the former coin declared a legal tender of payment. A goldmohur was struck, and ordered to pass for fourteen sicca rupees. But as this coin (calculating according to the relative value of the two metals) was much below the worth of the silver in the number of rupees for which it was ordered to pass, it was found impossible to render it current, and it was accordingly called in, and a new goldmohur, being that now current, was issued in 1769, which was directed to pass as a legal tender of payment for sixteen sicca rupees. The intrinsic worth of this coin was estimated to be equal to the nominal value of it, or as nearly so as was deemed necessary to render it current at the prescribed rate." But from causes which need not be stated here, the new goldmohur had but a restricted circulation beyond Calcutta. "The means which appear best calculated to render the goldmohur generally current are to declare it receivable at all the public treasuries, and in all public payments throughout the provinces, at the rate of sixteen sicca rupees; to make it a legal tender of payment in private transactions; to coin a great proportion of halves and quarters; and lastly, to impose a

18. By the valuation of gold at 1 to 15½ of silver in the French currency, gold became over-valued after the discoveries of gold in California and Australia, and during the great demand from 1850 to 1866 for Holland and Belgium when they demonetised gold in 1850, and for the exportation of silver to the East. In consequence silver was expelled from the French currency.

19. In his minute, dated 25th December 1859, on a gold currency for India, Mr. Wilson observed: "Since 1850 a sum equal to 130 millions sterling of gold has been coined at the French mint, and a corresponding amount of silver has been exported. For many years prior to 1850 little or no gold had been coined." A later statement, on authority which cannot be immediately traced, put the amount of withdrawals of silver from the currency of France since 1850 at 150 millions. In the "Commercial History and Review of 1872," published in the *Economist*, dated 15th March 1873, it was stated that "France in twenty years took up about 200 millions of gold."

20. With the recent fall in the price of silver the tide has turned. Mr. Hendriks, writing in the *Economist* of 15th November 1873, observed: "Some statistics of coinage in recent years, in France and Belgium, have appeared for the first time, and are of interest sufficient to justify annexing them to this letter, with some proportionate percentage to show the recently growing preponderance of fresh silver over gold coinage in France and Belgium:—

Gold and Silver coined in France.

	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COINAGE.				Silver coined in Belgium.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
	£	£			£
1866	14,589,632	7,579	99.96	.06	...
1867	7,943,180	2,162,062	78.60	21.40	738,629
1868	1,3603,067	3,744,822	78.40	21.60	1,311,112
1869	9,367,448	2,330,591	80.07	19.93	2,464,308
1870	2,215,792	2,145,934	50.80	49.20	2,093,615
1871	2,206,795	188,436	91.43	8.57	956,687
1872	Nil	15,568	Nil	100	333,000
	49,725,914	10,594,992	82.13	17.87	7,900,351
1873 (8 months)	Nil	4,067,600	Nil	100	2,543,000

These figures show how rapidly silver will, in all probability, supplant gold in the countries of the monetary convention, if a remedy for the present evils of a double standard be not soon applied to the state of things already to be seen in the above statistics. These show that in France and Belgium coinage of silver has in the present year (1873) been going on at the rate of about 11 million pounds sterling per annum, the inevitable result of the retention of the double standard with its fixed mint price for silver of about 60½ pence per oz. standard, or a proportion of 15½ to 1 between the two metals, the price of silver in the London market having already fallen nearly 3 per cent. below that fixed mint price. The chances of France and her monetary allies having to face the grave loss and inconvenience of the supplanting of the convenient gold metallic circulation by an inconvenient silver one, which were brought to her notice by so many well informed witnesses at the Commission in 1870, are now, by the course of events, so much intensified that the matter ought forthwith, once for all, to be most seriously and resolutely taken in hand, and the law of the year XI should be abrogated as resting on a dogmatic ratio of 15½ to 1 in the valuation of gold and silver, whilst about 16 to 1 at no very distant date is the present order of things. M. de Parieu has placed this view most forcibly before the bar of public opinion and reprobation, in observing that even now speculators have an interest in replacing by silver the milliards of gold by the help of which twenty years ago they replaced silver, and are, like swollen manufacturers, continually congratulating themselves on the prospect of replacing old army uniforms by new ones. Neither of these proceedings would be more useful to the public fortune than the other, but that which substitutes a heavy and burdensome metal for a convenient one is by far the more to be regretted of the two.

21. In connection with the facts in the four preceding paragraphs, the history of the monetary convention, and of the monetary conferences of the States concerned therein, may be narrated. The Latin nations of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy concluded a monetary convention in 1865, with the object of removing the serious want of small silver coin which had been created by the drain of silver to the East. They effected their purpose by demonetising, or reducing to tokens, the silver coin below the five-franc piece. These they coined, thenceforth, of the diminished fineness of .835, while the five-franc piece continued to be coined at .900 fine; the convention also arranged that each of the contracting countries should receive in its treasuries the five-franc pieces and the gold coins struck in the mint of any of the other countries of the convention, the coinage being strictly regulated at the relative value of gold to silver of 1 to 16½. At the same time (i.e., in 1865) the representatives of three of the four countries, namely of Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, proposed to France to enter as soon as possible upon measures for the adoption of a gold standard. The proposition was not then entertained.

22. The adoption of a single gold standard was condemned by a Commission at Paris in the beginning of 1867, but was strongly recommended by the majority of a Commission appointed in 1868, which further recommended that the five-franc piece should be legal tender up to 100 francs. A High Council of Commerce, consisting of ministers and high functionaries, and of special commissioners representing commerce and manufactures, after taking the evidence of witnesses of high financial repute and ability, decided in 1869-70 by a large majority in favor of a single gold standard, but the suspension of specie payments in France, consequent on the war in 1870, thrust the question aside for a time.

23. In 1873, the price of silver having so greatly fallen as to have altered the relative value between gold and silver to 1 to 16½, Belgium decided on 2nd November to adopt a single gold standard; Switzerland, too, in November 1873 asked France to call together a fresh conference of the four Governments which had entered into the monetary convention of 1865, "with a view to consider the question of suppressing the double gold and silver standard, and the adoption of a single gold standard." M. Magne, the French Minister of Finance, "admitted that the danger of an influx of depreciated coin was very real. It would be in vain for Belgium to suspend the coinage of silver, and for France to limit it if Italy and Switzerland continued to maintain it. Each country could not protect itself so long as the others had the legal right of sending to it all their silver five-franc pieces."

24. It was accordingly arranged that a monetary conference should be held at Paris in January 1874. On the 24th of that month the *Economist* reported "that the French Government has definitively arranged that M. Dumas, of the Paris Mint, shall preside. It is also settled that M. de Parieu shall act as Vice-President. The appointment of the latter effectually disposes of some misconception of the views of the French Government caused by the recent incident in the National Assembly, where M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, in order to prove to the defenders of the double standard that their views should be represented, nominated, with a certain chivalry of manner, the Baron de Soubeyran, one of their mouth-pieces in the Assembly, to act as a Commissioner. But, in point of fact, the Law of Germinal year XI, the palladium of the double standard, is already virtually abrogated by the suspension of that law. This suspension of the right of unlimited coinage of silver, and the restriction of the powers given by the law thus suspended to an almost nominal amount of coinage of that metal, is in itself an abstract

adhesion to the theory of a single gold standard on the part of the French Government and their appointment of M. de Parieu, as one of the Commissioners to represent them, is a fresh sign of their being in favor of the gradual abolition of a law which, after seventy years' experience, is found to be effete in theory and prejudicial in action."

25. With Italy, which had proposed a single gold standard in 1865, circumstances had altered embarrassingly since the conference of that year. Mr. Hendriks wrote in the *Economist* on 20th March 1875: "Italy has been calling in the divers gold and silver currencies of the several states which now form that kingdom and replacing them by a uniform coinage of the convention of 1865. In 1873 and 1874 there was withdrawn of gold coin £1,124,432 and of silver and mixed metal £18,926,306, and there was coined in 1871 £236,777 in gold and £2,100,000 in silver." Hence there was a large amount of silver with the Italian Government; there was also in the National Bank of Italy, on 31st December 1873, 60 millions francs' worth of silver bullion. Italy being thus encumbered, her representative in the monetary conference which assembled in January 1874 could not agree to a single gold standard, and France also favoring a postponement, the question was put aside. But the conference agreed to a new convention, by which each of the four countries was free to coin any amount whatever of gold coins, but was to be restricted in the coining of silver five-franc pieces to amounts fixed by the convention. The Paris correspondent of the *Economist*, noticing the discussions of the conference in January, stated: "The question of the gold standard, although deferred, was touched on in the earlier sittings of the conference. Switzerland wished to make the change at once; the Belgian delegates favored an eventual adoption of the gold standard; while Italy was averse to closing her doors to either metal, and with her paper currency depreciated to the amount of 15 per cent. is glad to obtain either gold or silver." The French delegates were divided in opinion,—the French advocates of the double standard and the single gold standard having both been represented in the convention.

26. The conference of January 1874 "was also divided into two camps on the cause and probable duration of the depreciation of silver. On the one hand it was said to be only due to temporary causes, such as the perturbation caused by the payment of the war indemnity, and the demonetisation of a milliard of silver coin in Germany. On the other side it was shown to be progressive and permanent, as proved by the successive adoption of a gold standard in Germany, Sweden, and Japan. Next came the practical question of the remedy to be applied to inconveniences as to the existence of which all were in accord. The idea of fixing a limit to payments in silver was rejected, as prejudging a future question; an entire suspension of the silver coinage was thought too radical a measure, while to limit the circulation of silver in the interior of each country would have condemned Italy to a monetary isolation, as her metallic circulation at this moment is exclusively of silver. The only issue left open was to limit the coinage, and this was agreed to unanimously."

27. The correspondent of the *Economist* criticising this limitation of the coining of five-franc pieces, observed: "This measure is in reality a first step towards a gold standard; for from the moment that a limit is put to the production of silver coin, it becomes reduced to the rank of a monetary token, while gold, being received or coined without restriction, will be the medium of all business transactions." The convention met again in January 1875, but only to repeat the proceedings of the previous year, viz., to postpone the question of a single gold standard, and at the same time to affirm its principle by limiting anew the coinage of five-franc pieces in 1875. The limits fixed for 1874 and 1875 were—

	France. Francs. Millions.	Belgium. Francs. Millions.	Italy. Francs. Millions.	Switzerland. Francs. Millions.	Total. Francs. Millions.
1874	60	12	10	8	120
1875	75	12	60	8	155

The extra coinage in 1875 was conceded on an urgent representation from Italy which had a large amount of old currency to recoin.

28. France, with a silver currency which is variously estimated at 1,000, 1,200, and 1,500 millions francs, of which only 210 to 600 millions would be required as token coinage, with a gold standard, considered herself in the same predicament as Italy, and hence the question, that is, the adoption of a single gold standard was deferred. Italy, however, may come to perceive, and so may France, that, as in Germany, the profit from demonetising, by debasing, the silver currency will cover the expense of re-coinage, and also any loss in selling surplus silver (paragraph 45). Furthermore, the *Economist* of 15th November 1873 quoted the following from the *Economista* of Italy: "Mr. Minghetti has under consideration a means of diminishing the loss to which the treasury is subject by the obligation to pay the coupons of Rente, abroad, in gold. This end would be attained by compelling the holders of the Italian funds abroad to convert their titles to 'bearer' into registered stock, for which a book of the debt would be created in the principal capitals of Europe. This measure would put an end to the speculation now practised in Italy of sending the titles abroad for payment in gold. If this plan is adopted, the coupons of the titles to 'bearer' would only be paid at the rate of exchange on Italy. The loss to the Italian treasury by the payments in gold abroad amounts to 20 millions of lire (£800,000) annually, a part of which would thus be economised." The saving would soon be absorbed in the increasing annual charge for the payment, abroad, in gold, of interest on the new loans for annually recurring deficits, which must continue to be raised abroad if the lowest possible rate of interest is desired. France would incur a similar loss for the payment abroad of interest on her much larger debt if, by continuing a double standard when she resumes specie payments, she courts the inevitable expulsion of gold and the conversion of her metallic currency into a silver currency.

29. In December 1873, shortly before the monetary conference in January 1874, a discussion took place at a meeting in Paris of the Society of Political Economy between the supporters of the single and the double standard; the preponderance of opinion was in favor of a single standard of gold. In the same month M. Bonnet discussed the subject in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. Among other remarks, he observed: "In the monetary inquiry of 1870 one of the great objections put forward was the difficulty of getting rid of the 1,000 or 1,200 million francs in silver circulating in the country, although only one-half required to be withdrawn, as 500 or 600 millions would still have remained in the hands of the public in the form of small change. The Germans have more than 2,000 millions in circulation, and that has not prevented them from decreeing their reform. Shall France wait until it has been accomplished before doing the same? In that case it will not be 1,500 or 2,000 millions that she will have to demonetise, but perhaps 4,000 or 5,000 millions, with a depreciation still greater than at present. France hesitated in 1869 and 1870, when there were only 1,200 millions of silver 5-franc pieces, and there was no depreciation, and she will make up her mind when there are 3,000 or 4,000 millions, and the depreciation shall have become serious. Hence the coining of 5-franc pieces should at once cease."

30. On 1st July 1875 the coin and bullion, principally gold, in the Bank of France and its branches exceeded 62 millions sterling; and the absence of premium on gold indicates the facility for resumption of cash payments in that metal, whenever the finances of the State may admit of it. The adoption of a silver standard seems quite improbable, while that of a single gold standard seems certain.

* Besides 20 millions to be coined for the National Bank, which, however, was not to be put into circulation.

31. **Belgium and Holland.**—In Belgium the metallic currency is the same as in France, and the former has determined to demonetise silver. "In Holland" (wrote Mr. Seyd) "the silver valuation rules, the florin and half-florin being full legal tender, whilst the coinage is considered commercial coin, varying in price in the market according to supply and demand. • • • The mint buys silver at its own discretion."

In his minute on a gold currency for India, Mr. Wilson observed: "Before the gold discoveries silver was rarely so low as 4s. 11d. the ounce; since it has seldom reached or at least exceeded 5s. 2d. the ounce. But under the apprehension of a fall, the Government of Holland, proverbial for its caution, was the first to take alarm, and having then a circulation of both gold coins and silver coins, which were a legal tender, at a fixed relation to each other, they demonetised the gold coin, leaving silver, the ancient standard, the only legal tender." On 16th November 1872 the *Economist* stated: "Holland is about to fall in with the general custom of the world by adopting a gold standard. The Bank of Holland declines any longer to buy silver at the fixed tariff of 104.65 the Dutch pound." The Commissioners appointed in Holland to consider the subject of a silver or a gold for a double standard reported in January 1873 that events had strangely falsified the expectations of a fall in the price of gold, which had induced the Dutch Government to demonetise gold in 1863: "It is silver, and not gold, that has slightly fallen in value. The chief cause of this unexpected result has been the fact that gold is now being adopted as the standard of value in Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms, whereby a new demand for gold has been produced, while the demand for silver has been proportionately lessened; and the upshot is that, despite the immense increase in the supply of gold, this metal has fully maintained its value as compared with silver. Moreover, as the adjoining countries are adopting a single gold standard, the Dutch Government perceives that it will be singularly inconvenient for the people if the opposite standard of silver is any longer adhered to in Holland." The *Economist*, continuing its summary of the report, added: "At first it was the general expectation, alike in Holland and in this country, that the Dutch Government would adopt, like their neighbours, a single gold standard. The Monetary Commission, however, do not take this view of the matter; they report that the adoption of 'a single standard in Holland would be inopportune,' and they recommend the adoption of a double standard, whereby both gold and silver will be legal tender. In coming to this conclusion, in fact, the Dutch Government have acted upon the view that as long as the currency of a country consists of gold and silver in tolerably equal quantities, it is practically impossible, and would be grossly unjust, for the Government to proclaim a single standard, making one of the metals legal tender and simultaneously demonetising the other." In such a country the coin deposited in banks will be gold and silver in nearly equal quantities, and it would be unjust for the Government to decree that the banks shall return this money only in one of the metals; for if this metal were to be depreciated (say silver), then the banks would gain at the expense of the public; while if the metal thus made sole legal tender were of higher relative value than the other, then by an equal act of injustice the banks would lose and their depositors would gain. In course of time Holland will follow the example of her 'neighbours and adopt a single gold standard; but to do so at present would be inopportune, and the right thing for Holland, with its large amount of silver money, is the adoption of the double standard." Lastly, the Commissioners were of opinion that their country would encounter serious difficulties by retaining its present monetary system, and they urged the necessity of prompt action on the question, and that the further coinage of silver should be stopped.

32. The *London Economist* of 1st May 1875 contained the following paragraph: "The gold standard in Holland.—According to correspondence from the Hague, the Dutch Government, after some hesitation, appears about to take a decided step towards a gold standard, which will necessitate, meanwhile, a peculiar period of transition. The Minister of Finance, it is stated, has introduced a Bill which seems to be likely to pass, proposing to retain for the present the silver now in circulation amounting to 14,760,000*l.*, and to introduce, side by side, a legal tender currency of 10 and 5-florin pieces in gold.—The State alone to have the power of coining new silver. The effect of this will apparently be to introduce a double standard, as in Germany,—the silver not being withdrawn, but its amount being limited, so as to let the gold become the variable international money. The gold, it is stated, is to bear a proportion to silver of 1 to 15.625, which under-values gold as compared with the present market price of 57 pence per ounce of silver. It seems doubtful whether a Bill of this kind will cause, in the present state of business, any active demand for gold from Holland; but if trade were to become more active generally, the 'fall' of the gold standard both there and in Germany would no doubt be felt." The example of Holland is of special interest for India, a gold standard being adopted notwithstanding the annual remittance by Netherlands India of a large tribute which those possessions collect in silver.

33. The considerations which have prevailed with Holland have also influenced Belgium, in which kingdom gold to the amount of £2,437,000 was coined in 1874, of which nearly one-half was Russian gold. On 29th March 1873, or in the previous year, an "able correspondent" in the *Economist* had observed: "As there is reason to believe that not only Germany, but Holland and other countries have been for some time collecting gold in preparation for the revolution in the monetary standards, long foreseen, the process will not involve any formidable difficulty."

34. **Scandinavia.**—In a report on Scandinavian currency reform by Mr. Strachey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation in Denmark, dated February 1873, the following observations occur: "Owing to the adoption of this (new) monetary system by Germany, the three northern kingdoms are, with Holland and Finland, the only European countries where the exclusive silver standard remains. Scandinavian trade has already suffered inconvenience from the want of a local gold measure of value, falling which fluctuations in the London silver prices, amounting sometimes to 2 per cent. within the period for 'long bills,' are felt in the foreign exchanges. The thaler and gulden circulation of Germany is estimated at 600 millions thalers, say 80 millions sterling, which amount will have to be issued in gold. The silver displaced will be thrown on the European market; counter-vailing circumstances may arise, such, for instance, as the contraction of the metallic circulation in other countries, but, on the whole, the effect of the new German monetary legislation will doubtless be to confirm and aggravate the present tendency to a gradual decline of silver prices."

35. "The fluctuations in those prices will presumably be more severe than heretofore. Silver being no longer a principal money of account in any country with a large circulation, the European demand for the metal will follow the wants of the Asiatic trade, of the industrial arts, and of official requirements for subsidiary coinage. The German mints used to coin silver on demand for private persons; but the new law prohibits such coinage, so that the usual remittances of silver to Germany on account of trade balances will no longer occur. This occasional absorption of the metal from foreign markets for this purpose had the effect of steadying silver prices. Further, should the anticipated fall of silver happen, the members of the Latin Mint Convention, France included, must proceed to adopt the exclusive gold standard, otherwise the silver money, being overvalued, will drive the gold out of circulation to the melting pot. From the countries in question (and their example must be followed by Holland and Finland) fresh floods of silver will be poured, while gold, already in such request for Germany, will again be largely demanded. The adoption of a gold standard will, under such conditions, be a much more costly operation than it need be, if performed in time. The change should evidently be made before silver has a fresh fall, and gold a fresh rise."

36. "This assumed, the relation of the silver dollars of Scandinavia to the gold money of other countries will be so unstable that the comparison of prices will be complicated, and foreign trade will be embarrassed by the presence of an element of risk, which will raise the price of imports and lower the value of exports. Besides disturbances relating to foreign business, the contemplated derangement of silver prices would, it has been urged, cause domestic perturbation. On these some stress has been laid; but as their nature (real or supposed) was exhaustively treated by M. Chevalier Tegnboraki and other economists, in their well-known speculations on the calamitous results to be apprehended after the fall which they foresaw in the value of gold, I think it unnecessary to produce the Scandinavian arguments on this subject."

37. "Such in the main were the reasons urged, and generally admitted, in favor of the adoption of a gold standard. By their side prevailed the conviction that an eventual reform should be common to the three kingdoms, so as to include the establishment of a single monetary system."

38. "Considering the largeness of the Scandinavian commercial transactions with England, which for Denmark amount to two-thirds of the whole foreign business, and the importance of sterling value in the account with Asiatic countries, as well as for European remittances, it might have been expected that a coinage of sovereigns, or at any rate of an equivalent northern unit, would have had advocates. This was not the case. I am not aware that any voice has been raised in favor of monetary assimilation with England. On the other hand, the objections to such a course have been strongly stated, and have generally been admitted to be invincible. Our money, it has been urged, has highly inconvenient subdivisions, and our standard of 11-12ths fine is an eccentric departure from the practice of European mints, with nothing to recommend it. Still more serious fault is found with our rule of declining to maintain our gold at its full weight. 'Gold pieces worn by circulation,' says Professor Broch of Christiania, a distinguished Norwegian economist, when offered at the Bank of England are cut in two, and in this state, which prevents their further use as currency, returned to the owner. The consequence is that no one brings in gold coins whose weight is below the limit of tolerance, and the more such coins fail of the legal weight, the more surely, and the longer, they continue to circulate. This objection to our system has been frequently stated; it is asserted in the report of the International Commission, and it is figured, as will be seen hereafter, at the moment of the ratification of the International Treaty."

39. "The sovereign and gold franc thus excluded, there remained for consideration the new German Reichsmünze. Germany, of course, is not the chief customer of these kingdoms. England is far before her in this regard, especially with respect to Denmark. But the trade balances due to England would naturally be discharged by bills of exchange, or, when these do not suffice, in bars; so that the identity of money (i. e., of gold coinage of the two countries) is here of secondary importance. Whereas Jutland does a large retail export business in cattle and food stuffs, and the influx of German travellers into the three kingdoms, and of the inhabitants of these into Germany, is so considerable as to furnish an additional reason in favor of the same unit of account passing at Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Berlin."

40. Eventually, however, "the examination of the different schemes which I have described led to the opinion that these kingdoms would do well to drop the search for an imaginary universal system, and proceed to coin specific Scandinavian moneys nearly related to the present dollars, so that the population should be saved, if possible, the trouble of performing a sum in arithmetic whenever the old values have to be expressed in the new."

41. "The recommendations of the committee were embodied, nearly as they stood, in a treaty which was signed in the winter at Stockholm. And a Bill to enable the Danish Government to carry them out was drafted by the Danish Currency Committee, and presented to the Legislature. But one objection was raised here to an article of the treaty which provided that gold moneys, whose loss by wear and tear exceeded 2 per cent. of their normal weight, might be refused at the public treasuries; private persons being allowed to refuse them as legal tender when the loss should be over half per cent. Light money was not to be re-issued from banks or treasuries."

42. "Those provisions, which were imitated from our official practice in respect to light sovereigns, provoked some disapprobation here. It was declared that, thanks to our procedure, there was a larger number of light gold coins in circulation in England than in any other country, and that this notorious fact was one of the main reasons which prevented Germany from adopting our monetary system. Recognising the force of this objection, the Danish Government obtained the addition to the treaty of the supplementary article, under which each kingdom reserves to itself the right of extending its own liability: in respect to the acceptance of gold at the public treasuries. According to the Danish coinage law, gold moneys which have lost half per cent. of their weight will cease to be legal tender between private persons, but will be taken in official payments at their full nominal value and not re-issued. A similar rule is to hold for the subsidiary money; the Bank of Denmark, and the chief financial department, central and provincial, will be bound by it; and the Government is empowered to endeavour to arrange with private institutions for an observance on their part of this most important restriction."

43. **GERMANY.**—Writing two years after the victory of Sedan, Mr. Seyd observed: "Previously to the recent energetic and practical movement for unity, Germany, divided into a number of small States, under the almost absolute sway of a variety of Governments, was, *par excellence*, the land of the most bewildering confusion of coinages. Even the native German, to the manner born, is hardly able to thoroughly master and command the coinage Babel of his country." The four principal monetary systems, Mr. Seyd remarks, were the—

North German valuation, with Berlin for its chief city, and with the silver thaler as the money of legal tender.

South German valuation, with Frankfort-on-the-Maine for its representative town and with the silver florin (gulden) as the coin of legal tender.

The valuation of the Hanse Towns, or the free cities of Hamburg and Lubeck, with the mark banco as the money of account.

The Louis d'Or thaler, or the money of account of the free city of Bremen.

44. In 1857 a convention of the several German States met at Vienna, at which it was agreed to adopt as the standard weight for bullion the new münzpfund (mint pound), which is exactly one-half of a French kilogramme, and is divided into 500 grammes (or 16.0753625 oz. troy). From this mint pound of fine silver it was agreed to coin—

30 Thalers, or North German valuation,

45 Austrian gulden, or Austrian valuation,

52½ South German gulden, or South German valuation,

which made 2 thalers equal to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ Austrian} \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ South German} \end{array} \right\}$ gulden.

45. In North Germany the silver thaler (80 groschen) or coin of legal tender weighed 18.5185 grammes, 900 fine, the next smaller coin, or ½ thaler (5 groschen), weighed 5.3419 grammes, 520 fine; these contained the full proportion of fine silver; but the lower denominations of ¼ thaler, 3/8 fine, and 1/8 thaler, 220 fine, were tokens.

Mr. Wilson observed in his minute on a gold currency for India: "In all the German States in which formerly gold coins circulated at fixed rates, they have been demonetised, and under a convention of 1857 silver has been reverted to as the sole standard. • • • But as some states were anxious to retain a right of coining gold, after the greatest consideration

no better plan could be devised than the imperfect one of declaring silver the sole legal tender, and enacting that each state is to be at liberty to allow gold coins to be taken at their treasuries in lieu of silver at a rate of exchange to be beforehand decided upon. Such pre-decided rate of exchange shall last, at the utmost, six months, and at the close of the last month it is to be each time reconsidered for the next similar period." Mr. Wilson continued: "As far as I can learn, and as might have been expected, a system of gold currency so imperfect, and exposed to such uncertainty, has practically remained a dead-letter."

Mr. Seyd corroborated this in 1868, remarking that "upon the whole silver remains as yet the great staple of the German coinage."

46. Shortly after the submission of their report by the High Council of Commerce in Paris (paragraph 22), Prussia convened, in June 1870, a monetary conference of the German States for considering the expediency of changing, even gradually, to a single gold standard. The primary object of the new coinage in Germany is to replace the diverse coins of the several states of the German Empire by a uniform currency. Without a change of standard, the expense of withdrawing the old coinage and issuing new would have been enormous; but, incidentally, the question of a gold standard, which, as above stated, was about to be considered in 1870 when war broke out, compelled attention by the fall in the price of silver, the expanding trade of Germany with countries which used gold, and the means supplied by the French indemnity for introducing a gold currency in accordance with European opinion as intelligently expressed in the monetary conferences of 1867 and 1870; these considerations determined the change from a silver to a gold standard, and thereby provided funds for the new coinage. By the change of standard the existing silver currency of full weight has to be recalled for debasement and for re-issue of a portion as tokens, and it is estimated that the profit from the debasement will cover the expense of the new coinage, including any loss from the sale of the remaining silver which may be withdrawn from the currency.

47. By the Coinage Acts of November 1871 and May 1873, gold is established for the coin of legal tender, with silver for a subsidiary currency, which is not to be a legal tender for more than 60 marks, or nearly 50 shillings. The gold coinage is to be nine-tenths fine, or in the proportion of 900 parts fine gold to 100 parts copper alloy. A German pound, or half a kilogramme, of fine gold is to be coined into—

68½ twenty-mark pieces = 19s. 7d. each, or exactly £4.805; or
189½ ten-mark pieces = 9s. 9½d. each—this piece to be the unit of account; or
279 five-mark pieces = 4s. 10½d.;

the several coins corresponding nearly to the English sovereign, half-sovereign, and crown piece. A German pound of fine silver is to be coined into—

20 five-mark pieces = 4s. 10½d. each; or
88½ three-mark pieces or thalers = 2s. 11½d. each, and corresponding to the former thaler;
100 one-mark pieces = 11½d. each, and divided into 100 pennings each;
1,035 ten-penny pieces (tokens).

The approximate par in account for the thaler or three-mark piece is 3 shillings, and for the mark 1 shilling.

A German pound, or half a kilogramme, { 1.33961363 lbs. troy, or
is equal to ... { 1.1023105 lbs. avoirdupois.

48. According to the preceding statement,—

GOLD—
1 lb. of fine gold is equal to 139½ ten marks pieces, or to 1,395 silver marks.

SILVER—
Old coinage—1 lb. of fine silver equal to 80 thalers,
New coinage—1 " " " " to 100 marks,
" 1 thaler = 3 marks or ¾ of 1 lb.,
" 30 thalers = 90 " or ¾ of 1 lb.,

thus giving a seignorage of ten per cent., compared with 30 thalers of the old coinage. As a temporary measure, the old silver coins remain current at a fixed valuation relatively to the new gold coin.

One pound of fine gold being coined into 139½ crowns or 10-mark pieces, equal to 1,395 marks, the Bank of the German Empire is obliged by the new currency law to exchange its notes for ingots at the price of 1.392 marks for one pound of gold, the ingots being assayed at the expense of the parties offering them. The empire is bound to keep up the full weight of the gold in circulation, that is, to accept and coin anew every 20 and 10-mark piece which has left the mint, and has become so worn with use as no longer to pass current.

49. **AUSTRIA.**—The coinage of Austria, in which silver is the sole legal tender, has been noticed in the preceding remarks on Germany (paragraph 43). The mint par of the Austrian silver gulden and florin, struck in conformity with the German Mint Convention of 1867, is £1 = florins 10.215; but, after 1866, Austria, having left the Germanic Confederation, declared that she ceased to be bound by the convention. Mr. Seyd added: "It remains to be seen whether she will continue to adhere to the present system."

50. Recently this question has been raised in the more general form of whether Austria should resume specie payments in silver or in gold. In December 1873 M. Wolowski stated that "the Minister of Finance of Vienna had recently told him that it could not be supposed that the Austrian Government would commit the immense mistake of resuming payments in specie and abolishing silver coin. The treasury and the Austrian bank besides possessed scarcely any but silver." But eighteen months later one-half of the bullion in the Bank of Vienna consisted of gold.

51. On 5th March 1875 a "Congress of Austrian Economists" was opened at Vienna, "its members including prominent men of all classes, from high functionaries to great names in industry and commerce, and even the high aristocracy." Among other subjects, the resumption of cash payments was discussed at the first meeting, on the basis of a detailed voluminous report, founded on statistical enquiries which had been prepared on the several points for discussion. The points were four, and they consisted of the objections to a resumption of specie payments, urged by the protectionist party, or manufacturers, and all engaged in the foreign export trade. The objections, and the replies in the report submitted to the Congress, were as follows:—

I.—*The protectionists imagine that the loss at present incurred on the change of bank notes, and legal tender notes against metal, brings with it a protective advantage to Austrian manufacturers.*—The report explains, by examples of similar cases in past times, and by the movement in the price of goods and of silver, how the under-valuation of notes brings an advantage with it only for the moment at which it takes place, and for the time while it still increases. The moment that notes sink in value wholesale prices rise, whilst retail prices and wages fall much slower—the difference effected hereby falls to the advantage of the manufacturers. For the same reason manufacturers will encounter losses if the value of notes rises, or if it reach a par with bullion. The money they have received from goods sold out of the country will not buy as many Austrian bank notes as it does now, nor will the wages of their hands sink so soon to their proper level. The reporter, however, proves that by the re-establishment of cash payments they would suffer these losses but once, whilst as long as the present state of under-valuation lasts the price of metal is exposed to frequent fluctuation by which the manufacturers suffer much more. Besides, wholesale prices are always

somewhat regulated by the international market, whilst retail, a fear of the fluctuation in the value of metal, rise higher than that of the latter, that they may form a sort of an assuring premium. There prices and wages are higher in the country than the rate of metal, and inland production stands at a disadvantage to foreign.

II.—*By a reduction of notes the rate of discount would be raised.*—This opinion is refuted by the fact that the paper circulation is not the capital itself, and that the rate of discount depends upon what capital there is in readiness, and not on the amount of the note circulation.

III.—*The redemption of notes whilst metal is at a premium would be expensive.*—The report shows in reply how the Austrian Government has at present more extra expenses to defray than the interest of a loan would amount to with which it could withdraw its 347 millions of gulden worth of legal tender notes. These extra expenses are due to the silver necessary for the payment of the Austrian 'Silberrents', for acquisitions out of the country, and for the high price charged for everything necessary for the army. I have heard this calculation confirmed by the Ministry of Finance, which caused a similar computation to be made, and came to a similar conclusion.

IV.—*In case of a war the Government would again have to issue enormous quantities of legal tender notes and to suspend cash payments.*—This objection, the reporter says, refutes itself, because if it really is to be feared that in case of a war the Government will suspend cash payments and issue large quantities of notes, then there is all the more cause for having cash payments in time of peace, that the measure in question may be the more effective in a case when it might become necessary.

51a. Continuing his report of the proceedings of the Congress, the Vienna correspondent of the *Economist* in a subsequent letter, dated 13th April 1875, wrote: "The Congress of Austrian Economists, held in Vienna last week, gave good results withal, so that we may calculate that it will become a lasting institution, and a safeguard of the public interest of both producers and consumers. On the second day the possibility of a return to cash payments and the prospects of note issue were discussed. In this question the motion of the reporter, Dr. Hertzka, whose opinion I explained in No. 1649 (para. 50, above), was almost unanimously voted, and by this vote the ardent wish was pronounced that the Austrian Government would as soon as possible withdraw its State notes. The committee was entrusted with bringing the question forward at a future Congress, whether, in case of a return to cash payments, the silver or the gold standard should be preferred. At present the silver standard legally exists in Austria, with, however, a certain concession to the states contained in the Latin Mint Treaty. Gold coins of the value of 8 gulden are to contain as much fine gold as 20-franc pieces, and circulate just the same as Napoleons in the above-mentioned states. The Austrian National Bank at present possesses in ready money 145 millions of gulden, of which about 65 millions are in gold and 80 millions in silver. The Bank has therefore, in case of a return to cash payments, no greater disadvantage to bear, whether the one or the other standard be adopted. As Austria's relations with Germany are very important, and as it cannot be said whether the Latin Mint Treaty will not, some day or another, change to a pure gold standard, it is to be advised that Austria and Hungary, in returning to cash payments, should decide in favor of a gold standard. The greater expenses incumbent on the introduction of a gold standard will be amply repaid by avoiding the continual losses which the rate of exchange of silver against gold brings with it."

52. On 29th June 1875 the same correspondent wrote: "Competent persons are of opinion that with the growing production of silver in America, and the enormous sale of silver caused by the German Government, the price of this metal will sink still lower. The relation between silver and gold, determined by the Mint Convention of Latin countries at 15½ to 1, has already changed to 16½ to 1; so that it is to be presumed that France and its allies will comprehend the necessity of adopting a pure gold standard. Austria has also a reason for considering this question a highly interesting one, as it is of importance to know which standard will be adopted when payments in ready money, demanded on all sides, will be taken up again. The question is whether Austria should retain its present double standard, or change to a gold standard or silver standard. There are so very few gold pieces coined in Austria that, without touching the law, the silver standard alone is what will be probably adopted. The low silver price has reduced the premium on silver against bank notes to 1½. The return to payments in ready money would at the present moment cause at once but small expense. On the other side, continual expenses would be incurred by Austria for the gold premium,—payments affecting foreign commerce being for the greater part demanded in gold. Although the change to a pure gold standard would require the withdrawal of more paper money, and would therefore cause greater expense at once than the silver standard, yet the introduction of the former would be of greater advantage to the country. The measure would be much facilitated by the Austrian National Bank having one-half of its cash in gold coins, among which there are 71½ millions gulden worth of Napoleons."

53. It appears from this extract,—1stly, that if specie payments be resumed in silver, not much additional silver will be required, the premium on silver against bank notes being only 1½ per cent; 2ndly, if specie payments be resumed in gold, one-half of the coin and bullion balance in the National Bank has already been accumulated, towards that end, in gold;

3rdly, that Austria has a large adverse balance in her foreign trade which she must settle in gold, that is, at a heavy loss in exchange on her imports, owing to the low price of silver; 4thly, it may be added from another source that "from 1779 until the present time (1874) there was not a year

"in which the revenue of the State came up to the expenditure," and that for the projects of railway extension on which Austria has embarked there must be fresh borrowings from countries which have a gold currency, and which on lending the money will exact a premium on gold, or loss by exchange on the diminished and still decreasing price of silver. On the considerations 2, 3, and 4 it is doubtful whether Austria may not yet adopt a single gold standard.

54. **JAPAN.**—"In 1853, Japan, after 200 years of silence and isolation, was roused from her fancied security by the mission of Commodore Perry, Flag Officer of the United States Squadron in China, who was charged by the Government to effect a treaty. In 1858 a more comprehensive arrangement was effected. It does not appear, however, that even then the question of foreign and Japanese exchanges was well understood, for, in the treaties then concluded, it was provided that foreign coin should be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description, and as some time will elapse before the Japanese will become acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for them, equal weight being given and no discount taken for re-coinage."

55. "During the 200 years of silence silver was greatly over-valued in the Japanese currency relatively both to the copper cash and to the gold koban. A silver 'bu' exchanged for 1,600 copper cash current in China; and a gold koban exchanged for 6,400 cash, and when Yokohama was first opened the gold koban could be bought in the market for four silver 'bu.' The foreign merchants soon discovered that they could obtain at the custom house, where the Government had established an exchange bank, 8.11 bu for

	Imports	Exports
	Gulden.	Gulden.
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874

	Millions.	Millions.
1870
1871
1872
1873
1874

one dollar, which was worth in China from 800 to 1,000 cash, while the 3-11 bus would realize 4,976 copper cash, thus showing the handsome profit of above 880 per cent. The consequence was a large import of dollars into, and a large export of copper cash from, Japan."

56. Similarly, with the gold koban, "the treaty having provided for equal weights, the foreign merchants could obtain at the Government Bank 311 bus for 100 dollars, that is 1,976 tempos, equal to 49,760 cash. As the conventional value of a koban was 6,400 cash, by working the exchange it could be got for about 1 dollar 25 cents, whereas its intrinsic value was about 3 dollars 25 cents; or, in other words, a dollar worth in sterling 4s. 3d. was placed in Japanese circulation at 12s. 7d.

"A discovery of this kind resulted in a rush upon the Government Exchange Bank, and the market was glutted with dollars from China: in one day three American vessels landed 1,200,000 dollars, and still the influx continued. The Japanese were entirely bewildered, and at last closed the Exchange Bank, saying that they had no money left; but after some negotiation with the foreign authorities an arrangement was made whereby they undertook that demands for exchange should be met in equitable proportion as far as their means allowed. Upon this becoming known, demands for fabulous amounts were lodged at once, and all again fell into a state of confusion. * * Finally the Government closed the Exchange Bank, together with its financial operations, and left monetary matters to adjust themselves."

57. Mr. Robertson, Vice-Consul at Yokohama, from whom the preceding account is taken, thus concludes his narrative: "It must doubtless have become evident to the Government that this disaster arose entirely from their placing a fictitious value on the silver coins used as currency, converting them in fact into tokens representing a value in excess of their intrinsic one; indeed, their financial scheme appears to have been to make copper or iron cash the standard measure, and upon that to construct a curious fiction as regards coined bullion. This was all very well as long as the country remained closed; but the moment it was opened to foreign influence its utter rottenness was made apparent; and the main object the Government had in view, namely, that of preventing the export of bullion, was defeated by the very measures they took to check it."

58. If for the silver "bu" we read the Indian rupee, for the gold koban and the copper cash read Indian exports, and for the Mexican dollar read the silver abroad which is annually depreciating, the historical parallel would be complete a few years hence, were foreign trade with India to be stopped for only the intervening time; but as the price of silver will decrease gradually, the significance of the intermittent spurts of increased exports may not be perceived on account of the trade receding, as local prices slowly rise, in the interval between two sensible gradations of fall in the price of silver.

59. Japan effectually removed the difficulties just described by reducing the weight of the gold coins and fixing the relative value of gold to silver as 1 to 16½, while she retained a double standard, until 1872, when she changed to a single gold standard, reducing silver to a subsidiary currency as legal tender or not more than about forty shillings.

60. The modern history of the precious metals as currency may now be given. Originally silver was the standard; then, as commerce expanded, and the production of gold increased, while that of silver declined, between 1800 and 1848, gold was adopted in addition; and, more recently, on the resumption of cash payments in England, when an extensive coinage became necessary, and the advantages of cheap and rapid coinage were greater for gold than for silver, gold was adopted in England as the sole legal tender. After the discoveries of gold in California and Australia, gold, which had entered into the double standard of Holland and Belgium, was demonetised; but, on the other hand, it largely superseded silver, and eventually became the single standard in the currency of the United States. Again, by reason of an export of silver to the East, which ran its course from 1853 to 1866, silver, which had been over-valued in relation to gold in the French currency, was practically expelled from it, making gold the real standard, though the law still recognises a double standard. Then, in 1865, Belgium by joining the Latin Monetary Convention, adopted afresh a double standard, with a relative value between gold and silver of 1 to 15½. Still more recently, Germany, by law, and Holland, through the operation of prices, have adopted gold as the single standard, and Belgium and Scandinavia are demonetising silver, while it is probable that Austria and Italy will resume specie payments in gold. The course of the metallic currency then has been—

1st.—A single standard—silver;

2nd.—A double standard—as commerce expanded, and silver alone was insufficient for its requirements;

3rd.—A gradual but steady progress to a single standard of gold, consequent on discoveries of gold in Australia and California;

leaving silver as practically demonetised just now in Europe, the United States, those parts of Central and South America in which there is an inconvertible paper currency, and Australia.

61. The gold coins of the countries above noticed in which gold is, or is to be, sole legal tender are as follows:—

	STANDARD WEIGHT.	PURE GOLD.	VALUE OF PURE GOLD CONTENTS OF EACH COIN.			
			Grammes.	Weight in grammes.	Francs.	Sterling.
AMERICA—						
Double or 20-dollar piece	33.4664	30.0028	103.8152	4.1004	4 2 23	
Single or 10 " "	16.7183	15.0014	51.9256	2.0504	2 1 115	
Half or 5 " "	8.3591	7.5007	25.9628	1.0252	1 0 657	
Quarter or 1 " "	4.1795	3.7504	12.9814	0.5126	0 4 133	
JAPAN—						
20 yen piece	33.3333	30.0000	103.3333	4.0071	4 1 1130	
10 " "	16.6666	15.0000	51.6666	2.0035	2 0 1164	
5 " "	8.3333	7.5000	25.8333	1.0018	1 0 580	
2 " "	4.1666	3.7500	12.9166	0.5009	0 5 290	
1 " "	2.0833	1.8750	6.4583	0.2505	0 2 145	
CANADIAN—						
20-crown dollars	8.0005	7.5000	25.0000	1.0000	1 0 031	
10 " "	4.0002	3.7500	12.5000	0.5000	0 5 015	
5 " "	2.0001	1.8750	6.2500	0.2500	0 2 007	
GERMANY—						
20-mark piece	7.0000	7.1686	21.0017	0.7700	0 19 006	
10 " "	3.5000	3.5843	10.5008	0.3850	0 9 048	
5 " "	1.7500	1.7921	5.2504	0.1925	0 4 1074	
FRANCE—						
25-franc piece (proposed)	8.0645	7.2581	22.0000	0.7700	0 19 006	
20 " "	6.4516	5.8065	17.6000	0.6160	0 15 1023	
10 " "	3.2258	2.9032	8.8000	0.3080	0 7 1118	
5 " "	1.6129	1.4516	4.4000	0.1540	0 3 1157	
GREAT BRITAIN—						
Sovereign	7.9860	7.3224	22.2213	0.7700	1 0 0	
Half sovereign	3.9930	3.6612	11.1106	0.3850	0 10 0	

All the foregoing are nine-tenths fine, except the British coins, which are eleven-twelfths.
62. The silver coins in the undermentioned countries are—

	Standard weight; grammes.	Fineness of standard; grammes.	Pure silver, contents in grammes.	Legal tender up to
England—				
Crown piece	28.276	.925	26.155	40 shillings.
Half crown	14.138	.925	13.078	
Florin	11.310	.925	10.462	
Shilling	5.655	.925	5.231	
Sixpence	2.828	.925	2.616	
France—				
5-franc piece	25.000	.900	22.500	For any amount.
2 " "	10.000	.835	8.350	Up to 50 francs.
1 " "	5.000	.835	4.175	
½ " "	2.500	.835	2.087	
United States—				
1 Dollar (1853 to 1st April 1873)	26.729	.900	24.056	Discontinued by omission from Coinage Act, 1873.
Half dollar (50 cents)	12.500	.900	11.250	Up to five dollars.
Quarter " (25 ")	6.250	.900	5.625	
Dime (10 ")	2.500	.900	2.250	
Trade dollar (international)	27.212	.900	24.490	Exclusively for foreign use.
Mexican dollar—				
(Approximately)	26.957	.900	24.261	
Japan—				
One yen (international)	26.957	.900	24.261	For trade.
50-sen piece (½ a gold yen)	.....	.....	.....	10 yens or 22.0-11 nearly.
20 " (¼ " )	.....	.....	.....
10 " (⅕ " )	.....	.....	.....
5 " (⅙ " )	.....	.....	.....
Germany—				
5-mark piece	.....	.....	.....	The weight and fineness of the silver tokens of the New German coinage are not known.
2 " "	.....	.....	.....
1 " "	.....	.....	.....
Half mark	.....	.....	.....
Quarter mark	.....	.....	.....	20 marks or nearly £1.

63. The amount of gold coinage in the four principal countries which use gold coins is given in the subjoined table, which is taken from the *Economist* of 20th June 1872, and for later years than 1871 from other sources. The additional statement in francs of the coinage of gold and silver in France is taken from Mr. Chevalier on the *Probable fall in the value of gold* and from the *Economist* of 31st August 1872:—

	GOLD COINAGE.					COINAGE OF FRANCE.		
	England.	France.	United States.	Sydney.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Francs Millions.	Francs Millions.	Francs Millions.
1848 ...	2.452	1.000	.755	.....	4.207	.....	.....	.....
1849 ...	2.178	1.080	1.800	.....	5.058	.....	.....	.....
1850 ...	1.493	4.800	6.400	.....	12.693	85.192	86.455	171.647
1851 ...	4.400	9.800	12.523	.....	26.723	209.710	59.927	269.637
1848-51 ...	10.622	10.880	21.478	.....	42.980	.....	.....	.....
1852 ...	8.742	1.040	11.370	.....	21.152	37.023	71.918	108.941
1853 ...	11.963	18.900	11.045	.....	30.108	318.964	80.009	238.973
1854 ...	4.163	20.480	10.420	.....	35.063	326.528	2.124	328.652
1855 ...	9.008	10.417	8.233	.....	27.658	447.428	28.500	475.928
1856 ...	6.002	20.334	6.000	.....	32.336	508.282	54.422	562.704
1852-56 ...	39.556	71.471	47.006	£	158.033	1,525,230	174,063	1,700,293
1857 ...	4.800	22.902	13.209	767	41.788	573,661	8,810	582,471
1858 ...	1.281	19.548	10.878	1,343	32,700	488,000	8,663	496,663
1859 ...	2.650	27.208	6.082	1,221	37,181	703,098	8,402	711,500
1860 ...	3.121	17.938	4.689	1,652	27,400	488,463	9,223	497,686
1861 ...	8.191	3.929	10.142	1,710	20,951	36,217	2,613	38,830
1857-61 ...	20.063	91.525	50,700	0,708	168,980	2,290,619	31,477	2,322,096
1862 ...	7.834	8.870	13,335	3,478	31,219	214,243	2,819	217,062
1863 ...	6.908	8.409	4,829	1,532	21,681	210,230	3,800	214,030
1864 ...	9.535	10,954	4,796	8,000	27,064	273,843	7,297	281,140
1865 ...	3.867	6.475	6,137	8,274	17,281	161,887	9,223	171,110
1866 ...	5.076	14,803	7,486	2,011	30,076	365,083	44,821	409,904
1862-66 ...	31,423	49,011	35,283	11,806	127,523	1,225,285	64,180	1,289,465
1867 ...	4,007	7,948	7,952	2,401	18,798	108,280	118,758	318,338
1868 ...	1,853	13,668	4,828	2,318	22,469	240,077	139,448	379,525
1869 ...	7,572	9,308	8,407	1,279	24,436	234,186	68,176	302,362
1870 ...	2,315	2,216	4,988	1,220	8,511	55,390	69,061	124,451
1871 ...	9,020	2,007	6,882	11,250	18,052	80,170	28,879	109,049
1867-71 ...	31,765	85,137	31,053	8,459	92,190	876,408	404,309	1,280,717
1872 ...	15,261	.....	1873-74 (to 30th June)	1,908	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873 ...	8,883	.....	10,300	2,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874 ...	1,402	973	.....	2,837	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from 1848 to 1871	123,608	239,801 (correct amount 204,024)	185,579	28,799	507,787	.....	.....	.....

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Financial Department.

R. H. HOLLINGBERRY.

* The gross amount coined in France in 1869 was 228,105 millions, but nearly a million was re-coined. The figure here given is the net amount.

† Estimate only.

‡ £1,733 million to the end of 1864.

N.B.—The amount of gold coined in Belgium in 1874 was 87,657 millions, and in Germany 23½ millions.

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IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

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IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

IRRIGATION is a necessity for a large section of British India, is of incalculable importance to the cultivators over a still larger area, and is unnecessary only in two limited bands of territory, where the rainfall is excessive. The map showing the amounts of rainfall by tints of colour exhibits this very clearly. In the north-west corner of India there is an arid region, including all Sind and half the Punjab, where the normal annual rainfall is less than 15 inches. Here irrigation is essential to the existence of the people. Next, there are two zones of dry country, with an annual rainfall between 15 and 30 inches: one surrounds the arid region on the north and east, in a belt from 100 to 200 miles wide, and has been named by Dr. Brandis the northern dry zone; it includes Delhi and Agra. The southern dry zone is in the peninsula, extending from Nasik to Cape Comorin, at a distance from the two seas. These dry zones also stand in absolute need of irrigation. The next region has a rainfall between 30 and 60 inches, and includes the upper part of the valley of the Ganges, Central India, and the Eastern Coast of the Madras Presidency. Here irrigation is also much needed, and great distress has been caused by the want of it. The fifth region has a rainfall between 60 and 75 inches, and comprises the deltas of the Mahanadi and Ganges, and the lower part of the Ganges valley. In this more favoured belt irrigation may be looked upon as a luxury, often useful, but not absolutely necessary, except in extraordinary years. Finally, there are two belts of excessive rainfall where irrigation is unnecessary, the one extending from the mouth of the Irawadi, along the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, up the valley of the Brahmaputra, and along the skirts of the Himalayas; the other along the west coast of the peninsula, from the sea-shore to the summits of the Ghats.

The Government of India has always, and especially of late years, given much attention to the supply of water for the irrigation of those parts of the country which most need it. Gigantic works have been undertaken, and many have been completed in the arid region, in the dry belts, in the less dry tracts, and even in the belt where artificial supplies are more or less a luxury. Still very much remains to be done, and the progress of our efforts to supply the various regions with water for irrigation, and so to secure the inhabitants from famine, will be best considered by dividing the subject according to the principal river basins. First in order will come the basin of the Indus, the abode of the first civilized race in India, and consequently the region where irrigation was first practised: it includes an area of 372,700 square miles. Then the Ganges river basin, covering 391,100 square miles, and that of the Mahanadi. Next the basins of the Tapti and Nerbada; and finally those of the rivers emptying themselves into the Bay of Bengal, on the eastern coast of the peninsula.

THE INDUS BASIN.

The Indus basin divides itself into two parts, the first comprising the Punjab, where the six rivers spread out like a fan; and the second and lower being the valley of Sind.

The relative requirements and needs of the Punjab as regards irrigation are very clearly exhibited by the rainfall map. When the six rivers issue from the Himalayas, they come upon a narrow belt at their foot, where the supply of rains is plentiful. The rivers then enter the northern dry zone, where they spread wealth and fruitfulness along the banks; but at the same time, in the course of ages, they have cut deep down through the soil, and left high land on either side, the valley being from 10 to 50 feet below the central plateau. The fertility is consequently confined to the low valleys, four to ten miles wide, over which the rivers meander from side to side in the course of ages, and are only checked by

the steep scarps which they have themselves gradually formed. The low land by the rivers is called *khadar*, and the high and sterile tracts on either side *bangar*. The *bangar* lands form the doabs between the rivers. Though the soil is fertile, cultivation must depend upon the scanty rain, unless it be supported by artificial irrigation. Large portions of the *bangar* are covered with grass or brushwood, or are entirely waste. The general surface of the Punjab slopes southward from the Himalayas at a considerable gradient, and as the rivers converge, the depth of the river-beds below the plain is reduced, and eventually the *bangar* is lost sight of, and low *khadar* extends right across between the rivers. But here the rivers enter the arid region, where there is scarcely any rain, and which would be a scorched and uninhabitable waste if the water from the Himalayas was not led over it to convert it into a garden.

The different kinds of irrigation required by such a country suggest themselves. Near the foot of the Himalayas, and in the upper valleys and *khadar* land, where water is under 25 feet from the surface, irrigation is supplied from wells. In the low tracts, where the rainfall is less than 15 inches, water must be led from the rivers during the season of inundations. The perennial canals, which can only be constructed at vast expense, and when great engineering skill can be obtained, are necessary for the high and rainless tracts of the four doabs, where wells are too costly, and to which the inundation waters could not be brought. These doabs have excellent soil, and only require water to become fertile.

During the period of native rule well-irrigation and that from inundation canals were alone available. By these canals the district of Mooltan, between the Sutlej and the Chenab, where rain hardly ever falls, is converted into a succession of beautiful gardens shaded by date palms. There is a burning sun above and canals flowing below. During the winter the water of the rivers is not sufficiently high to enter the canals, some of which are artificially excavated, while others are merely channels abandoned by the rivers; but as the rivers rise in the spring, from the melting of the Himalayan snows, the water gradually enters the channels, which obtain their maximum volume in summer; so that, when water is most needed, when the sky is brass and the earth iron, the inundation canals from April to October produce luxuriant crops. The corn, before yielding its grain, is twice mown down as fodder for cattle, and then ears and produces abundant harvests. The mangoes are only second to those of Mazagon, and oranges and pomegranates grow in profusion.

In Mooltan the main canals were considered the property of the Government, but the annual repairs and clearances were and are done by the people. The *Kardar* of the district demands as many labourers as he considers necessary, according to the extent of the clearance required. The landholders then form *panchayats* or committees, and fix the portion of the general burden to be borne by each village, with a scale of fines for defaulters. The system is worked by *cher*, or statute labour. In 1872-73 the number of statute labourers who came to work at the clearances was 512,358, and their work materially reduces the cost of maintenance. The plan of distributing the water varied. On some canals the number of hours *per diem* was fixed, during which Persian wheels were to be worked, or the side channels to remain open; on others bunds were allowed to be thrown across for a certain time at fixed points. One great trouble was that the waters of the rivers were apt to recede, leaving large sand banks at the canal mouths, which had to be cut through, or a new head made; then the channels were irregular, without any provision for the escape of surplus water, and the excavated earth was generally heaped up irregularly on the banks, which were never made with any slope, yet on them the safety of the country from inundation often depended. The Afghan rulers, left by Aurungzebe, did much to establish this system of irrigation; and Sawin Mull, who was Governor from 1821 to 1844, so enriched himself from the plentiful harvests of Mooltan that he left a private fortune of 900,000*l*.

But the inundation canals were not confined to one district. Taking advantage of natural ravines, some rude canals existed in Googaira and other districts of the Bari Doab above Mooltan. There was a more complete system in the rich country of Mozuffergurh, between the Chenab and the Indus, the land under the influence of which was one sheet of cultivation. There the proprietary right was vested in zemindars, who were hereditary landowners, while under them were the owners of wells and Persian wheels, called *chukdars* and *sillundars*, who brought the land under cultivation. These paid a portion of the produce, called *lichh*, to the zemindars, and also a settled rate to the Government. A man was said to own, not so much land, but so many watercourses or Persian wheels. The actual cultivators rent from the owners of wheels or wells, and the canals were kept clear of silt by statute labour.

In the Shalpur district there are 150 inundation canals, drawing their supply from the Shelum, which in 1872-73 watered 4,445 acres.

In the Derajat, on the right bank of the Indus, the canals run parallel with the river, and fill during the periods of inundation. There were 12 of these canals, with an aggregate length of 291 miles. The landowners arranged the distribution of water among themselves for the khureef crops, which are all grown on canal lands. The native state of Bhawalpore, on the south side of the Sutlej, is also dependent on inundation canals, its *khadar* land, bordering the river, being 10 to 12 miles wide. In a former age such inundation canals were conducted from all the five rivers of the Punjab, and traces of them are perceptible, with ruins of cities and villages on their banks.

* From *chukh*—a wooden frame sunk as the foundation of a well.

† From *sillun*, bricks.

Our duty has been to maintain and improve these native works, and Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Anderson was appointed to superintend them in 1850. For purposes of administration they are divided into the Upper Sutlej, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab, and the Indus canals.

The Upper Sutlej canals are in the central part of the Bari Doab, above the Mooltan district. Here the face of the country is covered with traces of former life and prosperity, the cause of decay being due to the loss of water-supply; for the river Beas once had an independent course to the Chenab, fertilizing the land on either bank; but in 1790 it was diverted into the Sutlej, and its old bed became a dry ravine, with a complicated network of deserted water-courses. Colonel Anderson's attention was early given to this waste. Inundation canals have been brought into it from the Sutlej. The Khanwah canal leaves that river at a point 20 miles below Ferozpoor, by a mouth 80 feet wide, narrowing to 20 feet at the end of its length of 55 miles. A great deal of water used to force its way out of the canal at weak points, and flowed back to the Sutlej, inundating the country. The head of the canal also gave much trouble. It was thoroughly cleared out in 1850, and a jetty was built to turn in the water; but in 1852 a waste of sand a mile wide intervened between it and the Sutlej. A new channel had to be opened, and it has since been much improved. The Khanwah is of the utmost value to the agriculture of the Googaira district, irrigating 157 villages, and much labour and money have been devoted to its improvement. By 1858 these improvements had been completed, and during the following years several *rajhuks*, or supply channels, were constructed in connection with it, with masonry outlets, which were paid for by the cultivators.

The Sohag canal leaves the Sutlej a little below the mouth of the Khanwah, to irrigate the country between that canal and the river. It is 73½ miles long, and has been very much improved of late years, the channel straightened and masonry outlets constructed. The Kutora is a nullah to the north of the Khanwah canal, and Colonel Anderson proposed that the Sutlej water should be conveyed to it from opposite Ferozpoor, and so into the old bed of the Beas. Another natural ravine or water-course is the Para, which is a continuation of the Sohag. It is connected with the old Beas by a channel called Nawabbin, a name derived from Nawab of Mooltan in the last century, who carried the supply of the Para into the Beas, and thence into the Mooltan district, for the purpose of providing a navigable passage for his wife, who was travelling down country in a boat. The aggregate length of the Upper Sutlej canals is 213 miles. In 1872-73 they irrigated 135,349 acres.

Colonel Anderson's scheme, with reference to the Upper Sutlej system of canals, was to establish a control over the river by the construction of a masonry dam at Ferozpoor, so as to prevent silting up at the canal heads, and he would have provided one main head for the old Beas, the Khanwah, Sohag, and Para. A great scheme, based on that of Colonel Anderson, for the complete irrigation of the central part of the Bari Doab by inundation canals was submitted to the Government of India in January 1872. The area of the country affected by this project is 11,000 square miles, of which 3,230 are on the left bank of the Sutlej and partly in the Bhawalpoor state. The aggregate length of the channels is 1,143 miles on the Bari Doab side and 80 on the left bank. The estimated outlay is £3,560,786, of which £833,056 is the cost of a dam across the Sutlej at Ferozpoor, with headworks, such as was originally proposed by Colonel Anderson.

The Lower Sutlej and Chenab division comprises the canals which fertilise the Mooltan district. Since the annexation they have been cleared by statute labour every year, the slopes and headworks have been improved, and the distribution carefully supervised. There are now 39 canals, with an aggregate length of 632 miles, of which only 11 miles have been added since the commencement of our rule. They irrigate 242,504 acres belonging to 410 villages.

The Indus canals include those of Mozuffergurh and the Derajat. There are 66 in the former district, drawing their supplies from the Indus and Chenab, which in 1872-73 irrigated 180,137 acres. The canals have hitherto been kept in repair and cleared by statute labour. The canals of the Derajat aggregate a length of 600 miles, 108 of which have been constructed since the commencement of our rule. The annual clearances are almost entirely effected by free labour. During 1871-72 much trouble was given by the high flood of the Indus, and some of the embankments were breached, causing extensive inundation and damage to crops. A scheme is now under consideration for the improvement and extension of the irrigation in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, and another for the irrigation of part of the Sind Sagar Doab, by taking a supply of water from the Indus, where it runs through a rocky channel near Kalabagh. The irrigation from inundation canals in 1872-73 was larger by 42,582 acres than the highest aggregate yet recorded. The area thus irrigated was 573,522 acres.

Yet another project for the irrigation of the Usufzai part of the Peshawur valley received the sanction of Lord Mayo's Government at the instance of Sir Richard Pollock, the Division Commissioner. The Peshawur valley is encircled by mountains, with the exception of a small opening towards the Indus, and comprises 2,400 square miles, divided in two by the river Kabul, which enters the plain at Michni. It is joined midway by the Swat river, flowing from the north-west, and entering the plain at Abazai, and the Bara from the south-west, entering the plain at Shaikhan. The distribution of water from these three rivers is a constant source of feud among the villagers. Four or five villages have a joint right in one irrigation cut, and are together responsible for its maintenance, the cut being supplied by feeders from the rivers. Usufzai is the portion watered by the Swat river to the north-west. The Swat on entering the plain divides into many channels, winding through rich meadows fringed with willows and poplars, which all unite again before joining the Kabul. But the supply is often insufficient and irregular, and the remedial scheme is to throw a bund across the Swat at Abazai, in the gorge. A main channel will be led from above the bund, 18 miles long, with 121 miles of distributing channel. The cost of this 'Swat River Scheme' is estimated at £52,700.

But the most instructive system of inundation canals is that within the native state of Bhawalpoor, which has been created by the Political Agents, Major (now Colonel) Minchin and Captain Groy, and their able engineer, Mr. Barna, during their administration of the country for the young Nawab, who is a minor.

Bhawalpoor extends for 300 miles along the left banks of the Sutlej, Chenab, and Indus. It consists of the *khadar* land along the river banks, averaging a width of 10 miles; the *bangar*, a strip of land running along the whole length of the state, parallel to the *khadar*; and the desert to the south. A large part of the *bangar* is now covered with sand drift from the desert. The desert tract dates its origin from the drying up of the Ghaggar, the ancient Saraswati,

which once flowed through the heart of the country from the Sawalikh mountains to the Indus, between Rori and Uch, parallel with the Sutlej.

The waste dry channel, traversing the Bhawalpoor *bangar*, has ruins of old towns dotted along its banks. It is the old bed of the Ghaggar, the waters of which now hardly ever reach beyond Bhutner after the heaviest rainfall, and is locally called the *Hakra* and *Sakra*. For the first 80 miles of the Bhawalpoor state there is a vast branch of the Hakra, parallel with the river Sutlej, called the *Trewanna*, pursuing a tortuous course between the Hakra bed and the Sutlej. Once it fertilised a vast tract, but for centuries it has received no water from its parent stream. It had, however, been supplied with water at the rise of the Sutlej by numerous excavated channels from the river to elbows of the Trewanna, where, in its windings, it approached nearest. By these means lengths of the Trewanna were just able to keep alive some of the land it once fed plentifully. But, owing to long neglect, the feeding channels and the Trewanna itself silted year by year, and more and more land fell out of cultivation. The people took to rapine for a living, and at last the whole north-east district of Bhawalpoor became a more population of cattle-lifters.

This was the state of affairs when Major Minchin, the Political Agent, assumed charge of Bhawalpoor in 1867, during the minority of the Nawab. He borrowed £15,000 at 12 per cent. interest for ten years, and dug a canal, called the *Fordwah*, which issues from the Sutlej and extends parallel to it, and about 20 miles from it, for 105 miles. Irrigation channels are led from the canal, and it does good work, though of course it is unable to replace the vast irrigation of the Trewanna. It was then resolved to restore the Trewanna as far as possible by clearance and by leading feeders into it from the Sutlej. These works are now in course of construction with the best results. Below the tails of the Trewanna and Fordwah, in the Khairpoor district, commence six small canals which extend to the district of Bhawalpoor. Their complete remodelling is a projected work for next winter.

Below Khairpoor, which is one of the districts of the Bhawalpoor state, and 20 miles north-east of the city of Bhawalpoor, there was a large natural dry channel called the *Vahind*, a feeder of the Sakra. It was proposed to restore water to this channel by feeding it from the Sutlej when in flood, and this was partially done in 1871-72 with great success. A new canal, 20 miles long, has also been cut to feed a ruined channel called the *Khanwah*, and the old portion of which has been remodelled and extended. From the city of Bhawalpoor to the junction of the Sutlej and Chenab, a distance of 80 miles, there are numerous small native inundation canals, and one large channel, the *Nourunga*, which has been completely remodelled and fed at a high level by a head 20 miles long. The *Kutubwah*, *Sultanwah*, and *Mobarikwah* are perennial canals with their heads below the winter zero of the river, leading to Ahmadpoor, the former capital of the state.

The principal canals from the Chenab are the *Minchinwah*, *Barnawah*, and *Sadikwah*, large channels 100 feet to 200 feet wide, irrigating a vast area by an endless network of branches. Below the junction of the Sutlej and Chenab, and parallel to the latter river, there is a great dry channel winding down the remaining length of the Bhawalpoor state called *Hurriari*, or "the fertiliser." All the branches from the Chenab system of canals are tailed into the Hurriari, but their volume is inadequate to afford a useful supply to that great channel. In 1871, however, a spill from the Chenab into the Hurriari at high flood was carefully utilised, and it is now proposed to make a permanent cut along the line which the spill took, and so give water to the Hurriari. From the Indus there are nine canals, seven of them old native works, and two constructed by the English. The Indus alone of these rivers pours its flood over the face of the country in July and August, the waters uniting to run into the eastern Narra, a great channel belonging to the Sind system.

The system of yearly clearances has been placed on a thoroughly sound basis in Bhawalpoor. The exact quantity due from each farmer is accurately calculated on correct principles, and he is then made responsible for the clearance along the extent of the canal which rightfully falls to his share. All this useful work has been done within the last four years; and the English Political Agency has thus raised a revenue which they found at 12 lakhs paid in grain, to 19 lakhs (or £190,000) paid in cash. This is a measure of the blessings conferred upon the country by Major Minchin and his coadjutors.

The important system of inundation canals from the Punjab rivers, upon which the very existence of the inhabitants of a vast area in the rainless region depends, was administered by the people themselves under Government supervision. The whole of this class of canals within British territory has now been placed under the regular management of the Irrigation Department. Until recently there was no direct canal income, the returns appearing in land revenue.

The region for State canals presented far greater difficulties. This region in the Punjab comprises the Bari Doab, between the Beas and Ravi rivers, the Rechna Doab, between the Ravi and Chenab, the Chuch Doab, between the Chenab and Jhilam, and the Sind Sagar Doab, between the Jhilam and the Indus.

The Bari Doab was considered the most important, as containing Amritsar, and being the cradle of the Sikh nation; and a great canal was projected for its irrigation immediately after the annexation of the Punjab. One small permanent canal already existed in the Bari Doab. It was called the *Huali Canal*, and was constructed in about 1633 by order of Shah Jehan, not for irrigation, but to supply fountains at the royal gardens of Lahore. When the Sikhs acquired the sovereignty, they led a branch to Amritsar to supply the sacred tank. The canal followed the natural line of drainage by a tortuous course of 110 miles, and passed through low land which least required irrigation.

The great English project was to bring a central canal down the high land of the Bari Doab for 247 miles, receiving its water from the Ravi, where that river debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges at Madhopore. Here there is a deep cutting through the high bank of the Ravi. The canal then crosses two mountain torrents and gains the table land, striking into its wild wastes, to vivify and regenerate the ruined cities and villages, and rejoin the Ravi 56 miles above Mooltan. At the thirtieth mile a branch diverges to fertilise the most arid part of the Doab, and reaches the ancient city of Kasur (84 miles), and from this branch a smaller channel is diverted eastward to near the Sutlej, opposite Sohraon (61 miles). At the fifty-fifth mile another branch is taken off to spread fertility down to Lahore (74 miles). The original plan was that the canal should be navigable throughout, the slope being counteracted near the head by boulder rapids, and afterwards by masonry falls. The total length, including branches, was to have been 466 miles. The main channel, at its head, was to be 120 feet broad and 5½ feet deep. The total cost was originally estimated at £380,000, and

the work was entrusted to the late Colonel Dyas, with Lieutenant Crofton as his assistant. They commenced work on the first 30 miles in 1850.

In 1856 it was found that the cost of the canal would not be under £1,350,000, and efforts were concentrated on the completion of the main line down to where the Lahore branch breaks off. Water was first admitted into the Bari Doab Canal on the 11th of April 1859, and it soon became evident that the declivity of the bed in the upper parts was too great, the consequence being extensive channelings out in the sandy tracts, and deep holes below the falls. It was also found that the discharge from the Ravi had been overrated, and that the permanent supply was less than the works were designed to carry. It became evident that to utilise the channels a supply must be drawn from other sources. The minimum supply of water from the Ravi had in 1848 been calculated by Sir Robert Napier at 2,753 cubic feet per second: it turned out to be only 1,414, and the maximum 2,529. The sources from which the full quantity can be obtained are the river Beas, or the Ravi further down. Estimates for remodelling the canal were ordered to be framed in 1868.

The remodelling was commenced, and in 1870 it was resolved to complete the Kassur and Sobraon branches, but without navigation. The total cost of the project has risen to £1,344,956, and when completed with the branches will be £2,000,000. Important mechanical workshops were established at the headworks at Madhopore, and in 1867 the formation of a water-course was sanctioned, to supply motive power for the machinery. The weir and new masonry headworks at Madhopore were almost completed in 1872-73, and about half the work of the new workshops was finished. The quantity of ironwork turned out of these shops was 618 maunds of castings and 618 of wrought-iron.

During 1872-73 the remodelling of the central line and the excavation of the branches made good progress. The aggregate length of the main canal is now 212 miles, with 692 miles of *rajbahuas*, or distributing channels. The gross income for 1872-73 was £81,786, direct and indirect, and the working expenses £31,570, the combined direct and indirect profit being £50,216, or 3·8 per cent. on capital. An important question arose with regard to the rates to be charged for water. Originally these rates were uniform for all crops, being Rs. 2-6-8 per acre for water given in flow, and Re. 1-3-4 for water lifted. After much consideration, it was resolved that the rates should vary for different crops, and be divided into four classes; the scale being for sugarcane Rs. 6; for rice and gardens Rs. 4-12; for wheat, barley, cotton, and indigo Rs. 2-8; and for other cereals and pulses Re. 1-8 per acre. The number of acres irrigated from the Bari Doab Canal in 1872-73 was 228,796.

Irrigation has not yet been provided for the other Punjab Doabs. In 1862 Mr. Bourne, the managing director of the Oriental Steam Company, proposed a scheme for a joint-stock company to construct a canal from the Chenab, and his plan was warmly supported by the Lieutenant-Governor; but in 1864 the Supreme Government informed Mr. Bourne that they were not prepared to give him any definite encouragement. Colonel Crofton, however, pointed out places whence a permanent supply of water could be obtained from the Chenab. In 1860 Mr. Purdon had a project for a canal down the Sind Sagar Doab, from near Mari on the Indus to the same river about 70 miles above Mithankot, a distance of 220 miles. The reason for the cessation of necessary investigations with reference to these projects, which were commenced in 1864, is stated to be the difficulty of obtaining qualified engineers for the service. A rough reconnaissance was, however, made of the river Chenab last year near Chiniot, in the Jhang district, with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of drawing off water there for the irrigation of the lower part of the Rechna Doab. As a ridge of rocks here crosses the river, it is thought that a channel might be taken off at small cost, yielding a perennial supply of water. There are 7,000,000 of acres in the unirrigated Doabs waiting for water, and to swell the revenues of the State; while in the district of Goorgaira, lying in an unfortunate position in the Bari Doab, below the point to which the English canal reaches, and barely within reach of the inundation canals, only 66,000 acres are watered out of 500,000. Certainly much remains to be done.

One great work has, however, been recently commenced in connection with Punjab rivers. The Sutlej or Sirhind canal project was submitted by Colonel Crofton in 1862. At the point where the water parting separates the Jumna from the Sutlej there is an interval where the classic Saraswati once watered the land of Kuru on its way to the Indus, but where now the streams have ceased to be perennial, while the desert fast encroaches on the once rich kingdom of Thanesar.

In 1840 Sir William Baker ran a line of levels across this region from Karnal to Ludhiana, finding the greatest elevation above the Jumna and Sutlej to be 68 feet, and he afterwards carefully examined the courses of its river-beds. In 1841 the same officer reported that the introduction of a stream from the Sutlej into an immense cultivable tract, now desert, was physically practicable. The immediate commencement of this work could not be authorised, but Mr. Thomason, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, declared that Captain (now Sir William) Baker had been the successful pioneer in this little known tract, and that he had suggested plans which should not be lost sight of, and which hereafter might mature into works of great national value. Twenty years afterwards Colonels Dyas and Crofton again brought the project to notice. The water parting between the Jumna and the Sutlej runs close to the former valley, and no streams between those two rivers derive their waters from the snows of the Himalayas. They are all therefore devoid of a perennial supply, hence the necessity for drawing one from the Sutlej. The site for the headworks was fixed by Colonel Crofton on an eastern branch of the Sutlej just below the mouth of the Lohind torrent, the main stream being diverted into the eastern branch by a bund at Thannah Ghat. There will be great difficulties in taking the canal across the Sura torrent, which will be overcome by a dam, with sluices for the passage of floods, and piers sufficiently high to retain the canal supply. The canal, with its branches, will then be taken into a hitherto neglected track, where it will water 783,000 acres, of which more than half are in the native states of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha. The total length of channels was to be 554 miles, of which 100 was for navigation only, and the project included a navigable communication 205 miles long from the Sutlej at Ferozpur to the Western Jumna Canal above Karnal. The estimates were completed and submitted for the orders of Government in February, 1872, the total cost being calculated at £2,980,427, of which sum £1,062,216 were to be paid by the three native states whose territory will be irrigated from the canal, the British Government having agreed to divide the available water-supply of the Sutlej rateably among the irrigable lands within reach of the canal, irrespective of the states

within which they were situated, a proportional share of the cost being borne by each state. About one-third of the excavation of the main line along the first division (first 11 miles) was completed by the end of 1872-73, the quantity executed during the year being 44,500,000 cubic feet: 4,500,000 by prison labour. Accommodation for 2,000 convicts has been provided at Rupar. In the second division (26½ miles) 161,000,000 cubic feet were excavated.

After the rivers of the Punjab unite at Mithankot the Indus flows for 450 miles to the sea, through the arid rainless country of Sind. Here irrigation is absolutely essential to cultivation. What the monsoons are to other parts of India, the inundation of the Indus and the canals which distribute its waters are to Sind. This country is an alluvial plain, almost every portion of which has been swept by the Indus or its branches at some time or other. Traces of ancient channels are to be met with in almost every direction. The land is highest at the river banks, and slopes away from them on either side. The reason of this is that the river brings down a greater quantity of silt than its stream, moderated in velocity on the nearly level plain, can carry forward. The silt is deposited, and the result is that the bed and banks of the Indus are continually rising. The process is sure, but very slow. Dr. Lord calculated that the Indus annually brings down silt sufficient to form an island 42 miles long by 27, and 40 feet high. When the bed attains a certain height the water falls over, and the river, at intervals of several centuries, changes its course. It has slowly worked its way from east to west. In 710 A.D. the invading Muslims found a Hindu dynasty at Alor, and the ruin of Alor was caused by the Indus moving to the west. Then the seat of government was moved to the city of Brahmapabad, the ruins of which are now 45 miles from the river.

It is this movement which causes one of the difficulties in Sind irrigation. The river is continually carrying away the banks in one direction, and forming new land in another. This process never ceases, and the falling masses of earth make a noise in the distance resembling volleys of musketry. From Sakhar to the sea the distance is 300 miles, and the banks are permanent only at three places, Sakhar, Jhirik, and Kotri. At Sakhar the river rushes through a narrow gorge in the limestone hills, forming a perfect rapid during the inundation, with a descent of above four feet. At Jhirik the river is not contracted, but there is rock on either side. At Kotri hills approach on both sides, and the clay soil is deep and tenacious. The rise of the Indus commences in May and subsides at the end of August.

The canals are excavations carried away from the river in an oblique direction, so as to secure as great a fall as possible. They vary from 10 to 100 feet in width, and from 4 to 10 feet in depth. None in former times had their heads at the three places where the river-bed is permanent, and none are deep enough to draw off water from the river, except during inundations. They resemble natural water-courses more than canals. From the position of the canal heads they are liable to two evils: either the river encroaches and tears away the banks, or it recedes and forms a great sand bank across the head.

The canals cut through the high margin of the river banks and conduct the water to lower levels down an inclined plane, where, under favourable circumstances, it flows out on the surface. Thus the cultivation may be divided into three classes: first, the land which can only be irrigated by using Persian wheels to raise the water; secondly, land irrigated by machinery when the canal is low, but over which the water will flow naturally when the canal rises; thirdly, land watered altogether without the aid of machinery. Some of the largest canals were at first natural channels, others were dug by various rulers of Sind. They are rude and simple expedients which attain their object, though less perfectly and at greater cost than if they had been constructed on sound principles. The care of the canal consists in clearing out the silt deposited by the inundations or washed away from the sides. This was done by statute or forced labour.

Captain (now Sir William) Baker was appointed to the superintendence of canals and forests in Sind in 1843, and he surveyed the canals and made several valuable reports, especially on the Eastern Nara Canal, on the left bank of the Indus.

In 1844 he made over charge to Captain (now General) Walter Scott, who was the first engineer to take charge of the canal clearances; but in 1849 the Canal Department was abolished and the Collectors were left without assistance; the records were locked up, and much previous labour was wasted. The canals deteriorated, becoming less wide and less deep. Canal mismanagement culminated in 1853. In 1851 Captain Blois Turner reported on their condition, and in 1856 a separate officer was appointed as Superintendent of Canals. Since that time Colonel Fife has been the most prominent irrigation officer. In 1860 the Canal Department in Sind was again abolished, and in 1870 it was once more re-organised under Colonel Merriman.

Sind canals may be divided into three classes: first, those of great extent and importance, running 70 or 80 miles; second, those of smaller extent, and branches; third, the distribution channels.

On the western bank, commencing from the north of Sind, near Sakhar, the chief canals are the Sind, Ghar or Larkhana, Bigari, and Western Nara. All but the Bigari are probably, judging from their tortuous courses, natural channels kept open artificially.

The Sind canal opens from the main stream of the Indus, on the right bank, 21 miles below Sakhar. Its total length is 66½ miles, and at its tail it divides into three branches, the Mutti, Kadu, and Mithahuda, the former connecting the Sind with the Larkhana canal. The course of the Sind is very tortuous and the fall deficient.

The Ghar or Larkhana leaves the Indus 23 miles below Sakhar, and has three heads or channels of supply. It is very tortuous, and the fall is thus much reduced. Several smaller canals branch from it, until it divides into two branches, the Nurwah and Nowrung, and loses its name. The Nowrung again divides into two, the Andrawah and Muldassi, and these are again divided into several smaller channels.

The Western Nara leaves the Indus 27 miles below Sakhar, and at 40 miles from the head it is 200 to 300 feet wide. This canal is less winding than the Ghar, and the fall is consequently greater. The country is well cultivated on either side of it, and the villages are numerous. It returns to the Indus at Sehwan.

The improvement of these canals, especially of the Ghar, was commenced in 1856 under Captain Ford. A channel of supply was cut from the Western Nara to the Ghar, called the Fordwah, which augmented its supply and raised its level. The head of the Ghar was also improved. The Fordwah is considered to be one of the

most successful works in Sind. It raised the level of the Ghar three feet and increased its volume enormously, thus converting a large area from wheel to natural flow irrigation. The lower part of the Western Nara was of course somewhat injured, but not in proportion to the gain of the area dependent on the Ghar.

The Bigari canal, also on the right bank of the Indus, is the most interesting in Sind.

In 1814 it was described by Lieutenant MacLagan as having a total length of 48 miles, with a fall of 35 feet. The head was on a side channel, at a distance of nearly seven miles from the Indus. For the first 23 miles it passed through a country covered with jungle, but presenting frequent traces of former cultivation. It then entered a district where much water was taken by means of Persian wheels, and towards the end of the 48th mile it became a mere ditch. In 1851 General Jacob, Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier, represented to the Commissioner (Sir Bartle Frere) the great advantage of enlarging the Bigari. It was then becoming yearly smaller, from the defective system of clearing. At the head it was 24 feet wide, with a depth of nine feet. It was proposed to enlarge to 40 feet, with a depth of 11, and to slope the banks to a proper gradient. The Nurwah was the chief offshoot of the Bigari, and had been carried far into the desert north of Khangarh. General Jacob, in 1852, proposed that the Nurwah should also be cleared and enlarged. He entrusted the work to a native contractor, who had to remove enormous heaps of earth, 25 to 30 feet high, on the banks, to cut away jungle, and to clear dams out of the bed. The contractor did his work well, though only a common Sindhi Maistri, and completed it in 1854. The capacity of the Bigari was about doubled by the new excavations, and much wheel irrigation was converted into natural flow, with a saving each season of Rs. 130 for every wheel. Villages sprung up along the Nurwah where a few years before people scarcely ventured to take their flocks, from fear of Baluch plunderers. Jacobabad was founded in the midst of a barren treeless waste. The water of the Bigari canal was brought to Jacobabad, and the tail was extended thence to the Kelat boundary near Khyra Garhi. Now the former desert is a dense forest of babul and other trees, upwards of 60 feet high, sheltering the houses and gardens of the inhabitants. Within a few miles there is the desert again, which skirts the Baluchistan hills, a level plain of splendid, fertile, alluvial soil, but hard, naked, and barren like a threshing-floor, without shrub, herb, or grass, except in the vicinity of canals. There the desert is converted into a garden, woods took the place of sand, and the Bigari canal revenue, which amounted to £4,796 in 1852 was £13,594 in 1857 and £17,339 in 1862. The improvements of General Jacob only cost £16,200. In 1860 it was resolved to increase the width of the first 40 miles, and in 1867-68 this important canal was again enlarged and improved.

On the eastern side of the Indus, between that river and the desert, there is an ancient channel, the Eastern Nara, which had ceased to flow as part of the Indus since that river, deserting the passage through the rocks at Alor, took to its present channel between Rohri and Sakhar. The Eastern Nara had no direct communication with the Indus when Sir William Baker came to Sind in 1842, but received a precarious supply of water from a remarkable depression which runs parallel with the Indus from above Bhawalpore, and, being lower than its flood height, receives some water from canals, and a more considerable volume by direct overflow. The channel of the Eastern Nara being also lower than that of the Indus, can easily be filled from the great river on a higher level, and Sir William Baker pointed out the rock at Rohri as offering a site for the head-works. Hitherto the overflow of the Indus in floods had formed the Nara supply. In 1826 Sir A. Burnes mentions that the Nara, which in its lower course is called the Puraun, was filled by a flood which cut through the Allahbund and reached Lakapat. In 1843 Sir W. Baker saw marks of a flood that rose 18 feet, and in 1843 there were only four feet in the same place. The Nara passes through the wild Thur, a country covered with enormous sand hills, with occasional tracts of alluvial soil between them, along a channel on which are formed a series of bottoms locally called *dunds*. There are 400 of these *dunds*, or lakes, supplied from the Nara. The people in the Nara valley gain a livelihood by rearing cattle, feeding flocks, fishing in the *dunds*, and carrying on a grain trade with states beyond the Thur. They eagerly raise crops whenever the Nara supplies water.

The cut from the Indus at Rohri to the Nara is 11 miles long, and the Nara is 20 feet below the river. Sir Bartle Frere strongly recommended its being made, and work was commenced in 1853, together with bunds across the channel at intervals, to lead off the water for irrigation. In 1854 the cut was in full progress, beginning just above Rohri, 16 feet deep, 206 feet wide, with a berm 15 feet wide on each side, and the excavated earth distributed in two terraces on either bank, forming admirable garden ground. The Rohri cut or supply channel was completed and opened on 9th May 1859. Bunds were also constructed across the Nara channel to prevent the escape of water into the large *dunds* among the sand hills.

Two canals branching from the Eastern Nara have also been constructed. The Mitrow canal was commenced in March 1859. It was to be filled by a branch from the Nara, and in 1866 there were 190 miles open, which irrigated 156,803 acres.

The Thur canal is another branch from the Nara, intended to water lands at the edge of the desert. It was commenced in 1864, and is now completed, irrigating about 38,000 acres; 50 masonry heads for minor channels were constructed during 1871-72.

The Fullali canal is the main feeder of irrigation channels from Haidarabad southward and eastward. Originally it was a natural branch of the Indus, joining it again 16 miles below Haidarabad. This was prevented by a dam in the time of the Amirs, and the water was sent to feed the Gaja, Guni, and other canals to the south. The chief portion thus fell into the Guni after a course of 40 miles, the average width being 350 feet. The improvement of the Fullali was commenced in 1866. Two channels of supply were cut from the Indus, and the effect on the water-supply was very satisfactory. One of the most interesting services on which Sir William Baker was employed in Sind was a survey and levels along the Guni to its junction with the Puraun (the continuation of the Eastern Nara), and thence to the Allahbund, which he surveyed and levelled. The Amirs of Sind, after an unsuccessful invasion of Kach, cut off the supply from the Fullali and Guni, which had fertilised one of its provinces. After our occupation of Sind the Government of Kach requested Sir Charles Napier to cut the bunds and let the water flow again. Sir Charles sent Baker to do this, who took the precaution to take levels first, and found that, owing to certain depressions and elevations

caused by subsequent earthquakes, the cutting of the bunds would not restore the water to Kach, but, on the contrary, would let salt water flow back into Sind.

The great administrative question with reference to the Sind canals has always been the system by which they were annually cleared of silt, an operation which is absolutely necessary. The old custom was for the Government to pay for the clearance of the large canals, and for the people to keep up the minor channels. In 1304 the cost of clearance was 241,041. As in the case of the Punjab inundation canals, the Sind canal clearances were effected by *cher*, or statute labour. Every cultivator was forced to furnish a quota of labourers in proportion to the extent of his cultivation. The silt is sometimes removed in baskets, and sometimes by a board drawn by oxen, like a gigantic hoe, trailed along the ground. But usually the only implement is a hoe, with a long blade and short handle. The labourer fills the blade by striking it into the soft soil, and by a jerk throws a shovelful upwards and behind. One man stands behind another, and the soil is thus passed on. The canal digging lasts from December to April. But in 1856 statute labour was abolished, and the annual work of clearances became very expensive, while insufficient funds were allowed for it. The canals are deteriorating, solely owing to the sum annually allotted being less than is adequate for the purpose.

There is a special tax, called *hakaba*, of three annas per beegha levied from lands watered by canals cleared by Government to aid the cost of clearance. Sir William Merewether has represented that the *hakaba* is credited to revenue, and that only a portion, arbitrarily fixed without regard to real requirements, is allotted to canal clearances. He has remonstrated against this, and has represented that the canal will each year deteriorate, in proportion to deficient clearance. The sum required is five lakhs, while only three and three-quarters are granted; yet the *hakaba* amounted to £47,708, every farthing of which, he urges, ought to have been expended on the object for which it was intended. Sir William Merewether thinks that the *hakaba* should be made an entirely separate fund for canal clearances. This question was taken into consideration, and the Government of India declared that the *hakaba*, being part of the land revenue, could not be dealt with separately, but that whatever sum was needed for canal clearance should certainly be given. In consequence of the canals not being properly cleared, the condition of the people of Sind is worse and less prosperous now than it was before the country came under British rule. In the Karachi Collectorate there are 309 canals, of which 128 are properly cleared, 65 insufficiently cleared, and 116 not cleared at all.

Since 1855 Colonel Fyfe has advocated the construction of perennial canals in Sind, issuing from permanent heads. Sites for such heads can be found at only three points on the Indus: at Sakhar, at Jhirik, 250 miles lower down, and at Kotri. He considers these to be the proper points for canal heads. From Rohri he would take one down Eastern Sind, crossing 150 canals to the Fullali, which would become the trunk line for 80 miles. From Sakhar, opposite to Rohri, another would be led down the western side, parallel with the river, crossing the Sind and Ghar, and entering the Western Nara to rejoin the Indus at Sihwan. The present canals would be used as distributing channels. From Jharak two more canals would be taken, one on each side, towards the sea. This scheme would revolutionize the ancient system of Sind irrigation, its advantage being that such canals are permanent and their supply perennial.

One perennial canal has been undertaken from the rocky banks of the Indus above Sakhar to Shahdulpore, a distance of 63 miles. The line crosses the old Sind canal, where there is a regulating bridge of seven arches, each 10-feet span, and the water is regulated by horizontal sleepers. The scheme for this canal was approved in the end of 1861 and commenced, and in 1864 the work had reached the 24th mile. It is the first attempt at a perennial canal in Sind, and is to irrigate 140,000 beeghas of land, yielding a revenue of £209,999. It was opened in June 1870.

General Strachey, in 1867, recorded an opinion that the remedy for inconveniences caused to cultivators by uncertain water-supply, never under control, was the substitution of perennial for intermittent inundation canals. The area under canal cultivation in Sind is about 1,200,000 acres, and the land-tax and water charge about Rs. 2-4 per acre. He thinks, if all the water was supplied by flow and none by Persian wheels, this charge might be raised to Rs. 8-4, and that the cultivated area would be doubled. He thus concurs in the views of Colonel Fyfe, and would take two perennial canals from the Indus at Sakhar and Rohri to Sihwan on the west, and the Fullali on the east side, crossing all the present canals and using them as distributing channels.

THE GANGES BASIN.

The basin of the Ganges is nowhere within the rainless zone; but nearly the whole of the course of the Jumna is in the dry region, with a rainfall less than 30 inches, while that of the Ganges flows through a country which receives very little more rain until the two rivers unite at Allahabad. But here begins the great distinction between the Ganges and the Indus. While the Indus, in its lower course, receives no affluents, and passes into an arid belt which is absolutely dependent upon its waters for every blade of grass, the Ganges is joined by numerous tributaries and passes into the well-watered plains of Bengal, the rainfall being 46 inches at Benares and 66 at Calcutta. It is the portion of the Ganges basin above Allahabad therefore that most requires irrigation. Colonel Gaillard divides this upper region, which comprises the North-West Provinces, into three zones. First, the tract along the foot of the Himalayas, which is well watered by rainfall and by numerous rivulets from the mountains, most of which dry up after the rainy season. But along the length of this sub-Himalayan tract there is a deposit of sand and boulders forming a continuous belt 15 miles wide, which creates a vast filter-bed; and being bordered on the down-hill side by a band of clay, it becomes a covered reservoir. The natural pressure augmented by the rapid slope across which the filter-bed lies forces water under the clay, and produces a line of springs on the other side of the clay band which feed numerous streams and refresh the country. The local name of the belt of boulder is *barabar*, and of the tract which it waters by filtration *terai*. The second zone comprises the great plain through which flow the Ganges and Jumna, and the third is the province of Bundelkhand, sloping northwards from the high plateau of Central India towards the Jumna.

The climate of the North-West Provinces is very dry, and from April to June, when westerly winds prevail, the vegetation of unirrigated plants is almost suspended. In June the winds bring the rain-clouds up the valley of the Ganges from the Bay of Bengal, and the season of agriculture commences; but the rainfall diminishes as the distance from the sea increases.

From the earliest times the people have practised well-irrigation, the depth at which the water is found on the plains being from 10 to 50 feet; but the method is expensive, for it employs six men and three pairs of bullocks every day to keep five acres watered. Colonel Baird Smith in 1860 reported that there were 70,000 masonry and 280,000 temporary wells in the Doab between the Jumna and Ganges, irrigating 1,470,000 acres. But it is from the water of rivers that the main supply must be drawn by means of State canals, which are far beyond the means of private enterprise in India; and hence the water which, if raised to the proper level, would have fertilized the whole land, has for centuries rolled useless to the sea. Yet the native rulers did not wholly neglect this great source of supply. The Emperor Firoz Shah, between 1351 and 1388, drew a canal from the Jumna to water his favourite hunting ground at Hissar; but there are no marks of irrigation works along the line of his canal, which fell into disuse on his death. For a hundred years no water had flowed to Hissar, when, in 1568, the Emperor Akbar issued a decree ordering the canal of Firoz to be restored. It is singular that the Ain Akbari makes no mention of this work of Akbar, and we are indebted to Colonel Yule for our knowledge of the original *sanad*, which places the fact beyond doubt. In 1626 the Emperor Shah Jehan projected a branch from the canal of Firoz to convey water to the city of Delhi, and Ali Murdan Khan was his engineer. The Delhi canal crossed the low land by a masonry aqueduct, traversed the Aravali hills by a channel cut through the solid rock, 80 feet deep at the crest, and flowed through the city in a masonry bed, throwing off innumerable minor streams. Throughout the great halls and courts of the palace a plentiful supply was carried in numerous channels, filling the graceful fountains and marble baths, and watering the gardens. For 150 years it continued to be efficient, but in 1753 this Delhi branch ceased to flow. Ali Murdan also made a canal in the Doab, but it was abandoned almost as soon as it was made, probably owing to the difficulty of maintaining a passage across the mountain torrents at the head.

Thus when the English came into possession of the country all these works of former rulers had fallen into ruin. "We found the country desolate, the cities burnt, when the sons of strangers came to build up the walls, and the rulers to minister."

The North-West Provinces comprise a region which seems designed by Nature as a great field for artificial irrigation. The rivers, after leaving the last gorge of the Himalayas, enter upon plains with a rapidly decreasing slope; and, flowing parallel to each other, they divide the country into sections, which, both as regards soil and declivity of surface, offer every requisite for irrigation. The steep slopes at the mouths of the mountain gorges in many cases enable the engineer, by a proper adaptation of levels in his artificial channels, to obtain a command of water which places the whole country under his command. The chief difficulties under such conditions are in the neighbourhood of the steep slopes, and in the management of the mountain torrents. Occasionally, however, it becomes necessary to adopt other expedients for bringing the water from the river-beds to the level of the land to be irrigated, and very heavy excavations are frequently necessary, besides weirs and other works to regulate the distribution and velocity of the water.

The first undertaking of the English was the restoration of the Firoz and Delhi canals, which was commenced in 1823; and the Western Jumna canal system was fully developed by Colonel Colvin and Captain (now Sir William) Baker between that date and 1843. The supply is derived from the Jumna at the point of its debouche from the Sawalikh hills, where the stream is rapid, the fall great, and the bed consists of shingle and boulders. In the cold weather the stream is generally confined to one or two only of the numerous channels into which the bed is sub-divided, which are all filled by the high floods of the rainy season. One of these branches was appropriated to the Western Jumna, which leaves the river at a point called *Hathni Kund* (the elephant's pool), nearly opposite the old palace of Badshah Muhal, returning to the main stream after a course of 25 miles. The supply is increased by deepening the channel and throwing out a spur into the main stream, which was extended right across in seasons of drought. Additional supplies are thrown into this western branch by two feeders, one called "Colvin's Cut," the other natural. The materials used for the dams were boulder stones and gravel, filled into large gabions of coarse basket-work. The canal, continuing along the *khadar* or low land near the river, first follows a branch of the Jumna, then a channel excavated to the Putralla river, and then occupies the bed of the Putralla to its confluence with the Somb. Here was the main difficulty in restraining and regulating these torrents, and forcing them to allow the fertilising flood to pass on its way in peace. The Dadupore dam was built across the united Somb and Putralla, here occupied by the canal, just above their junction with the Jumna. Originally it was carried across this channel by an earthen dam annually renewed; but in 1830 Colonel Colvin obtained sanction for the masonry Dadupore dam, providing a flush flow across the bed of the Somb, divided into 60 openings, the total width being 777 feet. The dam is closed by planks hooped with iron, with an eye for an iron hook, by which they are lifted. The Putralla made an attempt to turn the east flank of the dam, which was frustrated by a series of spurs placed *en echelon* in 1842. Then the Jumna itself commenced an attack upon the left bank, which was defeated by means of a new channel and a series of crib spurs *en echelon*. But the Somb still threatened destruction to the works. Lieutenant Durand surveyed the country drained by it, and made a beautiful map of the Somb and Putralla drainage, in the hope of mitigating the force of the Somb floods by turning a portion into one of the Sutlej tributaries. But this was found to be impracticable. Then a new channel, called "Baker's Cut," was excavated to check the encroachments of the Somb. After a prolonged battle between Colvin, Baker, and Durand on one side, and the Jumna, the Somb, and the Putralla on the other, the victory was finally secured by the skill and perseverance of the engineers. The turbulent enemies were made captive, and the precious stream was safely conveyed past the dangers which are common to all the canals when they first leave the head-works, and have to encounter the lawless mountain floods and torrents.

The canal is then taken through an excavated channel parallel to the Jumna into an old nulla near Burea, and thence partly down natural ravines to Karnal,

80 miles below Dadupore, still in the *khadar* or low lands of the Jumna. At Karnal it gains the level of the high country, and soon afterwards separates into two branches, one passing on to Hansi and the other to Delhi. The Delhi branch has a very winding course, the size gradually diminishing, as water is taken off by the numerous irrigation outlets. It enters the *khadar* land of the Jumna, through which it is embanked, crosses the valley of the Najafgarh drainage by a massive aqueduct, traverses the rocky hills round Delhi by a deep irregular excavation in the solid rock, and enters the city near the Kabul gate. One branch flows in a masonry channel down the Chandni Choke, others water the gardens and supply the houses, and finally pass through four sets of water-mills to the Jumna.

The Hansi branch follows the line of Firoz Shah's engineer, and the pastoral villages of Hissar are entirely dependent on it for the means of watering their cattle. At Hissar a travelled courtier of Firoz Shah erected a building to give his master an idea of a ship—*jahaz*. It is now used as a store-house for the canal, for which purpose its ample "hold" renders it very suitable. The Rohtak branch is taken off from that of Hansi, and there is another short branch, that of Butana, to irrigate villages near the Jhind boundary, which was excavated in 1835.

The united length of the main lines of the Western Jumna canal is 445 miles, and in the famine of 1837-38 the value of the crops saved by its water was £1,462,800, supporting the inhabitants of 500 villages, who would otherwise have died of starvation. In 1866-67 the water-rate on irrigation yielded £70,000, and the area irrigated was 447,171 acres (797 villages), the aggregate length of water-courses being 728 miles. The canal has also had the effect of raising the level of the water in the wells. The total outlay up to 1872-73 was £311,693, and the net receipts for that year £92,600, being, including both direct and indirect returns, 31 per cent. on the outlay. The total area irrigated in 1872-73 was 361,820 acres.

The system of water distribution on the Western Jumna canal was complicated by old rights. On the Delhi and Rohtak branches there were many distributing water-courses, the proprietary right to which was well understood by the people. As regarded new channels, it was made compulsory on all villages bordering on the canal to permit excavations for such water-courses as were approved by the superintendent. The *rajbuthas* are joint-stock channels executed by the canal officers for the use of two or more villages. The original cost was formerly defrayed by the Government, and ultimately recovered from the villages. But this system has been abandoned, and all the main water-courses are now constructed at the cost of the Government. The distribution of water in the branches has to be regulated with reference to the probable demand. Fixed gauges are established at certain points, and the height of the water is regularly reported.

It was found difficult to estimate the value of a given outlet, but a system prevailed until 1833 of letting out these outlets on contract, the rates being fixed at Rs. 2 per annum per square inch of area for natural flow irrigation, and Rs. 1 for wheel irrigation. But the discharge of the outlets varied with reference to the inconstant height of the canal. It was therefore determined to assess the outlets on the average of their irrigation for three or more years, the period of contracts being fixed at 20 years. The other system is to measure the irrigated land. It has been argued that the contract system has several advantages over that under which the irrigated lands are measured. Under it the villages are free from minute interference of canal officers; they are supplied first in times of scarcity; they can irrigate all crops at the same rate; while the advantages to Government are a steadier revenue and a smaller measuring establishment. There are, however, sufficient reasons for commencing with a system of measurement as the basis of the assessment of the canal rates, though under certain conditions the contract system may be usefully adopted. Certain villages near the canal heads contribute labour in exchange for a supply of water for irrigation and for working *girats*, or rude corn-mills.

Colonel Colvin's scale for water-rates on the measured land was sanctioned in 1827, and again in 1845 (Act VII). These rates discriminate the nature of crops and the method of employing water, whether *tor* or *dawl*, that is, natural flow, or artificial raising by Persian wheels or otherwise. But from 1st November 1866 the rates were considerably increased. The rate for each acre per annum is Rs. 5 for garden lands irrigated by natural flow; Rs. 3 for sugarcane and indigo crops requiring water for ten months; Rs. 2-4 for rice, cotton, and wheat crops; and Rs. 1-10-8 for the khurif crops of grain, barley, bajri, and jawari. When the irrigation is from water artificially raised the rate is about a third less.

Of late years the necessity for dealing with the Western Jumna canal has been much felt, with a view to remove the swamps which had formed along its banks and in the country which it irrigates; to remedy the evils caused by *rah* efflorescence, which destroys all vegetation; to increase the volume of its waters; and to improve its navigable character. During 1871 Colonel Crofton matured a scheme which was partly sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the works so approved being the new permanent head across the Jumna, distributaries from Indri to Delhi and Jhind, and drainage works. The estimate amounts to £214,287. The permanent dam across the Jumna is a most important work, as it is intended to supply both the Western and Eastern Jumna canals, and to secure a due apportionment between the two systems. Large quantities of material have been collected for this work. The construction of reservoirs for the storage of a supply of water for the cold weather cultivation in the arid tracts of Sarra is also under consideration.

There is a system of irrigation from *jails* or large lakes which is in some degree connected with the Western Jumna system. The range of hills round Delhi is of inconsiderable height, and has few streams. The water-courses in the country to the east and west are dependent on the drainage of the country for occasional floods. The land is disposed into a series of natural hollows, each lower than the one next to it, and all connected by channels; a chain of natural reservoirs is thus formed, the largest of which is the Najafgarh jhil, which receives the drainage of slopes from Delhi to Badshahpore. The villagers keep their cotton crops on the high ground, while their sugarcane and wheat fringe the whole jhil; but the land, both on this and other jhils, was subject to be submerged, and the supply of water required regulation. Of late years the whole area of the Kotila jhil has been drained and 4,500 acres brought under cultivation during the cold weather; embankments have been formed, and the drainage of the whole system passes under the great aqueduct of the Delhi branch canal into the Jumna. The area irrigated by what are called the Delhi and Gurgan works is 11,087 acres.

The Eastern Jumna canal was originally projected by Shah Jehan between 1628 and 1659, and had been partially restored in 1764 by a Rohilla Chief named Zabitha Khan. In 1823 Captain Robert Smith reported upon its restoration, the scheme being to carry it centrally along the high land between the Hindun and the Jumna, and excavation was commenced at the close of 1823. In 1825 the late Sir Proby Cautley joined the canal establishment as assistant to Captain Smith. The canal was opened on 3rd January 1830 by Sir Proby Cautley, and the water reached the Jumna again, after traversing its whole length, on the 14th. Rapids formed in the sandy sections, which were remedied by falls of masonry. In 1836 the bunds of the western and eastern canals were placed across the Jumna, and the river was laid entirely dry. The Nayashahr dam, for the eastern canal, was formed on the Budhi Jumna with 30 sluices and a regulating bridge in the canal. The dam was built of ancient bricks brought from the old palace of Badshah Muhul. The Eastern Jumna canal passes from the main river down the shingly bed of the Budhi Jumna for four miles to Nayashahr. From this point it enters upon the difficulties peculiar to these lines, which have to cross mountain drainage at right angles to their courses. The Raipur, the Jatowala, Naogong, and Muskurra mountain torrents, of greater or less dimensions, are passed within a distance of ten miles from the deep cutting of Nayashahr. These torrents are provided with masonry dams for floods during rains. The canal then continues on the high land of the country. Large plantations of sal, sissu, and other trees were formed at Nayashahr for planting the banks of the canal. The *rajhuka*, or distributing arrangement, was for the landholders to subscribe for water-courses to be dug from the canal by the superintendent, the expense being charged to the applicant, except that of the masonry outlets in the canal, of which there are 592. The water-rates for the Eastern Jumna and Ganges canals are the same: for natural flow, Rs. 5 for sugarcane; Rs. 3 for tobacco, rice, and gardens; Rs. 2-4 for indigo, cotton, and rubbi crops; and Re. 1, for khurif crops. For lift irrigation the charge is Rs. 3-5-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1 for the above four classes.

The embankments to retain the canal in its bed are 40 miles long, and the canal flows between them at a height of from six to 12 feet above the surface of the country. The canal system consists of 130 miles of channel and 625 of distributaries, watering a tract about 120 miles long by 15 broad, between the Hindun and the Jumna. The net revenue in 1872-73 was £30,774, giving a return of 10·0 per cent. on the outlay. The area irrigated was 184,154 acres. A portion of the Eastern Jumna canal was remodelled in 1854; and in the part where it crosses from the Saharanpore into the Mozaffarnagar district the new line crossed the Shamli Nulla, an affluent of the Hindun, in several places; and three cuts were made for the escape of water, which have affected the Kathia, a tributary of the Jumna, in whose valley large swamps have formed. In 1872 Captain Harrison was deputed to report upon a remedy for these evils, which very injuriously affect the land and the health of its inhabitants. The scheme is to carry off the water, which lies like an incubus on a wide tract of country.

The Ganges canal, a purely British work occupying a field previously untouched, is the greatest work of irrigation ever constructed. In 1836 Sir Proby Cautley examined the country, and in 1848 the work was commenced.

The head of the canal is two and a half miles north of the town of Hardwar, close to the foot of the Sawalik mountains, where a well-trodden footpath once led down a ravine to the water's edge in a branch of the Ganges. At the head of this ravine, and overhanging the river, was a large peepul tree, and at its foot a lingam. The spot was called Gunes Ghat. Here a bridge was constructed with ten openings across the mouth of the canal with shutters, and a line of revetments connect the bridge with a dam across the branch of the Ganges. The Gunes Ghat was converted into an extended line of stone steps, washed by a running (among the many) stream, offering conveniences for pilgrim bathers.

After leaving the Ganges the canal had to encounter the difficulties of the mountain torrents, analogous to those which were overcome by the engineers of the Jumna canals. There are three methods of meeting and passing these torrents. They can be made to flow across the canal channel on the same level, or taken over it by a super-passage, or the canal can cross the torrent on an aqueduct. All three ways were adopted by Sir Proby Cautley on the Ganges canal. At Dhannairi, about 14 miles from the headworks, where the canal is still in the khadar land, the Ruttu torrent is encountered. Here a masonry inlet and a dam were constructed. The flood waters enter the canal channel through the sluices of the inlet, and are discharged through 47 sluices in the dam. They bring down branches, roots, whole trees, and masses of grass, and no obstruction, except the piers of the dam, is offered to their passage across the canal channel. Further on, the flood waters of the Ranipore and Putri torrents are conveyed over the canal channel, without coming in contact with the canal water, by means of well-protected and parapeted masonry super-passages. The next great work on the canal is the aqueduct, which takes it over the Solani river, which is 18 miles from the headworks.

The Solani aqueduct is 920 feet long, in 15 arches of 50 feet span each, connected on either side with an earthen embankment, raised nearly 30 feet above the valley of the Solani, which it traverses for a length of about three miles. The canal continues along the centre of the country between the Ganges and Jumna, throwing off branches at intervals, all adapted for internal navigation as well as for irrigation. The main line is 181 miles long, divided at Nanun, in the Allypore district, into two branches, each 170 miles long; that on the right falling into the Jumna in the Etawah district, and that on the left into the Ganges at Cawnpore. There are also two smaller branches, 83 and 10 miles long respectively. The whole length of main canal and branches is therefore 614 miles, and the length of distributaries is 3,111 miles. In 1872-73 they irrigated 685,170 acres. There has been a rapid and steady spread of indigo cultivation on the Ganges canal, and the area of sugarcane crops has also increased. But until water-mills are supplied for crushing the cane, the sugarcane area must be limited by the bullock power available for working the native sugar-mills. Irrigation commences 22 miles below the headworks, and is diffused over an area 320 miles long by about 50 broad. The Ganges canal was opened by Lord Dalhousie on the 8th of April 1854.

Experience has shown that in the original design too great a slope was given to the bed of the Ganges canal, and considerable erosion in the bed has been the result. In 1863 Colonel Crofton was appointed to report in detail on the whole question, and his conclusions have been generally adopted by the Government. The main point to decide was whether the existing canal should be modified, so as to be able to carry with safety the whole volume of water for which it had been originally designed, or whether a second channel should be made to carry that part of the supply which the canal in its existing state could not carry with

safety. The remodelling of the canal was shown to be the most economical alternative, and it was adopted. In August 1864 an outlay was sanctioned for the protection of the falls that were most injured, and the precautions taken were so successful that the full supply has been maintained in the canal for a considerable period without any appearance of renewed injury. Meanwhile projects are in preparation for the re-arrangement of the Cawnpore, Fathigarh, and Etawah branches of the canal, and the remodelling of the first was sanctioned in 1868. The net profits of the Ganges canal for 1872-73 were £70,764, or 2·74 per cent. on the capital sunk, and the navigation returns were £3,237.

The Agra canal is a project, now approaching completion, for watering the thirsty lands of Delhi, Gurgaon, Matra, and Agra from the Jumna. A weir 2,428 feet long has been built across the Jumna below Delhi at a point where a spur of quartz from the Aravali range abuts upon the river. It consists of two parallel masonry walls, 26 feet apart, resting on the fine sand of the river bed, with stone packed between them, with slopes and scouring sluices. The Agra canal is designed to irrigate 350,000 acres, and will probably be partly opened this year. It was to be partly opened in March 1874.

There is also a project for completing the system of the Ganges canal by the construction of a Lower Ganges canal, with a capacity equal to that of the present upper canal, on an estimate of £1,825,000. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and work was commenced in 1872-73. This, with the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna canals, will complete the irrigation of the whole country between the two rivers. The weir across the Ganges for the lower canal is to be at Rajghat.

An Eastern Ganges canal is to be constructed, taken off at the foot of the boulder formation at Sampur. The tract of country which is to benefit by it lies between the Ganges and Ramgunga rivers, forming Western Rohilkhand and comprising the districts of Bijnaur, Muradabad, and Budnon. The canal, after passing through several miles of cutting, will come to the surface at the 21st mile, and then will command the whole of the irrigable area of the country. Five hill torrents will be encountered, of which two will be diverted from the canal, the two next will be passed over, and the fifth under it. The country, especially Bijnaur, is well adapted for the cultivation of rice, and the whole irrigable area between the rivers is 3,132 square miles in extent. The scope of the project has not been finally determined.

The Rohilkhand canals are for irrigating the belt of country along the *terai*, where much rice is raised. On the failure of rain, water can only be obtained by damming up the hill streams and leading small canals over the country on which the *rubber* crop depends. The system now consists of a number of ancient, badly designed lines, which are maintained only until a better system has been constructed. For the year 1872-73 they caused a loss of £2,398. In 1824 there were 1,930 dams and 915 canals. All the country between the Ramgunga, which passes by Muradabad, and the frontier of Oudh is intersected by numerous hill streams, whence canals could easily be led. The Nagina canal was taken from the right bank of the Koh and opened in 1840, and there are Muradabad canals. Two others, the Paba and Kailas, have recently been sanctioned and are in course of construction, and a project is to be prepared for utilizing the waters of the Ramgunga. But, with regard to a general and comprehensive scheme for Rohilkhand irrigation, the present orders of the Government are only of a character to elicit further and more complete information. The area at present irrigated by these canals is 52,244 acres.

There is a compact little system of irrigation in the Dehra Dun between the Ganges and Jumna, and confined on the north by the Himalayas, and on the south by the Sawalikhs. The valley is 48 miles long, and in the centre it is considerably elevated, the ridge extending from the Himalayas to the Sawalikhs, and dividing the valley into two portions, with two distinct slopes of drainage to the east and west. The Asnu and Suswa rivers rise on this central ridge, the former going to the Jumna, and the latter to the Ganges. All the elements of a good system of drainage are here naturally provided. On the Asnu side there is a torrent called the Tonse, across which a dam is thrown, and water-courses are carried in various directions from the other streams to irrigate the valley. There are five canals, aggregating 67 miles in length and irrigating 11,523 acres. The net profits for 1872-73 were £2,434.

In the Aravali hills there are no such rivers as water the Dehra Dun. Isolated and surrounded by the parched-up plains and deserts of Northern India, the cultivation on these hills mainly depends on water stored in tanks, and some of the landholders preserve the thorny scrub on the hill sides in order to regulate the filling of the tanks from rain. The district of Mairwara, in the Aravali, was brought into subjection by Colonel Hall in 1820; and his successor, Colonel Dixon, in 1835 constructed tanks and reservoirs on a large scale. Between 1836 and 1846 as many as 2,065 tanks and 9,915 wells were constructed in Mairwara. The tanks have a total area of 8,675 acres, and irrigate 14,826 acres of land. The once wild and unruly Mairs became a thrifty, peaceful, and industrious peasantry under the influence of these improvements and of such men as Hall and Dixon.

For Bundelkhand large schemes of irrigation have been devised. The rainfall is carried off with great rapidity, owing to the granite and trap formations, leaving the river-beds almost dry soon after the rain ceases. One proposal is to build a weir across the river Betwa, which flows near Jhansi, to retain the water, and a canal will then irrigate 120,000 acres in the Jalaun and Humirpore districts. Other weirs are projected across the rivers Desan and Ken, with granite weirs and canals; while 15 lakes, now irrigating 1,300 acres, will be made to water 22,000. These measures will secure Bundelkhand and Jhansi against famine, and restore this region to its pristine fertility. There is every prospect of these anticipations being fully realised. A survey has also been prepared for a canal to be derived from the river Sardah, to irrigate the western part of Oudh and Eastern Rohilkhand; but, in deference to the expressed wish of the landholders, the construction of this work has been abandoned.

Such have been, and still are, the efforts to supply irrigation in the upper part of the basin of the Ganges. They cannot be considered insignificant, seeing that there is nothing that in any way approaches them in magnitude and importance in any other part of the world. The area irrigated by the canals of the North-West Provinces in 1872-73 was 940,586 acres, yielding a canal revenue of £231,264. This is an increase on the previous year, owing to there having been 5½ inches less rainfall. The average water-rate per acre irrigated was Rs. 2-2-5. The total capital invested in canals in the North-West Provinces is now £3,311,384, of which £2,928,649 is on works in operation and yielding revenue. The gross receipts are £231,264, and the working expenses £29,526, leaving a profit of

3.46 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation. There is also an indirect income from the enhancement of land revenue, resulting from the operations of the canals, calculated at £55,406, which raises the percentage of profit to 5.3.

As the Ganges approaches the sea the rainfall increases, and the general need for irrigation becomes less and less; but the variation of rainfall in different districts is considerable, and the local conditions of climate are such that a great scheme for utilising the waters of the Son, the chief southern tributary of the Ganges, for the irrigation of part of the province of Behar has long been under consideration, and its execution has now been commenced. It was originally undertaken by the East India Irrigation Company on a plan proposed by Colonel Dickens, and their project was accepted by the Government in 1867, on the understanding that the agreement must end if the Company did not make satisfactory progress with the works. An application of the Company for a guarantee of interest on their capital was rejected; they never commenced work, and at length they were induced to agree to an arrangement by which they were bought off. The Government then took up the Son project with energy. It consists of a dam across the river and two main canals led off from it, which will supply irrigation for 2,000,000 acres in the districts of Patna, Gya, and Shahabad. The estimated cost is £3,775,000.

The works at present in progress are the weir across the Son at Dohri and the headworks of the two main canals, also a portion of the main canals on each side of the river, and the Arrah and Patna canals. The weir will be two and a half miles long between the abutments, and eight feet high. In 1870-71 the well blocks of masonry which form the foundation of the upper or breast-wall were sunk right across the river. In 1871-72 those for the second wall were also sunk, and good progress was made with the head and under-sluiers, and with the head locks; but the operations were hampered by the unusually large volume of water in the rivers. The stone is brought from quarries at a distance of seven miles on the left bank of the Son, 200 waggons and four locomotives being employed to convey it. The western main canal was nearly completed, to the dimensions already sanctioned, for a length of 22 miles by the end of March 1873, and the bridges and siphons were in progress. The eastern main canal is nearly completed for 8 miles. On the Arrah canal, which is to be 70 miles long and to irrigate 430,000 acres, ground had been broken over 60 miles, and six locks, two bridges, and seven siphons are in progress. The Patna canal is to connect the Son with the Ganges at Patna: it is to be 84 miles long and to irrigate 390,000 acres. About 67 per cent. of the earthwork has been executed during the year 1872-73. On the whole, the progress of the Son works during the last three years has been most satisfactory.

The Midnapore canal, part of which was open and in use in 1871-72, supplies a country which is within the zone of 60 inches of rainfall. This canal is 52 miles long, 23 of which, comprising the lower section, connect the rivers Koosi, Rupnarain, Damodar, and Hooghly. It is now practically complete in regard to its main channels, and connects the town of Midnapore with tide water in the Hooghly, 16 miles below Calcutta. The distributaries and drainage channels are, however, still incomplete, but the canal is now capable of affording irrigation to about 72,000 acres. The scheme comprises the irrigation and drainage of 200,000 acres, as well as a navigable canal from Calcutta to Midnapore. The estimated cost is £931,300. But smaller branches to villages are much needed. They could not be made by the people, or at least the people would not make them, so it was determined, as an experimental measure, that Government should do so for the first 50,000 acres in the upper reach of the canal. The people did not care for the channels, grudging the land, and viewed their construction as a grievance. Irrigation is not popular in Midnapore, a proof that the rainfall is abundant.

This completes a review of the chief irrigation works in the valley of the Ganges; and the Orissa canals and embankments, in the delta of the Mahanadi, next claim attention, as they, with the Son and Midnapore works, are under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE MAHANADI BASIN.

The Mahanadi river drains the fertile plain of Chatisgarah, in the Central Provinces, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is 529 miles long, and its basin covers an area of 45,000 square miles. But the Mahanadi basin is extraordinarily compact. It has a mean diameter of 225 miles, excluding the neck, so that but a very moderately widespread rainstorm will ensure rain falling on every square inch of the area simultaneously. The form of the basin is that of a round and compact body, with a narrow neck and bell-shaped mouth, like a water decanter, than which it is difficult to conceive one more calculated to empty itself rapidly, while the position is one of very close proximity to the sea, the source of rain clouds. Thus the Mahanadi is pre-eminently fitted to produce what are actually met with, namely, floods ranging extremely high, but of brief duration. The province of Orissa, at the deltas of the Mahanadi and Brahmani, has long suffered from these periodically devastating floods, and the maintenance of its embankments has always been of the first consequence to the inhabitants.

The East India Irrigation Company undertook the execution of the necessary works for the irrigation of Orissa and the protection of the country from floods with an unguaranteed capital. Their offer was accepted by the Government. Colonel Rundall, an eminent Madras engineer, was allowed to act for them as chief engineer for five years, and they commenced work in 1862. One of the most serious evils suffered by Orissa at that time arose from its isolation. The one little harbour at False Point was scarcely ever visited, there was no proper survey of the coast, and the road to Calcutta was barely passable during six months in the year. The leading principles to be observed in projecting the works were—means to prevent the recurrence of drought, protection of the harvest from being destroyed by floods, and the opening of communications.

The region in question extends along the coast from the Chilka lake to the Salandi river, and is traversed by the deltas of four rivers, the Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitural, and Salandi, which in time of floods may be looked upon as one vast delta; while immediately above the point where these rivers begin to overflow their banks, the country begins to slope up steeply to the hills. The limits of the area within which the works should be confined are thus clearly marked out. This area is perfectly flat, and the staple crop is rice, grown during the monsoon months. The amount of rainfall averages 57 inches, but as the whole dependence is on the monsoon crops, it is not the quantity of rain, but the time of its fall that

is all important. If the rains cease early, a famine is inevitable. In 1865 the rains ceased on September 14th, and the crops consequently perished. The main object of the works must be to secure the principal crop of the district from all risk of failure from drought.

Immediately upon issuing from the hills the Mahanadi bifurcates, one arm retaining the name of Mahanadi, and the other taking that of Katjuri. The Biropa branches off from the Mahanadi opposite Cuttack, and after 35 miles joins the Brahmani, whose estuary is called the Dhamrah. The head works were planned to consist of three weirs across the Mahanadi, Katjuri, and Biropa, 6,400, 3,900, and 1,980 feet long respectively: the two first 12½ and the third 9 feet high. The canal for the country between the Mahanadi and Katjuri, called the central delta, is taken off from the right flank of the Mahanadi dam, and a junction canal is to connect it with the Katjuri. Two canals are led off from the Biropa dam, that on the left bank being the high level canal to connect Cuttack with Calcutta, and that on the right being intended to irrigate the country between the Mahanadi and Brahmani. Embankments are built round the city of Cuttack to protect it from floods.

The Kendrapara canal takes off from the right flank of the dam across the Biropa, to irrigate 270,000 acres of what is called the northern delta, at the rate of one cubic yard per hour per acre; it is 160 feet wide and seven deep. The distributaries measure in all 171 miles, irrigating 85,000 acres, and there is a branch called the Pattamundi, taking off from the fourth mile and passing down the right bank of the Biropa and Brahmani to Pattamundi, the port on the Dhamrah, a place of export for grain. This branch irrigates 113,000 acres. The Taldundah canal takes off from the right flank of the Mahanadi dam and runs to Taldundah, the limit to tidal navigation, to which the steamer brings goods and passengers from the anchorage; it has a branch called the Machgong, and the two are to irrigate 155,000 acres of the central delta. They can now irrigate 39,000, being in use for about one-third of their length of 52 miles in the former and 53 in the latter. The high level canal is designed as a line of navigation from Cuttack to Calcutta, while its power as an irrigating canal is limited. The first portion, from Cuttack to the river Brahmani, is open, 32 miles in length; and the greater part of the distributaries are completed for an area of 80,000 acres. The works are now being vigorously pushed on from the Brahmani to the Salandi, so as to be ready for use in 1876. The whole cost of the Orissa works was estimated at £1,120,963, but the total sum has since been placed at £2,598,200 to irrigate 1,600,000 acres. Of this, £1,389,500 have been spent up to March 1873.

The Company was unable to carry on the works, and they were handed over to the Government in 1868, together with the Son project, for the sum of £1,050,000, since which time the gradual prosecution of the Orissa scheme to completion has been sanctioned. The three great weirs had already been constructed by the Company, and have since been maintained in perfect order and security; but there is a want of appreciation of the value of irrigation on the part of the cultivators of Orissa; the available supply is even now out of proportion to the demand, and there is a disposition only to resort to irrigation when the rain fails. The Company asked for a rate of Rs. 5 per acre, which was refused by the cultivators; the Company then lowered the rate, but the ryots still refused the water. It was again lowered, and is now Re. 1 per acre. Only 14,740 acres are irrigated in Orissa, and there is great difficulty in collecting the water-rate. The assessments were disputed at every step, and howling mobs followed the canal officials representing their grievances. There is, indeed, a story that the ryots were charged for water-rates when banks burst and the inundation damaged their crops. Demand after demand had to be abandoned, and finally the net income in Orissa on account of irrigation for 1871-72 was only £1,772, out of an original demand for £12,982. The Ooryas are slow and conservative, but at the same time shrewd and suspicious, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that they must not be harassed by changes, and that the water-rate must be settled for a period of years, five at least. This has been done, the water being supplied, on written application, at the rate of Re. 1 per acre, which rate is not to be altered for five years.

THE NARBADA AND TAPTI BASINS.

On the other side of hills which bound the basin of the Mahanadi are the fountains of the Narbada and of tributaries of the Godavari. The Narbada and Tapti flow across India, confined on either side by ranges of mountains; the Vindhyan range, with its steep cliffs bounding the Narbada valley on the north; the Satpura range separating the Narbada and Tapti; and the Deccan plateau confining the Tapti and its affluent, the Purna, to the south. These streams flow through the richest cotton districts of India to the Gulf of Cambay, in a country the rainfall of which is from 30 to 50 inches. The area of the Narbada basin is 36,400, and of the Tapti 27,000 square miles. Irrigation is necessarily on a small scale in these comparatively confined valleys. The district of Narmar, in the Narbada valley, was acquired from the Peishwa in 1818. The lake of Lachma, a tank three miles round, which was found in ruins, was restored, and 105 other tanks were put into working order within two years. In 1845 and 1846 Captain French, then in charge of Narmar, made a masonry dam across the ravine of Chuli, opening on the Narbada, and another large earthen dam across the Chapri, thus forming the great Chuli and Mandleswar tanks. The reservoirs and system of irrigation may be roughly described as being on the Madras system. The portion of Narmar north of the Narbada has now been made over to Holkar, together with Mandleswar, formerly the head-quarter station, which is now transferred to Kandwah, where the Holkar State Railway branches to Indore.

In their lower courses the Narbada and Tapti flow through the cotton-growing districts of Gujrat and Khandesh, where much attention has been given to well irrigation and to improved methods of raising water from the rivers, as well as to works on a large scale. A project for the irrigation of 194,632 acres from the river Tapti, in Gujrat, has been sanctioned, and several works are either under construction or projected in Khandesh. A dam for the storage of water in the Girna valley has been commenced. The Jamba canals have been opened, and water was admitted in June 1869. The Mukti reservoir is under construction near Dhulia, the main dam being complete, and an outlet tunnel excavated to an extent of 80 feet. The Hurlola tank is nearly completed.

As regards rainfall, latitude, and jurisdiction, the country drained by the head waters of the Warda and Wainganga, tributaries of the Godavari, in the

Central Provinces, may be classed with the Nerbada region. No great works have been completed in this region, but surveys have been made for the Kanhan irrigation project at Nagpore, which consists of a great storage reservoir covering an area of 41 square miles, of a main canal 143 miles long, and minor canals with an aggregate of 400 miles.

MADRAS SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.

The main features of the Madras system of irrigation are the dams or anicuts over rivers flowing across the peninsula from the Western Ghats, just above their deltas, and the innumerable tanks. The river deltas, which have been the scenes of the most excellent and highly remunerative labours, are those of the Godavari, the Krishna, the Ponnar, and the Kaveri, besides some smaller works. The rainfall along this western shore of the Bay of Bengal is moderate and insufficient for the satisfactory production of rice, the crop which is most abundantly cultivated. At Visagapatam it is 45 inches, at Madras 50, but further south only 30 and 22.

Commencing from the north, the projects for the Godavari works were sanctioned in 1844. At the head of the delta, at Dhaleswaram, the deep bed of the river is 23 feet above high-water mark, and the highest part of the delta requiring irrigation is 30 feet above the same level. From Dhaleswaram the river flows to the sea, on the crest of what may be termed a great natural embankment, 4 to 24 feet above the level of the country. The bed of the river therefore only required to be raised 10 or 12 feet to give a perfect command and establish a working and efficient head of water. This is effected by a dam or anicut 12 feet high at Dhaleswaram, where the river is three and a half miles wide, 1,000 yards of which is occupied by four islands. The anicut is a substantial well-constructed mass of stone, in lime cement, 130 feet broad at the base, 12 feet high, and two and a half miles long. The delta from the Kolair Lake to the sea is a noble expanse of rich alluvial land, with an irrigable area of 1,000 square miles; and the Godavari can supply 3,000 cubic feet of water during the low and 12,000 during the high period of the river's volume. The larger quantity may be depended on from July to October, when the rice crop requires a constant supply of water (40 acres of rice to one cubic foot per second of water). The delta is divided into three natural sections, the first between Samalkota and the Eastern Godavari, the second between the two branches of the river, and the third from the Western Godavari to the Kolair Lake. In the first section there is a channel along the river, and another, separating into two branches, to Samalkota and Cocanada. These and all the other main lines of canal are adapted for navigation as well as for the supply of water for irrigation. The second section consists of 352,000 acres of a rich alluvial soil of surpassing fertility. A main channel passes down the left bank of the river, and at the eighth mile branches into two. The right hand branch is again subdivided six miles further on, and one line crosses a minor branch of the Godavari by the Gunnarum brick aqueduct constructed by Lieutenant Haig, 2,248 feet long, on 49 arches. The third section has a main channel carried out for eight miles, when it breaks off into several branches, having a united length of 220 miles. Altogether there are 840 miles of main channels to irrigate 780,000 acres. In 1864 an extension of the Godavari line, completing the water communication between the Godavari and Krishna works, was sanctioned, and since that improvements have been executed from loan funds. The traffic on the canals of the Godavari is of much importance to the district, and in 1872-73 was carried on by 51,957 boats and rafts.

The Krishna enters the low country at a distance of about 80 miles from its mouth, and both its banks, below Bezorah, spread out into rich alluvial plains. The site of the anicut at Bezorah is flanked by the last hills; thence the plain stretches uninterruptedly to the sea and to the Godavari. The two rivers have formed the alluvial plains of the deltas, but half-way between them is the Kolair Lake, a low swampy tract representing the work the Krishna and Godavari have to do before this alluvial plain is complete. The English acquired the Krishna delta in 1706, and for 80 years they did nothing, while famines periodically depopulated the land. When the rains failed in 1833 not less than 200,000 people died of hunger, and the Government lost revenue to the amount of £900,000. The Krishna delta covers an area of 10,000 square miles, with 1,100,000 inhabitants. The river flows to the sea on an elevated central ridge, with the country falling off gently to right and left, and a general inclination to the sea. Bezorah is situated at the apex of the delta, where the river is 1,300 yards wide, flowing between two hills. The anicut consists of a broad basis of stone thrown into the river and allowed to assume its own natural shape, 3,750 feet long and 305 feet high, faced with a casing of masonry, with scouring sluices at the flanks. From the east side the main channel is divided into two branches, one to Masulipatam and the other to Elloor. The main western channel divides into the Nizapatam and Comamur branches. In 1866 estimates were submitted for widening the channels, so as to ensure a supply for 250,000 acres, making a total of 430,000. This work of enlarging, which is designed to develop and perfect the system of irrigation and navigation in the Krishna delta, was progressing in 1872-73 by means of loan funds.

The construction of the Ponnar anicut was first proposed in 1849 at the ferry at Nellore, where the river is 530 yards in width. It was completed in 1855; but in 1857, during a hurricane, the anicut was breached for 282 feet, and the repairs were not completed until 1861. The area irrigated by the water thus obtained was 23,774 acres in 1863. The supply from the Ponnar is precarious, so that it is obliged to be supplemented by water kept in reserve in the Nellore and other tanks; and the water is only given out on one side of the river, the levels on the northern bank being too high. There is now a project to enlarge the main or Survapalli channel from the Ponnar anicut, and so develop the irrigation.

The Kaveri and Kalerun works are the most ancient, both as regards the native original portion and the English improvements. At the head of the island of Seringham, near Trichinapalli, the main river divides into two branches, the southern retaining the name of Kaveri, and the northern being called the Kalerun, which latter has a larger volume, a more rapid slope, and a more direct channel. The tendency was for the smaller stream gradually to silt up, and the whole volume to pour into the Kalerun. This would have ruined the irrigation of Tanjore. The ancient native work, called the grand anicut, was a solid mass of rough stone 1,080 feet long and 40 broad, stretching across the bed of the Kaveri in a serpentine form at the lower extremity of Seringham Island. It was built upwards of 1,500 years ago.

Colonel (now Sir Arthur) Cotton's plans for the development of the Kaveri irrigation were sanctioned in 1836. Before the construction of his works the area of irrigation dependent on the Kaveri and Kalerun was 609,000 acres. The great object of Sir Arthur Cotton's plans was to send the excess of water in the Kalerun back into the Kaveri, by throwing a masonry anicut across the Kalerun, the crown of which should ensure about half the supply of that branch passing into the Kaveri. The Kalerun anicut is 750 yards long, divided into three parts by two islands. The brick and stone mass rests on three lines of wells six feet in diameter, sunk to a depth of six feet in the sandy bed of the river, and there are 22 sluices. The effect of this work was to deepen the bed of the Kaveri, and a masonry regulating dam was carried across that river in 1845. This has given regularity of current and decrease of violence in the Kaveri, and has also caused a clearing of the Kalerun; the two streams are thus controlled in a most satisfactory manner. The Kalerun is the great drainage channel of the delta, while the Kaveri branch is a channel of irrigation only. All the numerous channels are solidly embanked, and an anicut was thrown across the Kalerun in 1836, 70 miles below Seringham, to regulate the supply for South Arcot. In 1836 the area irrigated from the Kaveri and Kalerun in Trichinapalli, Tanjore, and South Arcot was 630,613 acres; in 1850 it was 716,524 acres. The returns on the outlay may be estimated at 23½ per cent.

It is difficult to give the exact effect on cultivation of the great Madras delta works, because the irrigated areas are given by districts, not according to separate works, and may be due in part to supplies from tanks not receiving water from the delta works. But the areas of irrigation in the Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, and Tanjore districts no doubt represent very nearly the areas irrigated by the Godavari, Krishna, Ponnar, and Kalerun delta works. This was in 1872-73—

Godavari district	...	...	264,717 acres.
Krishna "	...	...	169,897 "
Nellore "	...	...	169,073 "
Tanjore "	...	...	748,678 "
			<hr/> 1,352,360

This is probably below the truth, as the Kalerun works also irrigate tracts in Trichinapalli and South Arcot. The total area of irrigated land in the Madras Presidency amounts to 3,124,480 acres.

South of the Kaveri lies the district of Madura, which depends for its supply of water, other than the direct rainfall, from the river Viaga, rising in the hills of Travancore. The streams which form it have their sources in the slopes immediately overhanging the eastern valleys, so that their volume is very little affected by the south-western monsoon; and the Viaga, as it flows by Madura into Ramnad, is never able to meet the wants of those districts, while none of its water reaches the sea. Both in 1864 and 1865 the channel was dry 24 miles below the town of Madura. Ramnad looks in vain for water to irrigate its fields, while the supply is quite inadequate to meet the wants of Madura. Yet, while a scanty and insufficient supply reaches the thirsty eastern plains, the great river Periar, with a volume far beyond the possible wants of the western coasts, runs to waste in the Cochin backwaters. By a cutting 140 feet deep and a quarter of a mile long, and a dam 60 feet high, it is believed that the river Periar might be turned over from the well-watered western to the parched-up eastern coast. This would change the whole face of the country, and a garden would soon extend from the mountains to the sea. The plans and estimates are not yet matured, but in another year we may hope to hear more of this interesting Periar project.

Tinneveli, the southernmost district of Madras, is watered from the Trambapurni river by means of anicuts placed at intervals across the stream, whence channels are led either directly for irrigation or to supply tanks, the number of which in this district is exceedingly large, giving some index to the demand for irrigation. The anicuts are earth embankments, with masonry sluices; they are very ancient native works, the largest being the Kanadien channel, running parallel with the river from Popanassum to Sermadevi, the land between the river and the channel being one sheet of paddy. As some portion of the water of the Trambapurni still escaped to the sea, the construction of the new anicut below all the others was sanctioned, so as to secure this surplus for irrigation and to supply the port of Tuticorin with water. These works are now well advanced.

There remains the second zone of dry country, with a rainfall under 30 inches, extending down the centre of the peninsula to leeward of the Western Ghats. It comprises the eastern half of the Bombay Presidency, a great part of the Nizam's territory, the ceded districts of Madras, Mysore, and a great part of the Carnatic; it is watered by the upper courses of those rivers, the Godavari, Krishna, Ponnar, and Kaveri, the deltas of which have been so admirably fertilised by Sir Arthur Cotton and his great school of Madras engineers; it is emphatically the region of tanks.

The Nizam's territory, Mysore, and the Carnatic are covered with thousands of tanks. In the fourteen districts of Madras there are said to be 48,000, all of native origin, with probably 30,000 miles of embankments and 300,000 separate masonry works. The revenue dependent on tanks was £1,500,000, yet in 1868 not one new one had been made in Madras by the English, though many had been allowed to fall into disrepair. In Mysore, until quite lately, the arrangements for their maintenance were also far from satisfactory. Tanks are formed in various ways, according to the accidents of the ground. Embankments are thrown across the gorges of valleys high enough to retain a volume of water proportioned to the irrigable acres situated below. Descending terraces of land are occupied by a succession of reservoirs, the higher feeding the lower from its surplus supply. Long slopes have portions embanked on three sides, and the included space forms a storage area for such volume of water as local want may call for; some of these works are very ancient. The Viranum tank has an area of 65 square miles and an embankment 12 miles long still in full operation after an existence of fabulous duration; it secures an annual revenue of £11,450. The Chemburambakum tank, in Chengalpat, looks like a picturesque natural lake. The embankment is over three miles long, and the tank maintains a sheet of rice cultivation nearly 10,000 acres in extent. Its safety during floods is secured by six waste weirs (called *chinnalas*) with a total width of 678 feet of escape channel; the supply is from rainfall and merely local drainage. The enlargement of this fine tank was sanctioned in 1867, at a cost of \$41,000, and the excavation and earthwork are completed. The Kaveri-tank near South Arcot is also of great antiquity.

...the Government guarantee

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At Sankasala, a roof of rocks, rising 100 feet above the river, was turned
base on which to erect an aqueduct. Its height, 100 feet, and its length, 100 feet.
From the lower bank the main canal is carried parallel to the river, and
with only one bank from 18 to 24 feet high, the other being formed by the
rise of the ground. Thus a quantity of land is submerged, while the canal
is subject to violent action from waves, owing to the turbulent stream of water.
Close to Karnul the canal is taken across the Hinda river on a bridge.
At Malacondal, 75 miles from Sankasala, there is a cutting a mile long, which
takes the canal from the Tungabudra basin, across the water parting, into the
the Punnar, descending the valley of the Kolair, and the Punnar itself. In this
sion of locks, in a fall of 230 feet. From June to November the
water from the Tungabudra, but from November to March none
abstracted from that river without incurring the payment of a toll.

Someachwaran gorge, to the sea at Krishnapatnam. The canal is completed from Sankasala to the Ponnar, 143 miles, but not so as to be capable of bearing the full amount of water, owing to weakness of construction. Another defect is that sufficient waterway is not provided for the passage of flood waters, either under the canal or by surplus weirs in its banks for the escape of storm waters entering it when full.

The contract between the Secretary of State and the Company was signed on the 3rd of June 1863, and on the 10th of July 1864 water was first admitted from the Tungabudra into the main canal at Sankasala. In July 1864 a flood undermined a part of the anicut, and the body of the work was braced for 22 yards right down to the rock. The damaged part was rebuilt in the following dry season. By May 1865 the Company had a balance of about £130,000 out of their guaranteed £1,000,000. It became apparent that the project could not be completed for the original sum, and on the 2nd of October 1866 the Secretary of State granted a loan of £800,000 at 5 per cent. interest to the Company, on the condition that if the works were not completed and placed in perfect working order by the 1st of July 1871, the Company, if so desired, should surrender the whole of the works to the Government, which would pay the capital laid out on them. By that date the main canal was made, all the sluices in it were built, and the channels for distribution were in a more or less advanced state, 216 miles of them being finished, commanding 91,567 acres. But it appears that if the full amount of water was admitted into the canal the embankments and walls would fail at many places. Moreover, the anticipation that water would be eagerly utilised by the ryots as soon as available has certainly not been fulfilled. The total collection on account of irrigation and Karnul water-supply during 1872-73 were Rs. 75,750 and the area supplied with water was 11,020 acres, for which Rs. 5,000 was paid, an average of Rs. 4 1/2 per acre. The total expenditure on the canal was Rs. 221,107. No project for a weir near has been completed, and the first dam in the district is still unprovided for, two estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 1,20,000, a half each, submitted in 1867 and 1870, not having been sanctioned.

Yet the main canal and works are considered by the Company, in
 sense, to have been completed by July 1871, and the Company proposed
 to pay back the Government loan.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then attempt to determine the subject's background, including their education, employment, and social contacts. This information is then used to develop a profile of the subject, which is used to guide the investigation.

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extended; numerous important projects have been matured and efficient machinery exists for the continuous prosecution of these undertakings.

In the delta belts, where there is a superabundance of rain, works of irrigation are not necessary; but works of equal importance, as regards the welfare of the people, are necessary in their place. Instead of bunds and channels to raise the water and spread it over the land, embankments are needed to preserve the crops and villages from destructive floods.

Maintenance of the river embankments in Lower Bengal is an important duty of the Irrigation Department, for the cultivation of the land is dependent on their efficiency. Vast tracts of thickly populated country are situated on the level of high tides on the lower part of the Hooghly, and below the level of the rivers in every part of the valley of the Lower Ganges. There are many embankments under the charge of the Irrigation Department in the delta, and many of them maintained at the expense of the State. An idea may be

formed of the importance of this charge from the fact that a single breach in the embankment of the Cossye inundated 96 square miles of land, and completely destroyed the crops. The embankments have to be made strong and carefully guarded during the dry months, and carefully guarded during the rainy season along the bank.

A very extensive series of embankments is under construction along the banks of the Irawadi, in British Burma. During the rainy season, the works were in abeyance, but surveys were in progress on several sections of the river. In 1871-72 work was resumed, and during 1872-73 more than 200 miles of embankments were completed, by which it is estimated that more than 200 square miles of land have been reclaimed which were formerly covered by the spill water of the Naurin river. Two embankments were completed at Leymyethna and Zalun which will afford protection to 100,000 acres of land. The cost of 4s. per acre, and the earthworks of the same are now in progress. Sluices were provided in the Hensada embankment for the purpose of preventing it after the subsidence of the floods, and several surveys were made.

